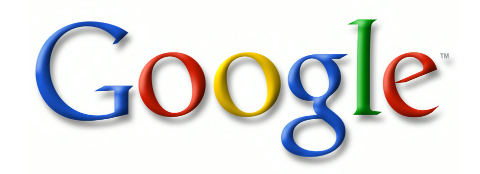
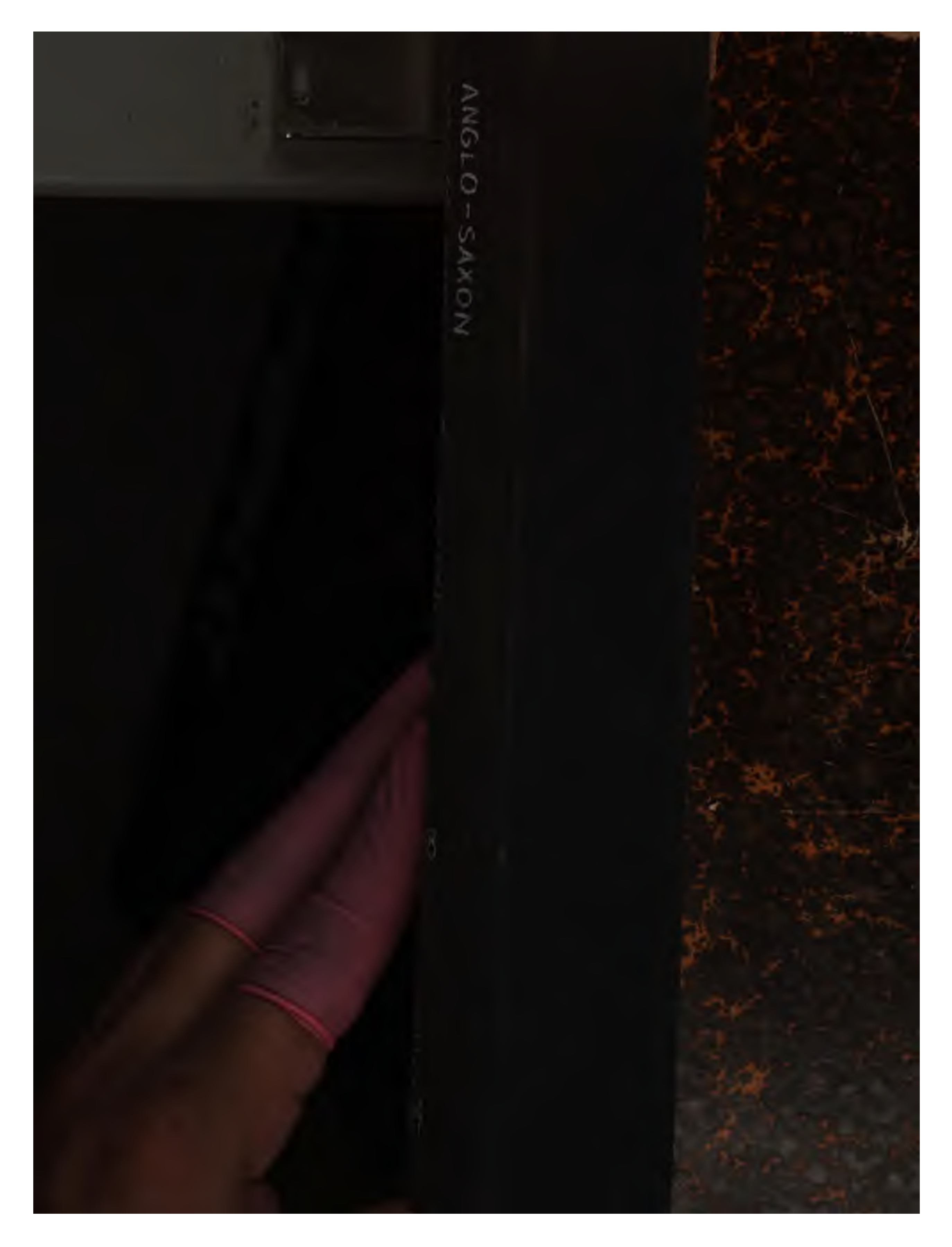
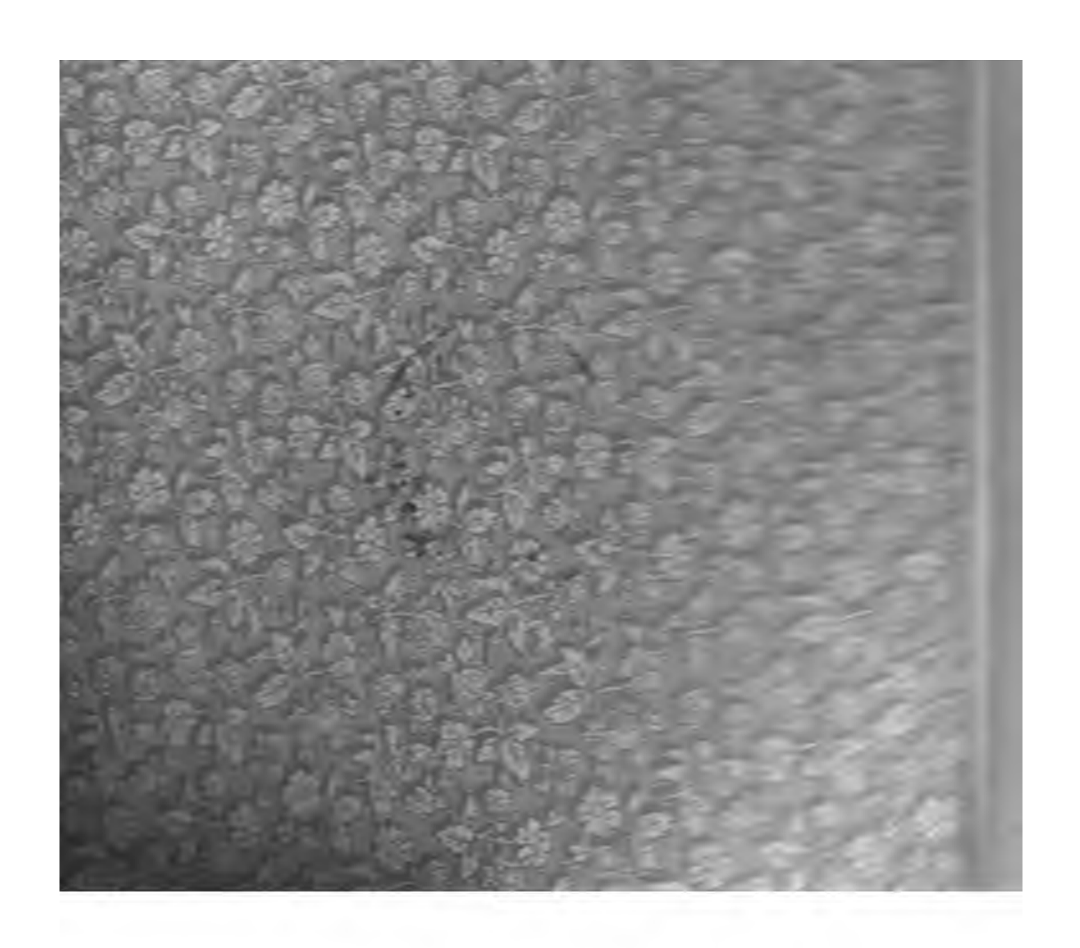



ANGLO-SAXON





Anglistische Forschungen
Herausgegeben von Dr. Johannes Hoops
Professor an der Universität Heidelberg
Heft 15

The Anglo-Saxon Weapon Names treated archæologically and etymologically

by

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Introduction.

In making public the following investigation of the weapon names in Anglo-Saxon, attention should be called to the fact that, owing to the frequent use of general terms, such as *wǣpen*, *searu* etc., applied to equipment and armour, and to that of the word *sweord* referring to sword, it has been deemed advisable not to include all references to the same, such only having been selected as are of interest either from an etymological or archaeological standpoint.

Furthermore, for a full list of the words (in simplex) used in Epic poetry to designate the coat of mail, which in prose refer usually to an ordinary garment, reference has been made to a dissertation on «Die altenglischen Kleidernamen» by Lilly L. Stroebe, Heidelberg 1904.

It is regretted that the dissertation by R. Wagner on «Die Angriffswaffen der Angelsachsen» was received after the completion of the present investigation, so that comparison of results has been impossible.

The compiler also avails herself of this opportunity to express her thanks and feeling of profound indebtedness to Professor Johannes Hoops, of the University of Heidelberg, for his ever ready suggestion and aid in the planning and execution of the work.

Owing to the necessity of having all proof-sheets sent from Heidelberg to America for correction, and as a result of having to read the first sheets while travelling from place to place, some even being lost in forwarding, the difficulties of proof-correction for the present volume have been well-nigh insurmountable. To this fact, then, is due the appended list of corrections, and the mistakes still remaining may also be attributed to the same cause, as well as to the failure to receive all of the final proof-sheets.

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May Lansfield Keller.

Table of Contents.

List of Abbreviations.

Av. = Avesta.
Du. = Dutch.
f. = feminine.
Fr. = French.
Germ. = Germanic.
Gl. = Glossary.
Gr. = Greek.
Idg. = Indogermanic.
Icel. = Icelandic.
It. = Italian.
m. = masculine.
Merc. = Mercian.
ME. = Middle English.
MDu. = Middle Dutch.
MHG. = Middle High German.
MLG. = Middle Low German.
MS. = Manuscript.
MLat. = Middle Latin.
n. = neuter.
NE. = New or Modern English.
NFr. = New French.
NHG. = New High German.
NLG. = New Low German.
North. = Northumbrian.
OE. = Old English.
OFries. = Old Friesian.
OFr. = Old French.
OHG. = Old High German.
OI. = Old Indian.
OCSlav. = Old Church Slavic.
ODu. = Old Dutch.
ON. = Old Norse.
OPruss. = Old Prussian.
ORuss. = Old Russian.
OSax. = Old Saxon.
Port. = Portugese.
Prov. = Provençal.
rt. = root.
Span. = Spanish.
Skt. = Sanskrit.
WGerm. = West Germanic.



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Aelfc. Gr. and Aelfc. Gl. = Aelfric's Grammar and Glossar, ed. Jul. Zupitza, Samml. engl. Denkm., Bd. I. Berlin 1880. The Glossary corresponds to the vocabulary printed by WW. at p. 304 ff., 536 ff.

Aelfc. L. S. See Homl. Skt.

Aelfc. Hom. = The Homilies of Aelfric, ed. Benj. Thorpe. 2 vols. London 1843.

Aelfc. IS. = Aelfric's Version of Alcuini «Interrogationes Sigewulfi in Genesin». Ed. by Mac Lean in Anglia, Bd. VI and VII.

A. L. = Ancient Laws and Institutes of England. Ed. B. Thorpe. London 1840.

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An. = Andreas, Bibl. Poes. II, 1 ff.

Ap. = Die Schicksale der Apostel, Bibl. Poes. II, p. 87 ff.

Az. = Azarias, Bibl. Poes. III, p. 491 a. 516 ff.

B. = Beowulf, Bibl. Poes. I, 149 ff.

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Bl. Gl. = Blickling Glossaries to the Psalms (s. Bl. Homl.).

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Boet. = Metra des Boetius. Bibl. Poes. III, 247 ff.

Bot. = Botschaft des gemahls, Bibl. Poes. I, p. 306 ff.

By. = Byrhtnoth's Death, Bibl. Poes. I, 358 ff.

Cant Ps. = Eadwine's Canterbury Psalter, ed. F. Harsley, Part II, Text. EETS. 92. (According to Wanley about the time of Stephen 1135—54 — cf. Napier PBB. 23[373].)

Cant. H. = The Hymns — s. Cant. Ps.

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Corp. = Corpus Glossar OET., p. 35 ff. (The same as in WW. 1—54).

Crä. = Bi Monna Cræftum, Bibl. Poes. III, 140 ff.

Cri. = Cynewulf's Crist, Bibl. Poes. III, 1 ff.

Dan. = Daniel, Bibl. Poes. II, 476 ff.

Dōm. = Dōmes Day (Exon), Bibl. Poes. II, p. 250.

DVF. = «De visionibus Fursei», from MS. jun. No. 23, Bibl. Bodl. oxon. fol. 48 r°. A translation of the Latin legend of Fursaeus in Anglo-Saxon. See R. A. Ed. Wright, p. 276.

El. = Elene, Bibl. Poes. II, 126 ff.

Ep. Al. = Epistola Alexandri ad Aristotelem. Ed. Baskerville, Angl. IV. 139.

Ep. Erf. = Epinal and Erfurt Glossaries. OET., p. 36 ff.

Exod. = Exodus, Bibl. Poes. II, 445 ff.

Fæd. lār. = Des Vaters Lehren, Bibl. Poes. I, 353 ff.

Fin. = The Battle of Finsburg, Bibl. Poes. I, 14.

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Gen. = Genesis, Bibl. Poes. II, 318 ff.

Ges. Lieberm. = Gesetze der Angelsachsen, ed. F. Liebermann. 2 Lieferungen (bis zu Cnuts Gesetzen incl.). Halle 1898 ff.

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Gn. Ex. = Bibl. Poes. I, 341.

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Guð. = Gūðlāc, Bibl. Poes. III, 55 ff.

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Prs. Deut. = Deuteronomy, Bibl. Prosa I, 201 ff.
Prs. Exod. = Exodus, Bibl. Prosa I, 110 ff.
Prs. Gen. = Genesis, Bibl. Prosa I, 25 ff.
Prs. Job = Job, Bibl. Prosa I, 265 ff.
Prs. Josh. = Joshua, Bibl. Prosa I, 285 ff.
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Sal. = Salomon and Saturn, Bibl. Poes. III, 304 ff.
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Seef. = Seefahrer, Bibl. Poes. I, p. 290 ff.
Spl. Ps. = Spelmann's Psalter. Quoted from B. T., s. Ps. Spl.
VPs. = (Mercian) Vespasian Psalter, OET., p. 183 ff.
VH. = The Vespasian Hymns, ib., p. 401 ff.
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Wal. = Der Walfisch, Bibl. Poes. III, p. 167.
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First Part.

Antiquarian Investigation.

I. Introductory: General Survey etc.

To present with any degree of accuracy a picture of the war-equipment of the Germanic invaders of Great Britain, from the time of their first settlement in the island to the year of the Norman Conquest 1066, three prime factors must be taken into consideration: The testimony of historians, such as Agathias, Sidonius Apollinaris, Jordanes and others, with regard to the war-equipment of the various Germanic tribes of the continent; furthermore the entire range of the Anglo-Saxon literature with especial reference to Beowulf and poems such as the Elene or the Judith dealing principally with battles. The illuminations of the MSS. both on the continent and in England from the 8th century on. The grave-finds both in England and on the continent, covering the period between the 5th and 7th centuries, especial attention being given to Frankish remains, which with some few exceptions are identical with those of the Anglo-Saxons.

Simple as this may seem at first sight, the task is accompanied with many difficulties, for the historical testimony is many times contradictory, the epic poems

deal only with equipment of kings and great heroes, while the drawings of the MSS. are often mere conventional representations, frequently of Roman or Byzantine originals, and the grave-finds in more than one instance fail to corroborate history and poetry. On the whole, however, allowing for the aristocratic tendency of the epic, together with certain historical anachronisms, and by carefully comparing the grave-finds of Selzen in Germany, Londoniéres in Normandy, and Kent in England the arms and equipment of Franks and Anglo-Saxons between the 5th and 10th centuries may be ascertained with a fair degree of certainty.[1]

Before entering upon the details, a general survey of the equipment of the Anglo-Saxons at this early period may be given.

The spear was the chief weapon of the Anglo-Saxons as the framea (longspear) had been among the Germans at the time of Tacitus.[2] These spears were of two kinds, — a lighter and a heavier; one spear at least, and often two, having been found in the graves of almost every warrior, usually with the point to the ward to head, while in the Selzen graves they are reversed according to the Roman practice.

The battle axe is rarely found in English graves (8 in all) though rarely wanting in the graves of Frankish warriors.

The swords, as will be shown later, in the early period were very precious and costly possessions belonging

[1] For a discussion of the mortuary urns discovered in Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, Derbyshire, Sussex and their relation so those found in Jutland, parts of Friesland, on the borders of the Elbe, in Westphalia, Thuringia, in parts of Saxony etc. S. Kemble, Hor. Fer., p. 87.

[2] Germ. C. VI.

only to princes and warriors of wealth and rank, while the ordinary soldier carried only a spear. These swords were either the heavy two-edged broad sword corresponding to the Roman *spata*, or the one-edged *Scrama seax* so numerous in Frankish, so rare in Anglo-Saxon interments.[1]

Bows were also used for war as well as the chase as a description of a battle in Beowulf proves, and slings were in use among the ordinary warriors.

Of the protective armour the shield alone was in the possession of all warriors. This was usually of linden-wood with an iron umbo or boss, the *randbeag*, in the centre to protect the hand, and serve as a weapon of offence in close conflict, while the edge was further strengthened by an iron band, or rim. In the case of princes gold and precious metals replaced the iron, while metal shields, though probably rare, were not unknown.

The helmet, as the sword, was the property only of the wealthy, one certainly, two probably (the second being doubtful) having been found in the many hundreds of graves opened, and it is strongly to be suspected that many of the helms were simply leather caps strengthened with metal, (cf. *galea: leðerhelm* in the glosses) which in the course of time has entirely disappeared. That metal helms existed, however, at the time of the Saxon invasion of England is certain from the description of the boar-adorned helmets of the Beowulf epic.

The body armour consisted of a leather coat frequently stiffened with metal for the ordinary soldiers,

[1] This rather negatives the idea that they are the weapons from which the Saxons are supposed to have taken their name; cf. Gotfridus Witerbiensis: *Ipse brevis gladius apud illos Saxo vocatur, unde sibi Saxo nomen peperisse notatur.* A misunderstanding of the two words *sahs* and *Sahso*.

and the byrne or shirt made of iron rings either woven together or sewn upon other material for the chief warriors of wealth and rank, which even as late as the 10th century was regarded as a costly possession.

Later came metal **greaves** for the protection of the legs, but at this period the warriors fought for the most part bare-legged, or perhaps in the long leather boots and leg bandages represented in the MSS. of the 9th and 10th centuries.

Flags, drums, horns, and **trumpets** were part of every army's equipment, and remains of horses, **bridles** have in some few instances been found in the graves.

From the above then it is evident that at the time of the invasion, and during the early Anglo-Saxon period, the ordinary warrior was provided with spear and shield, possessed some sort of a leather shirt or coat for the protection of his body, and wore most likely a leather cap resembling a helmet, while swords, helmets, and corselets were the property only of the picked troops or celebrated warriors. The same holds true for the Frankish warriors of this early period, and even at the time of the Carolingians — *arma, id est scutum et lanceam*[1] — were still the equipment of the ordinary soldier.

At the time of the Carolingians, both in France and England, swords nevertheless were becoming more frequent, although still costly, and helms and corselets began to be more general.

In England, in the period following the Carolingian, metal greaves were introduced, the *halsbeorg* for the protection of the neck, and at the very end of the Anglo-

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[1] S. Capit. of Charl. from year 806, ed. Baluze, p. 450.

Saxon period the gavelock from the Celts and the cross-bow from the French. Immediately following the Conquest the long bow came into general use, which was employed with such telling effect by the English in the Hundred Years' War, and the nasale or nose protector (may possibly have been known previously), which developed in the 12th and 13th centuries into the visor.

The Anglo-Saxons following the tradition of the old military tactics of the Germans of the continent fought in a wedge shaped formation with their king or leader on foot at their head, while the heavy infantry formed the point and wings, the light armed being placed at the centre.[1] They were divided according to districts, as were the Germans of the time of Tacitus according to tribes, and until the time of the Norman Conquest the infantry, not the cavalry, formed the main body of the army.[2] Following the Norman Conquest came a complete revolution in war tactics, the introduction by the Normans of the Feudal System together with Chivalry raised the cavalry, composed of Norman knights, to the first rank, which, united to the sturdy Anglo-Saxon infantry armed with the famous long bow, formed an almost invincible army. This process of amalgamation and reconstruction lies, however, beyond the Anglo-Saxon period, belonging rather to the history of Chivalry and the Middle Ages where its development may be traced in such works as San Martes *Waffenkunde in der Ritterzeit*, Köhler, Jähns and others mentioned in the Bibliography.

[1] Cf. the formation at the battle of Hastings. Köhler, Die Entw. des Kriegsw. u. der Kriegsführ. in der Ritterzeit, p. 1 ff.

[2] Cf. Roger of Hoveden, who, writing of a battle in 1055, says: *Anglos contra morem in equis pugnare jussit.*

II. The Weapons of Attack.

Turning now to a more specific examination of the weapons, it will be seen at once that they fall naturally into two main divisions — first the weapons of attack, and second the weapons of defence, each of which may again be divided into several subdivisions, which will here be treated of more in detail than was possible in the preceding general sketch. An exhaustive treatment of the same, however, has not been attempted, the results of most excavations of Anglo-Saxon interments having appeared from time to time in the Arch., in Collec. Antiqua, and in various arch. journals, while Lindenschmidt's Merov. Altertümer, and L'Abbé Cochet's La Norm. Sout. are exhaustive treatises on the subject in their respective countries.

1. The Spear.

De Baye. — Indus. Art of the Anglo-Saxon, Pl. I.
Neville. — *Saxon Obsequies*, Pls. XXXV, XXXVI.
Smith. — *Collec. Antiqua*, Vol. III, Pl. I, figs. 10—25.
Wylie. — *Fairford Graves*, Pl. XI, figs. 1—7.

As the shield is the oldest weapon of defence, so is the spear that of aggression. Used for the chase as well as for war it served a double purpose, and from the first simple wooden shaft with fire-hardened head, through the successive stages of development in the Stone, Bronze, and Iron Ages to its culminating point in the knightly lance of the Middle Ages, it has remained among the Germanic peoples the weapon par excellence not only of the ordinary soldier, but together with the sword has been found in the graves of those of noble birth. Symbol

of kingship among the Northern tribes[1], weapon of Wodan, badge of authority, and mark of the free man[2] it has played among Norsemen, Franks, and Anglo-Saxons an all important roll. From it the male line took its name *spere-healf*, as the female line from the spindle, and the spear was the constant companion of the warrior in time of peace as well as in war.[3]

From the time of Tacitus reference to the bearing of spears by the German tribes has constantly been made by Latin historians.[4] The citations, however, will be here omitted excepting the three most important bearing directly on the use of this weapon by the Franks from the 5th to the 8th century, interesting for the sake of comparison with the similar Anglo-Saxon usage during this period. A citation from the Greek historian Agathias will also be given below.

In the middle of the 5th century Sidonius Apollinaris writing of the Franks speaks of *clypeosque rotare ludus, et intortas praecedere saltibus hastas* (Panag. Major.). In the 6th century appear in Gregory of Tours[5] the hurling spear together with the sword, axe, and dagger or knife

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[1] Cf. Lind., Alt. d. Merov. Zeit, fig. 201, for a representation of Childeric I., spear in hand, on his sealring. Cf. also Gregor of Tours VIII, 33, who writing of Gunthramnus giving the spear to Childeberti says: *Hoc est indicium quod tibi omne regnum meum tradidi.*

[2] A special Edict of Charl. forbidding lances to those not free born. *Ut servi lanceas non portent, qui inventus fuerit post bannum hasta frangatur in dorso ejus.*

[3] S. A. L. Th. XXXVI, p. 37, regarding wergeld for injury from spear not carried properly over the shoulder.

[4] S. San Marte, p. 157 ff., and Lind., Merov. Altertümer, p. 170 ff.

[5] Lib. II, c. 27.

as the ordinary equipment of the Frankish warrior[1], while in the same century Procopius assigns the spear to the cavalry only, and neither spear nor bow but only the axe to the Frankish infantry. This in all probability, however, has reference to the equipment for this expedition only, namely that of Theodobert I. into Italy, and cannot be taken for the prevailing custom, as shortly afterwards Agathias (7th cent.) describes the Frankish foot soldiers as armed not only with the regular spear, but with the more unusual angon[2], which is hardly to be explained by the supposition that in the course of a few years the Franks had given up the spear as infantry weapon, and then suddenly adopted it again, but rather that the passages in the writers, who omit it as part of every warrior's regular equipment, are descriptions of special expeditions, and not of the Frankish army as a whole.

From the year 806[3] comes a special edict of Charl. de Armis non portandis, where *arma* = shield and spear, and from 813 a writ concerning the arming of troops where every soldier among other weapons must be provided with spear and shield, which proves it at this time as in the earlier period to have been the weapon of all classes.[4]

The MSS. mostly from the 9th and 10th centuries, though the one of chief interest (Harleian 603) is of a still later date, lead to exactly the same result concerning the Anglo-Saxon use of the spear (cf. the Psalter Aureum[5]

[1] Cf. also Greg. of Tours III, 10; V, 26; VII, 29.

[2] Lib. II, c. 5.

[3] Capit. III, No. I. (Ed. Baluze, p. 449.)

[4] Capit. II, No. IX. (Ed. Baluze, p. 508.)

[5] Psalter. Aureum IX and X, and the Utrecht Psalter, Taf. IV (pub. by Anton Springer).

and the Utrecht Psalter) where the horsemen and foot-men alike are armed with round shield and spear, the angon being the predominating form. The Harl. MSS. shows throughout the fighting men armed with either angon or spear with crossbars, while only picked warriors have sword, axe, or bow and arrows. In the Aelfric MSS. (Claudius B. IV) the warriors are as frequently armed with the sword as with the spear, while the shepherds have only the spear, which points to a more general use of the sword at this time, but in general the MSS. show many more spears than swords.

From the laws of Canute, moreover, concerning *Heriot* it may be seen that double the number of spears and shields is required as the number of swords, corselets, and helms, while all those under the rank of thane are armed not with the sword, but with the spear.[1]

As stated above the spear of the Anglo-Saxons consisted of the heavy spear used both for hurling and thrusting, and the lighter dart for hurling only. To the latter belong the *daroð*, the *pīl*, the *gafeluc*, and the angon, while the *gār*, and *ætgār* may be either light or heavy. The *franca* also may be regarded from the passages in By. as equivalent *to gār*, while the general Germ. expression *spere* refers to a light kind of throwing spear, as well as a spear for thrusting, the usual interpretation. As proof of this statement cf. the passage from Ep. Alex. 153[362], *mid longsceaftum sperum ofscotadon*, or from the Sax. Chron. (AD. 1055) *Ac ær þær wære ænig spere gescoten*, both of which certainly point to the hurling of the spear, as the term *scoten* is not used in reference to thrusting.

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[1] Ges. Lieberm., p. 358 [71 ff.], and cf. sword, Part I, p. 33.

Turning now to the grave-finds the contents of these interments both in England and Germany fully corroborate the historical evidence, as well as that of the laws and MSS., for in few warriors' graves heretofore opened has the spear head been found wanting, in some, in fact, opened at Little Wilbraham and Gilton, two have been discovered both, the heavy *gār*, and the lighter *daroð*, the latter with a length of 9 inches from the Gilton graves.[1]

The spear consisted of three parts: the head, the shaft, and the iron into which the wood of the shaft was fitted.[2] Sometimes, however, the latter consisted of a button to be driven into the staff by means of a nail issuing from the centre. This spike was probably used to plant the spear in the ground, thereby forming a wall to break the charge of cavalry. In most of the graves this spike has been found at the right side of the body about six feet from the spear head thus giving an approximate length to the spear shaft of six feet, the wood of which has long since rotted away, but enough of which remained in a few instances to be identified with certainty as ash. From the use of ash wood for spear shafts has arisen the poetical term for spear, *æsć*, found so frequently in the epic poetry, but never in prose cf. By. 310 *æsc ācwehte;* Wand. 99 *eorlas fornōman easca þrȳðe, wǣpen wælgifru;* B. 330 *gāras, æsc-holt ufan græg* etc.

Owing to its universal use both for throwing and thrusting[3], for the chase and for war, the spear heads

[1] For the arrangement in grave cf. Smith, Collec. Antiq. III, p. 3.

[2] Cf. Fair. Graves, Pl. XI and Pag. Sax., Pl. IX.

[3] Cf. B. 1766 *gāres fliht* which points to throwing spear; Gaungu Hrolfs Saga c. 18. *Sōti hafði atgeirr atvega með ok* to spear for thrusting.

varied greatly both in form, size, and weight, from great sword like points 2 ft. long[1], or the ango with its length of 3 to 4 ft., to the light dart not exceeding 8 inches in length, while the weight of some of these may be inferred from such an expression as gārbēam, the spear tree Exod. 246. Cf. also the much later description in the Nib. (B. 73) for the description of Siegfried's spear *Sîvrit der fuort ir einen (gêr) wol zwei spannen breit.*

A minute description of the countless spear heads of this period from the graves of Germany, France, and England, more than 20 varieties of the Anglo-Saxon type alone being on exhibition in the Brit. Mu., can not here be attempted, the ordinary varieties and a few of the rarer ones only will be discussed, accurate classifications being found in Hewitt[2] and Lindenschmidt.[3]

The simplest type of spear as well as the oldest is the Frankish spear found in the grave of Childeric[4], which does not exceed a foot in length. This type has been found in many of the German graves, also in those of Belgium, France[5], and England, though not in such great numbers.

The leaf shaped spear heads resemble closely the Roman type and are light and short. A noted example of this class is the famous Müncheberg spear with the runic inscription.[6] This class is but seldom found in England, the most frequently occurring form has a lo-

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[1] S. specimen in Brit. Mu.
[2] Ancient Arms and Armour, Sec. I.
[3] Merov. Altertümer, p. 173 ff.
[4] S. Merov. Altert., fig. 49.
[5] Cf. Cochet, La Norm. Sout., p. 284 ff.
[6] S. Anz. d. Mus. Nürnberg XIV — 1867, No. 2.

zenge-shaped head (Lind. fig. 62), which can be infinitely varied by making it more or less slender. This type is found everywhere in the graves of Germany, France, and England in great number and variety. The typical Anglo-Saxon spear head is almost lozenge-shaped[1] but with a somewhat longer point than the Frankish spear heads of the same class, the greatest number of A.-S. spear heads so far discovered being variations of this type. The blades were always of iron, the specimens found varying in length usually from 10 to 15 inches, one, however, from Little Wilbraham, Cambridge, having a length of but $2^1/_2$ inches (of Lat. spicula i. sagitte: *garas* OE. Gl.), while some at Ozingell, Kent have a length of 21 inches.[2] One extremely interesting specimen from Ash[3] slopes from the socket two ft. to the shoulder of the blade, which does not exceed $3^1/_4$ inches in length and a quarter of an inch in width in its broadest part.[4]

These spear heads were attached to the shaft by means of rivets passing through the socket into the wood beneath. The cusps were of two kinds either with a socket into which the wooden handle fitted or with a spike to drive into the wood, examples of the latter, however, are extremely rare, the best coming from Livonia, at present in the Brit. Mu., together with a few from A.-S. graves.[5] A ferule of bronze or iron was added to the socketed spear head at its juncture with the staff to insure additio-

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[1] S. de Baye, Pl. I, fig. 3.

[2] S. Neville, Sax. Obseq., Pl. XXXV and XXXVI.

[3] S. Douglas, Nen. Brit., Pl. VIII.

[4] For a specimen 2 ft. $5^1/_4$ inches long, s. Horae Ferales, Pl. XXVII, fig. 4.

[5] Cf. Smith Collec. Antiq., Vol. III, Pl. I.

nal strength.[1] A peculiar feature of the A.-S. cusps, which is characteristic for all varieties, and distinguishes them from the Danish and Frankish, which they closely resemble, in all other respects is the longitudinal slit in the socket, which received the wooden staff, and was then closed with iron or bronze rings, braided string or rivets.[2] Comparing these with the Frankish remains[3] the difference will be observed at once, only three of the entire German collection possessing this slit.

A moment's survey of the number of spears recovered in comparison to the number of swords will give an idea of the rarity of the latter, and the great abundance of the former. Thus 125 graves opened at. L. Wilbraham yielded 35 spears to 4 swords, from Barrington 15 spear heads no swords, from Gilton 23 spear heads and 34 darts to 7 swords out of 106 graves examined, from 308 graves at Kingston Down 30 darts and 12 spears to 1 sword, from 181 graves at Siebertswold 20 darts, 22 spear heads to 6 swords (Invent Sepul.), from Faversham 45 spear heads to 20 swords, a most unusual find.[4]

The adornment of spears was not so rich as that of swords, nevertheless several spear heads have been discovered in A.-S. interments ornamented with engraved lines, and decorated with silver.[5] Mention occurs, moreover, of a *gar*

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[1] Cf. Arch. Jour. XI, p. 106, and VIII, p. 425.

[2] Cf. Collec. Antiq., Vol. III, Pl. I, fig. 18. Hewitt, Ancient Arms and Armour, p. 22, 23. De Baye, Pl. I.

[3] Lind, Merov. Altert., figs. 49—70.

[4] S. Smith, A Catalogue of Antiquities discovered at Faversham in Kent.

[5] Cf. Sussex Arch. Jour., Vol. II, p. 269, Kemble, and Hor. Fer., Pl. XXVII, fig. 6.

golde fah Gn. (C.) 22, and in the will of Wulfsige a *gold wreken spere*[1], so that gold and silver spear heads for kings' weapons are very likely.

Regarding the strap for swinging the spear, the Lat. *amentum*, A.-S. *sceaft-lō*, *sceaft-tōg* (?) nothing further is known than the passage from Isid.[2]

Of the unusual spear heads 3 only will be dealt with: the ango, the lancea uncata of Sid. Apoll., and the head with its sides formed on different planes.

Of these the ango A.-S. *onga*, is the most unusual in the grave-finds, the most frequent in the MSS.[3], and the most interesting both because of its unusual form, and the minute description of the method of wielding it given by Agathias II c. 5, who describing the battle in Campania where the allied forces of the Franks and Alemannen were overthrown by Narses 554 A. D. gives the full equipment of the Frankish warriors, the chief weapons among whom were the ἀγγών and the πέλεκυς ἀμφίστομος. The passage is quoted in full in the orig. Gr. in Arch. 36, p. 49, the substance of which is as follows: The weapon is of a length that may both be used as a javelin or in close fight against a charge of the enemy. The staff of the weapon is covered with iron lamina or hoops, so that but very little wood appears, even down to the spike at the butt end. On either side of the head of this javelin are certain barbs projecting downward close together as far as the shaft. The Frank soldier when engaged with the enemy casts his angon, which if it enters the body cannot be withdrawn in consequence

[1] Chart. Th., p. 556[22].
[2] See Second Part, II, 1, Sćeaft-lō.
[3] Cf. Harl. 603, and Psalt. Aureum.

of the barbs; neither can it be disengaged if it pierce the shield, for the iron with which the staff is covered prevents the adversary from ridding himself of it by means of his sword. At this moment the Frank rushes forward places his foot on the shaft of the spear as it trails upon the ground, and having deprived his foe of his defence cleaves his skull with his axe or transfixes him with a second spear.

This form belongs to No. 5 of Hewitt's classification, and some such weapon is certainly referred to in B. 1438 where the seamonster was caught with *eofor-sprēotum heoro-hōcyhtum.* In the glossaries it appears as *onga: aculeus.* The angon has given rise to much discussion among archaeologists, the difficulty being to identify the various specimens discovered with the description of the same by Agathias.[1]

Lindenschmidt believed that he had discovered the exact weapon answering to this description at Selzen[2] since then several more have been dug up varying in length from 31 1/2 to 46.8 inches, the Selzen lance attaining this length, while the average is 3 ft. The effect of the blow depended not so much on the strength of the iron handle, which was only of medium weight and thickness, but on the skillful construction of the point, which penetrated at once the wooden shield, while the sharp hooks prevented its withdrawal. The point about 3.5 inches long was usually stronger than the iron staff measuring .48 to .64 of an inch in thickness and was always

[1] Cf. Lind. Merov. Altert., p. 178, Arch. XXXVI, p. 78, John Y. Akermann, Teut. and Celt. Weapons, Arch. XXXIV, 171—189, Wylie, Arch. XXXV, p. 48.

[2] S. Arch. XXXVI, Pl. VIII.

quadrilateral.[1] The hooks were usually two in number, only a single angon from Rennecourt possessing four. The staff was always very deep and very long with a longitudinal opening in some cases for the insertion of the wooden shaft to which it was made fast by means of wooden rings.[2]

Wylie working independent of Lindenschmidt arrived at the same conclusion identifying the spear head in the Musée de l'Artillerie at Paris with the angon of Agathias[3] which is 22 inches long with slender stem at first quadrangular but becoming round near the ferule, the thin iron laminae or sheathing of which have disappeared owing to corrosion.

Corresponding to this and identical perhaps with the barbed lances of the Aelfric and Harleian MSS. is the English specimen from Strood in Kent on exhibition in the Brit. Mu. and represented in Collec. Antiqua[4], which found in a grave with the usual umbo, spear, and knife of Saxon interments, except in length of stem corresponds point for point to the angon of Agathias. It is of iron with quadrilateral head with a length of only 17 1/2 inches, the remainder having been probably broken off, or it may show degeneration. Lindenschmidt disputes the title of angon for this admitting only the continental ones with long stems as true examples. Length of iron shaft to the extent of 3 or 4 ft. is not, however, imperative, and this with 3 or 4 other English examples may be regarded as

[1] Cf. the specimen from Arcy Lind., fig. 79.
[2] Cf. Lind., Tur. Altertümer d. Heid. Vorz. III, Heft IX, Taf. 5.
[3] Cf. Arch. XXXV, p. 51, fig. 1.
[4] Vol. V, Pl. II, fig. 1.

belonging to this rare class of spears.[1] Lindenschmidt endeavers to prove the Roman *pilum*[2] the prototype of the Frankish angon, which in turn is derived from the old Etruscan iron spear[3], against which, however, is the distinct mention by Agathias that the angon was of Frankish origin.[4]

But whatever the origin the fact remains that the angon is of extremely rare occurrence about 35 in all having been dug up, and that it is peculiar to the grave-finds of the Ripuarian Franks[5] (the 5 Eng. examples excepted). A single example only, and that uncertain, having been discovered by Cochet during the whole course of his operations in Normandy.[6]

Lindenschmidt and Wylie seeking an explanation for the great scarcity of this weapon in the grave-finds have suggested that it was carried only by tried and experienced warriors, which is borne out by the finding of the angon only in the graves of the wealthiest, being usually found together with remains of horses' bits etc.

Its great frequence in the MSS. may possibly be due to mere conventional representation, but the fact remains

[1] Cf. Invent. Sepul., Pl. III, fig. 17; Arch. XXXVI, Pl. VIII, and Hor. Fer. Pl. XXVII, fig. 3. For a representation of this as late as the 15th century s. the illus. from the Chron. of Math. Paris. — Strutt A. A., p. 25.

[2] Vegetius, De Re. Mil. I, 20, describes a pilum as *ferro subtile trigo praefixa.* This trilateral head must have been barbed, for he adds *in scuto fixa non possunt abscindi.*

[3] Cf. Mus. Etrus. Greg., Pl. XXI, fig. 6.

[4] Cf. Lind, Altertümer d. Heid. Vorz. I, Heft XI, Taf. 5, and following text.

[5] S. Mém. de la Soc. des Antiq. de Picardie, Vol. X, and Mém. de la Soc. Philomat. de Verdun, Vol. III, p. 199 ff.

[6] S. La Norm. Sout., p. 351, and Arch. XXXV, p. 231.

that it is found in both continental, and Anglo-Saxon MSS. in the hands of at least two thirds of the warriors there depicted.

Differing from the angon yet long mistaken for the same is the Lancea uncata of Sid. Apoll.[1] Such a lance head was found in the Frankish graves at Douvrend[2] the prototype of which was the Scythian spear[3], which although of bronze shows a remarkable identity of form. Although found in the interments of all the Germanic branches the form, on the whole, is rare, with wings at side perhaps to prevent the shaft from entering too far, and not to prevent withdrawal as in the case of the angon.[4] England has furnished some extremely rare specimens of this lance, with wings at the side of the stem, one 19 inches long, with a strong and thick head has an ornamented socket and projecting wings, below which are the rivet holes; the iron rivets are further adorned with silver heads.[5] Two other specimens have been found in England, the one from Henley-on-Thames being fully discussed in the Jour. of the Brit. Arch. Ass.[6]

The third of these rare lance heads is that with its sides formed on different planes[7], which in the

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[1] Lib. IV, Epist. XX. «Lanceis uncatis, securibusque missibillibus dextrae refertae.»

[2] Arch. XXXV, p. 51, fig. 2.

[3] Arch. XXXV, No. 14, p. 223—231.

[4] Cf. Lind., Merov. Alter., figs. 71—74, and Cochet, La Norm. Sout., 2nd ed., p. 283.

[5] S. Hor. Fer., Pl. XXVII, fig. 6.

[6] For. 1882, p. 276.

[7] Cf. Hor. Fer. Pl. XXVII, fig. 5, and Pag. Sax., p. X. For a specimen from Harnham Hill, cf. De Baye, Pl. I, fig. 4.

case of the specimen given by Kemble has sunk grooves on alternate sides of the blade in order to give it a rotary motion when thrown. It bears a close resemblance to the assagaye, and calls to mind the frequent A.-S. expression *gāres flyht*, which refer to the throwing of such a spear. This reminds one also of the passage in the Walt. lied (V. 1289) *sed illam (hastam) turbine terribilem tanto et stridore volantem.*

At Fairford in Gloucestershire a very remarkable spear head was found shaped like a bayonet[1], four sided and measuring $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by two in its widest breadth, which corresponds more nearly even than the angon to the description of Thorolf's famous spear Bryuðvarar in the Egilsage, which had *ferrum duas ulnas longum, in mucrone quattuor acie habentem, desinebat.* This shows also points of resemblance to the Egyptian spears in Sir Gardner Wilkinson's work on the «Ancient Egyptians».[2]

2. The Sword.

Unlike the spear the sword was unknown to the rude civilization of the Stone Age, where weapons of war served also for the chase, and workmen's tools were as yet not entirely differentiated from implements of war. Appearing first in the Bronze Age the evolution of the sword out of the long knife of the Stone Age was closely connected with the knowledge of the working of metals, and was the first weapon designed and used exclusively for the purpose of war. With the sword came also the

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[1] Fair. Graves, Pl. X, fig. 2.
[2] Vol. I, 2nd ed., p. 353.

need for protecting the body at close range, and in this necessity protective armour had its origin.

The bronze sword used for thrusting, which has been discovered in all parts of Europe inhabited by the Celtic tribes, is never found in Teutonic interments. The Teutons on their first appearance in Europe were in possession of iron, and the long blunt iron swords for cutting not thrusting (s. Tacitus VI) offer a striking contrast to the short sharp bronze swords of the Roman legions. According to Tacitus, however, it was a rare weapon, and even in the Salic law is not mentioned as part of a warrior's necessary equipment.

During the Merovingian period the sword became more general, but even at the time of the Carolingians the infantry were not required to carry swords[1], these being assigned only to the cavalry.[2]

Comparing these capitularies with the statements of Greg. of Tours and Agathias (s. spear p. 19ff.) both of whom assign the sword to the ordinary Frankish soldier, it will be seen how contradictory the evidence of the historians often is. Notwithstanding their statements it is safe to conclude both from the laws and the grave-finds that the sword together with the helmet and coat of mail continued

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[1] Capit. II from year 813, No. IX, ed. Baluze, p. 508. — *De hoste pergendi. . . . Et ipse Comes praevideat quomodo sint parati, id est, lanceam, scutum, aut arcum, cum duabus cordis, et sagittis duodecim. Et Episcopi, Comites, Abbates, hos homines qui hoc bene praevideant, habeant loricas vel galeas et (ad) temporalem hostem, id est aestivo tempore.*

[2] Cf. the Encyclic, Capit. of 806 (Pertz III, 145), *ita ut unus quisque caballarius habeat scutum, et lanceam, et spatham, et semispatam, arcum et pharetras cum sagittis, et in carris vestris utensilia diversi generis.*

to be up to a late period the sign of rank both among Frankish and Anglo-Saxon warriors.

An examination of the laws of Canute concerning Heriot[1] brings out the interesting fact that no one under the rank of thane had a sword to pay, because such was not a weapon suitable to his degree. The earls, however, were compelled to render 8 horses, 4 helmets, 4 coats of mail, 8 spears, 8 shields, and 4 swords, the king's thanes 2 swords etc., while the ordinary thane was required only to provide his own sword, horse, and equipment. Thus all who had swords had also horses to render and according to Kemble[2] the number of horses and weapons may be equivalent to the number of men, which each person was expected to bring into the field. Thus the requirement from the earl must have been to bring 4 horsemen equipped with sword, spear, shield, helmet, and coat of mail: and also 4 footmen armed with spear and shield. This corresponds exactly with the Capit. of the year 806 just mentioned, which assigns the broadsword only to horsemen, and receives confirmation from the game laws of Canute[3], where only the head forester is in possession of

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[1] A. L. ed. Thorpe, p. 177, law 72, or Ges. Lieberm. II, law 71, p. 356 ff. Laws of King Canute, Gesetze II, De Hereotis. *And beon þa heregeata svâ hit mǣðlič sŷ. I. Eorles svâ þǣr-tô gebyrige þæt syndon eahta hors, feôwer gesadelode 7 feôwer ungesadelode, 7 feôwer helmas, 7 feôwer byrnan, 7 ehta spera, 7 eall svâ feala scylda, 7 feôwer swurd, 7 twa hund mancus goldes. II. And syþþan cyninges þegenes þe him nyhste syndon feôwer hors, twa gesadelode 7 twa ungesadelode, 7 twa swurd, 7 feower spera 7 sva feala scylda, 7 helm, 7 byrnan, 7 fiftig mancus goldes. III. And medemra þegna hors 7 his gerǣðlan 7 his wǣpn, oþþe his heals-fang on West-Sexan. 7 on Myrcan twâ pund 7 on East-Englan twâ pund.*

[2] Hor. Fer., p. 203.

[3] A. L. VI, VII, and VIII, p. 183.

a sword.[1] Kemble adds furthermore that the swords found in the Anglo-Saxon, Norman, and German graves were ***broad swords which could be wielded only by horsemen.***

In the Anglo-Saxon wills mention of valuable swords as part of the *Heriot* given to the royal lord on the death of a warrior occurs several times; but rarely in any will were more than two left except by a king or king's son, and in every instance they are regarded as costly gifts.[2] Aeðelstan left in his will two silver hilted swords, the one by Wulfric wrought, the other owned by Ulfcytil, together with a golden sword belt and eight other costly swords, to various relatives and retainers, the largest number of valuable swords left in any will.

From a sentence in this will and from numerous passages in Beowulf and other poems[3] it is evident that famous smiths and their work were held in great esteem and veneration among the Anglo-Saxons as well as among the Scandinavians, and Continental Germans, while the passing on of famous swords from father to son, or in the same family, was a well known custom. Striking, however, is the almost total absence of proper names for swords in the Anglo-Saxon literature, when contrasted with the vast number in the literature of Germany and Scandinavia[4], 57 sword names alone being extant in Old Norse, not including the names for helmets, axes, hammers, arrows, spears, shields, war-banners, etc., which amount to several hundred, while in Anglo-Saxon three or four only are

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[1] Cf. also B. 1035.

[2] Cf. Chart. Th., p. 500, 505, 557, 596, and will of Aeðelst. 577.

[3] B. 1681, 1663, 795 etc.

[4] Cf. B. Kahle, Altwestnordische Namenstudien, Idg. Forsch., Bd. XIV., p. 204.

to be found in the whole range of the literature. ***Nægling*** the sword of Beowulf (B. 2680), ***Hrunting*** (B. 1457, 1659) Hunferð's sword, perhaps ***Hûn-Lâfing***[1], and the sword ***Mimming*** in the Waldere Fragments (1[3]). The ***Kenningar*** are on the other hand frequent, so that the peculiar lack of proper names for weapons among a people resembling so nearly in ideas and customs their kindred on the continent among whom the naming of weapons was universal is hard to account for, especially as Norse or rather Danish sword names must have been known in England.

From the Anglo-Saxon glossaries it is evident that the general term ***sweord*** corresponds to the Roman word ***spatha***, the large two-edged broadsword, but is also employed to translate the word *framea.* For the earlier meaning of framea 'spear', and the later one 'sword' consult the article by Müllenhoff[2], where it is clearly shown that the meaning of spear was original, and retained until the 3rd century, where the last record of its use as spear occurs by the Jurist Ulpian.[3] The later meaning of sword belongs to the Christian literature, and from the Biblical literature[4] was adopted by Greg. of Tours, Isidor.[5], and in the Lat. of the Middle Ages is used almost exclusively with the meaning sword. ***Mēće***, ***sweord***, ***seċġ***, and ***heoru*** are synonymous terms, the two last being poetical words.

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[1] S. Beit. XII, 32, and Zachers Zts. III, p. 396.

[2] Anz. f. d. A. VII, p. 19—164.

[3] Dig. 43, 16, 3, § 2. *Arma sunt omnia tela, hoc est et fustes et lapides non solum gladii, hastae, frameae (id est romphaeae). Romphaea* = a powerful spear.

[4] Cf. Psalms 9⁷; 16¹³; 21²¹; 34³ in the Vulgata where framea is used, in every other instance gladius.

[5] Isid. Orig. 18 c. 6³. «Framea vero gladius ex utraque parte acutus quod vulgo spatham vocant.»

Bil meaning 'sword' is also found only in poetry being especially frequent in Beowulf, but in the glosses is used to translate *falcastrum* 'scythe'.

In Beowulf the sword plays a prominent part, the poetical Kenningar as well as the regular terms for sword being frequent. Thus it is variously designated as *lēoma* the flashing light-beam (1570), *beado-lēoma* the battle-light (1523), *brond* the fire-brand (1454), *fēla lāf* the leavings of files (1032), *lāf* a remnant, a precious heirloom (2628, 795, 1488 etc.), *hilde-segese* or *egese* the battle-saw, the terror of the battle (3154), *mægen-fultum(a)* the mighty help (B. 1455), and *gūðwine* the battle-friend (2735). The sword is named, moreover, *ećġ* from its edge (2506, 2578 etc.), *ord* from mucro, the point (1549, 556), while *bil* and *mēće* next to *sweord* are the most frequently recurring terms for the great two-edged sword of the heroes. Three swords wrought by the giants are mentioned: the great sword in Grendel's abode (1558), Wiglaf's sword (2616), and that of Eofor (2979). A sword blade of *stȳl* is once mentioned in Beowulf (1533), but these blades were usually of iron (B. 2778) with richly adorned sword hilts of costly metal and set with precious stones cf. B. (2700) where the sword is *fāh* and *fǣted* adorned with golden plates, (2192) the *gǫlde gegyrede; næs mid Gēatum þā sinc-māððum sēlra on sweordes hād.* This last description recalls the golden hilted swords of the Atlaquiþa (stanz. 7).

sjau eigom salhús,
sverþ full ero
hverjo ero þeira
hjǫlt ór golle.

Moreover the description of Grendel's sword hilt (B. 1694) is distinctly Scandinavian, the *wreoðen-hilt* and *wyrm-fāh*

being a very frequent Scandinavian ornamentation[1], while the runic inscription is also characteristic.[2]

Another reference to a sword *bunden golde* occurs in B. l. 1900, the *wunden-mæl wrættum gebunden* represents the hilt as adorned with etching of some description, and set with jewels as also the *māððum sweord* (1023). Corresponding to these descriptions and also to the *hyrsted sweord* adorned with gold (672) of Beowulf are such passages as a *gold gerīseð on guman sweorde* (Gn. Ex. 126), the *scir mǣled swyrd* (Jud. 230), *a gold hilted sword* (Ridls. 56[14]), and the several costly swords referred to in the wills, many having hilts either of gold or silver.

At first glance the frequency of the sword at this period, to be inferred from Beowulf and other poems, would seem to offer a direct contradiction to the laws, wills, MSS., and grave-finds, which prove conclusively that it is the weapon only of warriors of wealth and rank. A closer examination shows, however, that in the poems the costly swords mentioned, and the rich gifts of jewelled swords are always either the property of heroes, or the gifts of kings to great warriors. The single exception occurs in B. (1900), where the gift of a valuable sword to the boatswain by Beowulf gives him such an exalted position among his fellows that it proves the rarity of such a possession among those of his class. An absence of the sword in the equipment of the hall thanes occurs at l. 1242, which may be accidental or a true statement of the case:

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[1] On Dannenberger Bracteaten No. 3 and 4, and the Golden Horn of Gallehus. S. Dietr. Germ. X, p. 278 ff.

[2] Cf. Helgaquiþa 9.

Setton him tō hēafdon hilde-randas, bord-wudu beorhtan;
þær on bence wæs ofer æðelinge ȳð-gesēsene
heaðo-stēapa helm, hringed byrne þrec-wudu þrymlīc.

In an exactly parallel case Beowulf preparing himself for the night is described as giving his sword of rare worth to a servant to care for (671), in this instance the *sword* replaces the *spear* of the warriors mentioned in the passage previously quoted.

The testimony of the MSS. as stated in the general sketch is to be used with great discrimination owing to the conventionality of representation at the early period. One fact is, however, perfectly clear, namely that the *sword without cross-piece* is never represented, pointing to the fact that at the time of the illuminations of the MSS. (in most cases later than the 9th cent.) the primitive iron sword of the grave-finds without cross-piece had completely disappeared. The mountings of swords in the MSS. are usually colored yellow implying probably a surface of gold either from thin plates of this metal or from gilding.

With reference to the MSS. in particular — Harleian 603 shows comparatively few *swords*, the *angon* and *regular spear* by far predominating over all other weapons. Where, moreover, it does occur it is plainly the property of kings, leaders, or picked warriors and has often a gold adorned hilt.[1] At pages 13, 29, 33, 65 and 67 occur representations of such, and at 69 two horsemen are represented armed with both angon and sword, the only example in this entire MS. of their being carried together. Comparison of the various illuminations leads then to the result that

[1] Cf. illus. to the IX. Psalm and to the XIII. opp. p. 8, where 4 swords are found.

the angon or spear, and shield are the property of the ordinary warrior and not the sword.

In Aelfric's Heptateuch (Cott. Claud. B. IV) swords are much more frequent than in the Harleian MS., in many cases they seem to have taken the place of the angon or spear[1], and resemble the great broad swords recovered from the graves[2] with cross-piece and gilded hilt.

The Psalter. Aureum[3] represents the ordinary soldier with spear and round shield, the leaders usually with the sword.

An examination of the Psalter Illus. in the early Middle Ages[4] gives the same results as the Psalter. Aureum.

The great Psalter of Boulogne[5], probably by an Anglo-Saxon artist between 989 and 1008, has a precise duplicate in many parts, in Cott. Tib. C. VI. Here are represented the achievements of David; No. 2, the fight with Goliath, shows the latter in full armour with sword, shield, spear, and a kind of body armour; No. 3 gives a representation of a sword with cross-piece and clover-leaf handle. Pl. 39 represents foot soldiers armed with the usual round shield, angon or spear, but also with sword.[6]

The remaining examples are from the Cott. Psalter now in Utrecht (fol. 91 V) showing a king with sword and scepter.[7]

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[1] Cf. p. 120, 122, 128, 151 etc.

[2] Cf. p. 22, 25, 40 and 104.

[3] Rahn, Taf. XV, X und IX.

[4] Anton Springer, Taf. II, III, IV.

[5] J. O. Westwood, Pl. XXXVIII.

[6] Cf. Harl. 603, p. 69.

[7] Westwood, Pl. XXIX, and Pl. XXXV, from the Salisbury Psalter.

In Strutt[1] the horsemen of the 8th century appear without either sword or shield, only the spear, but from the same century is a representation of a foot soldier with a sword and sword belt.[2]

Turning to another, which, together with the laws, forms the most reliable source of information, the graves — their contents but serve to confirm previous statements. The swords recovered from the graves are of two kinds: 1. the two-edged sword proper or long sword (Lat. *spatha, gladius*), 3 ft. long with a somewhat rounded point, perfectly flat, the earlier ones without, the later ones with a small guard or cross-piece, and a handle of ivory, horn, wood or some other perishable material. 2. The solid one-edged blade, the scrama-seax with sharp point, rarely found in England, but frequent on the Continent. The best specimen of this class is the well known Thames Knife inscribed with runes which is preserved in the British Museum.

The oldest swords found in the graves consist of a rusted iron blade from 2½ to 3 ft. long, the width near handle being about 2½ inches, without cross-piece, double-edged, and tapering slightly toward the point, with a strig 4½ inches long. They are uniformally without pommel, the termination being merely a slight transverse projection from the iron strig for the purpose of securing the wood, which completed the handle.[3]

In the case of a sword recovered at Strood in Kent[4]

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[1] D. and Hab. of the People of Eng., Vol. I, Pl. XIII.

[2] Id., for swords from 9th and 10th centuries cf. Pl. XXIX, No. 17, and Pl. XIX.

[3] For examples of this primitive type see Sax. Obseq., Pl. XXXIV, Hor. Fer., Pl. XXVI, figs. 1 and 2.

[4] For similar specimens cf. Invent. Sepul., Pl. XIV, and Hor. Fer. XXVI, figs. 1 and 3.

the remains of a scabbard is oxydized on to the blade, the interior being of wood, portions of which still remain together with a part of the outer covering, which resembles shagreen.[1] For the relative proportion between the number of swords and spears found, s. p. 25, from which the relative scarcity of the sword becomes at once apparent, but 2 having been recovered from all Derbyshire, 15 from 750 Kentish graves, and from 1010 graves examined by Cochet in Normandy, but 8 swords were recovered, being found only in the most richly provided graves.

In the Later Iron Period No. 1 developed a cross-piece, two very early specimens from Gilton and Coombe[2] showing the process of evolution, for here the cross-piece has projected but little beyond the edges of the blade. Eventually the guard became a very prominent feature of the Scandinavian sword.[3] Proving beyond question that the type with well developed cross-piece belonged to the period in which the pagan practice of interring weapons with the dead had been abandoned, is the fact that genuine examples of this type found in England and in countries early christianized have, in most cases, been either dredged from the beds of rivers, or turned up among old foundations, though in districts where paganism held longer sway they have also been obtained from graves.[4]

The handles of later swords consisted of grip *(hilt, hæft)*, pommel, and cross-piece, the grip, being as in the

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[1] For continental specimens s. Lind., Das Museum in Mainz, Pl. XII, 3, 6, 7; Cochet, La Norm. Sout., Pl. VII, fig. 1.

[2] Pag. Sax., Pl. XXIV.

[3] S. Worsaae's Afbildninger n. 383.

[4] S. Pag. Sax., p. 47, and Hewitt, Ancient Arms and Armour, p. 31—37.

case of the earlier specimens, commonly formed of wood, portions of which (identified as pine) have been dug up adhering to the strig. This cross-bar was usually straight, but it sometimes curved toward the blade in the manner characteristic of the Danish cross-piece.[1] These cross-pieces of metal, as well as the pommel, were often richly decorated and gilded, the form of the latter being either trefoil, cinquefoil hemispherical, rounded, or triangular, examples of each being found in one or the other of the MSS. mentioned above. Compare furthermore the numerous passages, cited at p. 36 ff. from Beowulf and other Anglo-Saxon poems, referring to ornamental hilts, which are, however, extremely rare in the grave-finds four or five only having been recovered from A.-S. interments, owing in all probability to the fact that such costly weapons were retained as heir-looms in the family of the deceased warrior and not buried with him. Later disturbance of the graves for the sake of their contents may also have contributed to bring about this scarcity of sword-finds.

A rare specimen of such a hilt comes from Coombe in E. Kent[2] found with another sword in a richly provided grave. This handle which is well adapted for a firm grasp is adorned with two metal fillets of bronze gilt at the pommel and cross-piece (cf. the silver hilted sword of Aeðelstan), the whole of which is ornamented with a characteristic plaited pattern, and possesses a curious indented ornament on the pommel.

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[1] S. specimen in Brit. Mu., also MSS. Cott. Tib. c. VI, fol. 9, and Cleop. C. VIII, the sword from the river Witham, Hor. Fer., Pl. XXVI, fig. 5, Arch. Jour. Vol. VI, p. 75, and Hewitt's Arms and Armour, Pl. IV, figs. 9, 10, 11, taken from Bähr's Livonian Collection.

[2] Pag. Sax., Pl. XXIV, or Collec. Antiq. II, Pl. XXXVIII, fig. 1.

A second one from Gilton[1] of silver gilt is remarkable for the metal loop and movable ring. This perhaps served for the appendage of a charm or talisman, possibly for one of the large crystal beads found only in the graves of men (cf. B. 672 *hyrsted sweord*).

Number three is a sword pommel, engraved with runes, from Ash[2], which corresponds to the gold-hilted rune-engraved sword described in Beowulf (1695). Two more, one from the Isle of Wight and a second from Reading[3] together with a beautiful hilt of soft brown wood in the British Museum with mountings of gold filagree of the usual winding A.-S. pattern, and set with garnets, complete the list of discoveries in the graves of fine specimens of the gold-smith's art.

Danish or rather Scandinavian swords have been discovered surrounded with chains of gold, or wound with fine iron or gold wire[4] with which may be compared B. (1564) *fetel-hilt . . . hring mæl gebrægd*, or covered with plates of gold and silver as in Beowulf (1694). Also from the latest pagan period come specimens with runic inscriptions let into the blade such as on king Hacon's sword *Kuernbitr.*[5]

For years it has been surmised that these swords, owing to their obtuse point, were not used for the thrust. Sidonius Apollinaris, however, disposes of this question with the words: *Alii habetatorum caede gladiorum latera*

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[1] Arch. XXX, p. 132, or Pag. Sax., Pl. XXIV.

[2] Pag. Sax., Pl. XXIV, fig. 3.

[3] S. De Baye, p. 19, fig. 2.

[4] S. Montelius, Die Kultur Schwedens in vorchristlicher Zeit, figs. 133, 134, 164.

[5] Cf. Worsaae's Afbildninger n. 383.

dentata pernumerant. Alii caesim atque punctim fora minatos circulos loricarum metiuntur.[1]

Number 2 the Scrama seax, the single-edged long knife or short sword, is found in many graves in France and Germany, but is of extremely rare occurrence in England, being found only in the graves at Ozingell in Kent, and appears but seldom in the MSS. or in the poems. In the glosses the word is frequently used to translate the Lat. culter, but in the compounds *þeoh-seax* = Lat. semispatha, and *hype-seax* = *lytel sweord*, while in prose it refers in general to the small knives found in almost every grave of both sex both in England, France, and Germany. In the poetry on the other hand it refers to the short sword or Lat. machaera.[2] These sword knives are probably the cultri validi *(quos vulgo scrama saxos vocant)* of Greg. of Tours[3] who describes them as incised or grooved. Worthy of notice in this connection also is the battle-call of Hengist to his followers on arriving in England *Eu Saxones nimið eure Saxes!*[4] and of Widukind[5] *erat autem illis diebus Saxonibus longorum cutellorum usus, quibus usque hodie Anglii utuntur, morem gentis antiquae sectantes.*

An excellent example from the cemetary at Ozingell[6] 16 inches long, of iron, and provided with a cross-piece, corresponds point for point with the illustrated A.-S. Psalter

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[1] Lib. III, Ep. 3.

[2] Cf. B. 1545 for the seax used by Grendel's mother, also Cri. 1141, and Rä. 766.

[3] Lib. IV. c. 46, VIII, 29.

[4] Nennius, c. 46 p. 37.

[5] Lib. I, c. 6.

[6] Hewitt, Pl. IX, fig. 1.

of the Duc de Berri in the Paris library[1] where the spearman's adversary appears to be employing such an instrument as that from the Kentish grave. The handles were probably of wood, and the Thames knife is inscribed with runes, and the name of the soldier who bore it. An interesting discovery at Kingston Down, Kent was a short sword or dagger 10 inches long with a silver pommel neatly set with oblong squares of calcareous paste.[2]

Stæf-sweord.

The staff-sword, known to the ancient Egyptians and Greeks, was among the Romans identical with the *sparum*, the peasants' weapon, which combined a broad blade with a wooden staff.[3]

This curious weapon is also met with in Merovingian and Carolingian graves[4] and is found recorded in A.-S. Glossaries, though no trace of such has been discovered in the grave finds.

In the Middle Ages this weapon received in German the name *Gläfe* from Fr. *glaive* and was applied to the lance of the knights. The Fr. *guisarme (gisarme)* refers also to a kind of *Gläfe*, or staff-sword.

This weapon is also wide spread among non-European peoples being known to the Japanese and Chinese[5], and to certain African tribes.

[1] Hewitt, p. 51, No. 8.

[2] Invent. Sepul., p. 55 and for the usual *seax* Collec. Antiq. II, Pl. LVIII, Invent. Sepul., Pl. XV, and Hor. Fer., Pl. XXVI, fig. 6.

[3] S. Jähns Trutzwaffen, p. 260 and Taf. XXVIII, figs. 6, 7, 8, and 9.

[4] The same fig. 11.

[5] Cf. Jähns, p. 174 and 262, also H. B. Meyer, Seltene Waffen aus Asien, Afrika und Amerika im könig. Ethnogr. Mus. zu Dresden. Leipzig 1885.

Possibly the change in meaning of *framea* 'spear' to 'sword', is to be connected with this weapon half spear, half sword, although it is by no means certain.

The Sheath.

The sword-sheath was usually of wood covered with leather, and sometimes mounted in bronze.[1] In the British Museum is a sword found at Battle Edge, Oxfordshire, which retains the bronze chape and locket of its scabbard. These were sometimes gilded and even of gold. Occasionally the sheaths where adorned with a winding or snake pattern so characteristic of the period, and one bronze chape inlaid with figures of animals in gilt has been discovered.[2] For a Derbyshire example constructed of thin wood, overlaid with leather, and covered with a pattern of alternate fillets and lozenges, see the article by Bateman.[3]

The curious type of sword scabbard entirely of bronze is in all probability of northern manufacture, such having been found in parts of Scandinavia, and is not of Anglo-Saxon make.[4] Frequently the scabbard is oxydized on to the blade of the sword as in the specimen from Strood, it being impossible to separate the one from the other.

The Sword Belt.

Among the Romans the *cingulum militiae*, a leather girdle worn about the hips, and used solely to support the

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[1] For bronze chapes cf. Sax. Obseq., Pl. XXXIV, and Fair. Graves, Pl. III, fig. 3, also Lind., Merov. Altertümer, fig. 122.

[2] S. Arch. 38, p. 84, or Hor. Fer., Pl. XXVI, fig. 3.

[3] Arch. jour., Vol. VII.

[4] For the specimen from Yorkshire s. Hewitt, p. 44, and cf. Arch. jour. X, p. 259.

sword, was sharply distinguished from the *cingulum* for girding the tunic. Among the German tribes on the contrary the two fell together, and the cingulum militiae was no longer sword belt alone, but supported the clothing, served as pocket etc. Originally the *sweord-fetel* was a leather strap, more or less ornamented, attached directly to the sheath, girt about the waist, and fastened with a buckle; the buckles and tongues being frequently found in the graves of the Merovingian period. These are generally of bronze, sometimes of copper, and the metal is not infrequently gilded, embossed, or enamelled, some being set with garnets and other stones.[1]

Often these belts were richly adorned, accounts of golden sword belts being not infrequent, cf. Procop.[2] for an account of such among the booty, Greg. of Tours[3] who describes *a baltheum magnum ex auro lapidibusque preciosis ornatum*, Eginhart in his Epitome of the Hist. of France, also writes *et gladio semper accinctus, cujus capulus ac baltheus aut aureus aut argenteus erat*, and Wm. of Malmesbury, who gives an account of the sword belt given by Alfred to his son Aeðelstan as follows: *quem etiam praemature militem fecerat, donatum chlamy de coccinea* gemmato baltheo, *ense Saxonico cum* vagina aurea.

The belt is also occasionally worn across the body suspended from the right shoulder as in the Cott. MS. Tiber. C. VI, fol. 9.[4]

The Anglo-Saxon wills mention some richly adorned A.-S. sword belts; thus in Chart. Th. 557 *þæs swurdes*

[1] Pag. Sax., Pl. XXVIII, XXIX, and XXXIX, fig. 1.

[2] Bell. Vand. lib. II, c. 9.

[3] Lib. X, c. 21.

[4] Cf. also Strutt, D. u. Hab. of the People of England, Pl. XXIX, No. 17.

mid þam sylfrenan hilte was attached to *þone gyldenan fetils;* in the will of Aeðeric[1] his sword *mid fetele* is part of the *Heriot*; also mention is made of a *gyldenan fetels.*[2]

In the 13th century the sword sheath was attached not directly to the belt, but was suspended by means of small leather straps and rings, so that it could easily be detached without removing the belt itself. This enabled the warrior further to carry his sword in his hand if so desired. This then was the origin of the *cingulum militaris* or *baltheus militaris*, which was known in England as the *balderich*, the encircling with which attended the ceremony of knighting in the days of Chivalry.

The Bow and Arrow.

Notwithstanding the fact that the bow and arrow was the weapon of primitive man, and known to every nation, the terms for arrow have had an individual development in the various branches of the European division of the family of languages and are not descended from one Idg. ground form. The Germanic word for bow is N. Europ. taking its name from the form of the same, the Greeks, on the other hand, deriving their name τόξον 'yew' from the material of which the bow was made.

As the spear so also was the bow used both for war and the chase, and certainly served in this double capacity among the Germanic tribes, although the statement is frequently made that the bow was not employed among

[1] Chart. Th. 516[27].

[2] Chart. Th. 558[12], and s. San Marte, p. 139.

them as a weapon of war. In answer to this cf. Caesar[1] for mention of arrows among the Gauls; Procop.[2] and Agathias[3] for mention of the non-carrying of bows among the Franks in a certain expedition, which proves conclusively, however, that they had been or were at the time common among the soldiery.

For reference to the use of bows among the Alemannen and Goths cf. Ammian Marc.[4] and Jordanes[5], while Greg. of Tours[6] describes the Frankish troops as armed with swords and arrows. Furthermore on the Tiberian Cameo of the Paris library the bow is represented among the weapons of the conquered Germans, as also on the Antonine Column.

Turning to the laws the Lex Salica[7] contains the amount of wergeld to be paid for the injury of the shooting finger, which corresponds to the English law of Aeðelbirht[8] and of Alfred. In the Capit. of Charlemagne from the year 813[9] the bow with two cords and twelve arrows is ordered as part of the equipment of every Frankish foot soldier, while bows with arrows and quivers are ordered likewise for the cavalry in the Epist. from the year 784.[10] The

[1] Sagittariosque omnes, quorum erat permagnus numerus in Gallia, conquiri jubet Vercingetorix. Bell. Gall. VII, 31.

[2] B. Got. II, 25.

[3] II, 5, s. under spear.

[4] XIV, 10.

[5] De re Get. c. 5.

[6] V, 20; II, 37. For further references to M. Lat. authors s. San Marte, Waffenkunde, p. 179 ff.

[7] *Si secundum digitum, quo sagittatur, excusserit,* sol. XXXV *culpabilis judicitur.* Lex. Sal. XXXI, 6, ed. Baluze p. 301.

[8] *Gif man scyte-finger of-slæhð VIIII scill. gebete.* S. Part. II, p. . . under *sćyte.*

[9] No. IX, ed. Baluze, p. 508.

[10] Epistol. Caroli M. ad. Fulradum Abbatem St. Dyonisi.

arrow strange to say is not mentioned in the laws of Canute. The Beowulf, however, and other poems give abundant evidence of the use of bow and arrow as weapon of war among the Anglo-Saxons long before the Norman Conquest. For instance the lines in Beowulf beginning 3114 — *Nu sceal gled fretan*

. . . . . wigena strengel,

þone-þe oft gebad isern scure,

þonne stræla storm, strengum gebæded,

scoc ofer scild-weall, sceft nytte heold,

feðer-gearwum fus flane full-eode, leaves no room for doubt as to their use in battle, or compare l. 1433 where mention of *flān-bogan* occurs, together with the *here-strǣl,* again at 1744, while at 2437 appears the form *horn-bogan,* which Schulz (Höf. Leben II, 17) describes as 'a wooden bow covered with a layer of horn here ticker there thinner in order to give it greater strength for casting the arrow'. The *horn-bogan* of the Anglo-Saxons may, however, be named from the curved ends of the bows in comparison to straight ends, horn weapons not otherwise occurring among this people (cf. in this connection horns of a saddle). In other poems occur such expressions as *flanes flyht* (By. 71), *flan-geweorc* (Cri. 613), *draca ne fleogeð* (Fins. 3) etc. with several similar expressions from the Judith, Elene, Exodus and others.

At the battle of Hastings, moreover, arrows were employed on the English side, though few in number[1], while the battle was won by the Normans through their superior archery.[2]

[1] S. Bay. Tap., where a single archer only is represented on the Eng. side. Also copied in Jähns Trutzwaff., Taf. XXXIX, fig. 4.

[2] Cf. Köhler, Entw. d. Kriegsw. Bd. I, p. 1 ff.

Poisoned arrows were known to the Anglo-Saxons as to all Idg. peoples from the earliest period[1], cf. An. (1331) *Lactað gares ord earh attre gemæl in gedufan in fæges ferð!*, and in reference to the sword *Hrunting* in B. 1459 *ecg wæs iren ater-tanum fah* showing the use of poisoned weapons.

Important evidence, for the use of bow and arrow, for other than hunting purposes, later than the 8th cent., is offered by the representations of such in the MSS., when carried by warriors. Cf. Cott. MS., Cleop. C. VIII, Claud. B. IV, Tiberius C. VI all in British Museum, the Prudentius MS. of the Tenison library, and the illus. of the 24th Ps. representing a bowman and a quiver for arrows in the centre (Anton Springer, Die Psalt.-Illus im früh. M.-A., Tafel II und IV), and the VII Psalm of Harleian 603. Cf. also the ivory figures of two archers forming part of the cover decoration of the prayer book of Charles le Chauve, each holding a leash of barbed arrows and the figure of a warrior from the Stuttgart Psalter[2] provided with coat of mail, helmet, and bow.

Owing to the decaying of the wood no trace of bows have been found in the graves with the exception of eight preserved in good condition in the tree coffins near Oberflacht, and some few found in the moors. Although these graves date from a slightly later period, the contents

[1] Cf. Rigveda VI, 75, 15, where two kinds of arrows are distinguished, bronze and those smeared with poison. — Pliny, Nat. Hist. XXVI, § 76, 27, mentions poisoned hunting arrows. The Lex Bajuvariorum, Tit. III, 'si quis cum toxicata sigitta alicui sanguinam fuderit cum sol. XII componat', and the Lex Salica XIX, 'si quis alterum cum sagitta toxicata percutere voluerit, solidis LXII culpabilis judicetur'.

[2] Weiß, Kostümkunde II, fig. 268.

agree so exactly with those of the Merovingian period that the long bows here preserved may be regarded as typical for the German peoples of the continent and probably for the Anglo-Saxons. These bows were of yew, seven feet long, curving very slightly, strongest in the middle, and tapering gradually to the ends where the bow string was made fast.[1] The finds from the Nydam moor were not so uniform, the bows varying in size from four to eight feet, and either quite plain or ornamented, they had sharp metal points at the corners and dated approximately from the third cent., Roman coins pointing to some such date having been discovered with them. These bows are often made from one piece of wood, others are of several pieces, but in every instance heavier and stouter toward the centre.

The arrows discovered with the afore-mentioned bows (three for each) were completely dried out as might be expected. The shafts were about 2 ft. long, somewhat stronger at the top than at the bottom, and with kitts for the feathering. Remarkable is the fact that the metal arrow points had completely disappeared, although the small clamps used to attach them to the shaft were still present, and only a brownish red coloring was seen where the points should have been. Some of these arrows attained a length of $3^1/_2$ ft., while a quiver found with them about 2 ft. long points to much smaller arrows.

The arrow heads may be divided into 3 classes:

1. Round and smooth with a spike which was driven into the wood of shaft.
2. Leaf shaped with a cusp to fit over the shaft.
3. Those with barbed hooks.[2]

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[1] Cf. Lind., Merov. Altertümer, fig. 46.

[2] For other divisions s. Lind., p. 154.

Number 1 prevailed among the Romans, while 2 and 3 are the prevailing forms found in German graves, which make it extremely difficult to distinguish between these and the light spear heads (daroð).[1] Although John Y. Akermann denies the existence of arrows among the Anglo-Saxons for the purpose of war[2], and identifies all heads resembling arrow points as belonging to a light spear, the fact remains nevertheless that certain discoveries of arrow points, although in very few instances authentic, have been made. Thus for instance in Invent. Sepulchrale a find of arrow heads containing both the barbed and triangular forms, the latter approaching somewhat the bolt shape, from Chessel in Kent is described. Nenia Brit.[3] contains an iron arrow head from Lancashire, while Bateman[4] gives an account of an arrow head discovered in Derbyshire. Their extreme rarity may be due in part not to their scarcity among the Anglo-Saxons but to their rapid decomposition and, on account of small size, entire disintegration in a moist soil.

The arrows were carried in a quiver, which was probably slung over the shoulder after the manner represented in fig. 114 of Montelius (Urkultur Schwedens).

The highest pitch of excellence in archery was attained in England under Norman rule, as was demonstrated by the supremacy of English archers in the hundred years' war with France, a skilled archer being able to shoot 600 yards.

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[1] Cf. Lind., figs. 47 and 48, Cochet, La Norm. Sout., Pl. XV, fig. 9.
[2] Arch. 30, p. 171.
[3] Pl. XIX, fig. 7.
[4] Ten Years' Diggings, p. 126.

Owing to this great skill with the bow archers were retained as regular troops in England until 1627, and to this day archery has remained a favorite sport of the English nobility. For further development in Middle Ages cf. Dillon.[1]

Arcubalista.

The arcubalista, OE. *arbaleste*, was introduced into England from France after 1000. It was known among the Chinese, however, as early as 1200 B. C., appeared later among the Greeks, and was known to the Romans in the 4th cent. A. D. under the name *arcubalista* or bow hurling machine from Lat. arcus and Gr. βάλλειν. Cf. the column from a Roman grave at Polignac sur Loir, in the museum at Puy, for a Roman cross-bow and quiver[2], and also Veg.[3] *Fustibalos arcuballistas et fundas describere superfluum puto, quae pracsens usus agnoscit* pointing to general use of same at this period. Ammian. Marc.[4] and Jordanes[5] ascribe the carrying of cross-bows to the Goths, and then follows silence until the 10th cent. when it again appears in an MS. of Louis IV. (937), and toward the end of the cent. in a bible from St. Germaine now in the Nat. Lib. at Paris.[6] It was in use during the Crusades, and during the 12th cent. appears to have come into general use again. For the illustrations from the Chron. of

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[1] Arch. Tackle in the Middle Ages.
[2] Jähns, Trutzwaff., Taf. XL, fig. 9.
[3] E. R. M. II, 15 and IV, 22.
[4] XXII, 8.
[5] De re Get. c. 5.
[6] S. Jähns, Trutzwaff., Taf. XL, fig. 11.

Math. Paris, in the 13th cent., showing numerous cross-bows, cf. Strutt.[1]

The cross-bow consisted of a very strong bow, originally of wood, afterwards made of steel or iron, fastened in the centre to a wooden shaft. It possessed in addition a lever, the aim of the whole being to increase the force of the shot, and was known as an arbalestre with crows (footlever). In the 12th and 13th centuries this cross-bow was strung with the hand, and the artificial means of spanning came first in the 14th cent.[2]

The projectiles used were *bolts* — *catapulta* — so heavy that only a few could be carried upon the battle field. These were carried in a quiver, and both quiver and cross-bow were carried slung over the shoulder by means of a strap. The cross-bow was not so true as the bow, and the bolts were shorter and less accurately made than the arrows, but when they struck they penetrated every thing. Cf. Lampr. Alex. 2262

die Armborst unde di phîle
tâten ime vil grôsen schaden.

At the most eight shots only to the minute were possible, and furthermore the thick strings when once dampened could not be used as was the case with the Genoese bowmen at Crecy. On the other hand in sieges where the bolts could be supplied promptly without the necessity of carrying, and some one was near to help span the bow they could be used on the walls with deadly effect against the enemy attacking from below.

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[1] Angleterre Ancienne, p. 25.

[2] For the further development s. Wendelin Boeheim, «Bogen und Armbrust» (Z. f. hist. Waffenkunde 7. Dresden 1898).

The Axe.

The axe though not primarily a weapon of war has served as such among all nations in their early stage of development since the Pre-historic Age. From the primitive wedge-shaped stone axe of the Stone Age[1] developed the battle axe of the Bronze Age, a variation of which was the celt, used for close fighting and for throwing, the chief weapon of the Celtic tribes[2], which was in turn superseded by the iron war axes at an early period of the Christian era. Later these became the favorite weapon of the northern tribes especially among the Franks and the Scandinavians.

That the axe was not a common war weapon of the Greeks and Romans is a well known fact, war axes being mentioned but twice in the entire Iliad[3], once where Pisandros is described as carrying a battle axe beneath his shield, and a second time in the battle about the ships.[4] On the other hand among the Franks of the 5th, 6th, and 7th centuries, the chief historians bear testimony to its frequency. Thus Sid. Apol. describing the war like appearance of the Franks says *excussisse citas vastum per inane bipennes, et plagae praescisse locum* Pan. Majorian, while in Epist. XX the throwing axes appear under the title *securibus missilibus dextrae refertae.* Procop. in the 6th cent., and Agathias[5] in the 7th assign πέλεκυς and πέλεκυς ἀμφιστόμος as the chief weapons of the Franks. Greg. of Tours also[6] employs both the terms *bipennis* and

[1] Jähns, Trutzwaff., Taf. III.

[2] Jähns, Taf. II.

[3] Bk. XIII, l. 611.

[4] Bk. XV, l. 711.

[5] Lib. II, c. 5.

[6] II, c. 27.

securis, and enumerates sword, axe, and spear as the chief weapons of the ordinary soldiery at the time of Clovis. Flodoardus and Hincmar[1] mention the francisca, while Isid.[2] at the beginning of the 7th cent. remarks that the *bipennis* was called by the Spainards, i. e. Goths, *francisca.*

In the case of the battle axe archaeological research has corroborated history, the Frankish grave-finds being rich in *franciscas* found together with the spear and shield. The difficulty, however, is to reconcile the kind of axe found with the terms *bipennis* and ἀμφιστόμος of the historians[3], both of which undoubtedly convey the meaning of *double-axe,* while all those discovered in the graves are single.

The three principal types of axe met with in the grave-finds are: No. 1 the genuine francisca or throwing-axe, which although varying in size and weight is the lightest and simplest of all axe forms[4], with a comparatively short handle, and blade broadening out to a flat quarter of a circle with the peculiarity that the middle of the blade does not coincide with the middle of the axe head, this position of the blade probably strengthening the force of the blow when hurled. No. 2 much more seldom found in the graves of the Rhine Franks, is a slender axe with slightly curved or straight blade, the middle of which is horizontal to the centre of the axe head.[5] In fig. 91 is a still further evolu-

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[1] Hist. Remens I, 13, and Vita St. Remigii.

[2] Orig. XVIII, c. 6.

[3] Cf. Veg. V, 15. — *Bipennis est securis habens utraque parte latissimum et acutissimum ferrum.*

[4] Lind., Merov. Altert., figs. 84 and 85.

[5] Id., figs. 87 and 91.

tion of this blade, which form serves as connecting link between the *francisca* and the broad-axe. No. 3, the war or broad-axe[1], has the widely extended blade characteristic of these axes, which was retained even into the Middle Ages. This type is often found together with the *francisca* in the same grave.

Calling to mind the description of the *bipennis* given above, and the frequency with which it is employed by the M. Lat. writers it must strike even the most casual observer as curious that out of the hundreds of Merovingian graves opened not a single double axe in the true sense of the word has as yet been discovered. Why is it, and how can it be accounted for? Lindenschmidt[2] offers the suggestion that the double axe forms may at one time have been prevalent, but that at the time of the Merovingians they were either no longer or very rarely used, and so it came about that the term *bipennis* at first applied by the Romans to the double Asiatic battle axes may have lost its significance, and have been applied to any axe. This explanation is very plausible, especially considering the change of meaning which *framea* has undergone, but notwithstanding that fact the description for instance of Veg.[3] quoted above is so exact, that it scarcely leaves room for doubt that such an axe must have existed at the time of writing. Roach Smith, Akermann, and Rigollot agree with Lindenschmidt that the bipennis of the historians is not an actuality. Wylie[4]

[1] Lind., Merov. Alter., figs. 92—94.
[2] Id., p. 197.
[3] S. p. 57.
[4] Arch. XXXV, p. 223—231.

and Abbé Cochet[1], on the other hand, have attempted to prove its existence on the basis of a certain find made at Parfondeval, identifying a double axe found there, of very solid and weighty proportions, with one vertical blade shaped like a *francisca,* and another smaller and of horizontal form[2], with the πέλεκυς ἀμφιστόμος of Agathias. On a Grecian urn in the British Museum, Theseus is armed with a double axe, not very dissimilar from a double *francisca,* and axe No. 13 of Pl. XVI illustrating the paper on the Scythian Tumulus near Asterabad[3] is likewise a double axe resembling the one from Parfondeval. It must be added, nevertheless, that this is the only specimen extant in France, Germany, or England answering in any way to that description, and there is, moreover, a suspicion of its being a carpenter's tool, it bearing a strong resemblance to the carpenter's axes of the Romans. Having been found in a warrior's grave is evidence for its use as a weapon of war, which does not prove beyond question, however, that double axes or even this double axe was in use as a weapon among the Franks.

Though agreeing in so many details with the Frankish graves, the Anglo-Saxon interments differ widely in this instance for out of many hundreds of graves opened only 8 axes in all have been recovered, while in the Rhine Frankish region the proportion of finds is about one axe for every fifth warrior's grave. These 8 axes, however, though so few in number offer an almost exact correspondence to the Continental forms, the taper axe[4] found in

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[1] La Norm. Sout., p. 232.

[2] Arch. XXXV, p. 229 for cut.

[3] Arch. XXX.

[4] Pag. Sax., Pl. XXIII.

the river Thames strongly resembling the francisca though not identical, while the Kentish axes from Coombe and Richborough[1] closely resemble fig. 6 from Selzen and fig. 4 from Livonia.[2] A small iron axe from Colchester[3] corresponds to the axes taken from the graves of Frankish youths. Cf. the axe from Little Wilbraham[4], from Faversham and from Beachdown[5], which together with two from Ozingell, Kent complete the list.

In the MSS. axes appear in the Cott. MS. Cleop. C. VIII and Harl. 603, double axes appearing twice in the later[6], but this MS., not being earlier than the close of the 11th cent., has no weight as evidence of their use in England at an early period.

For the later period also the Bayeux tapestry must be taken into consideration[7], there every man on the English side is represented with a battle axe, and furthermore the historians and poets, who have later described this battle, without exception, assign the battle axe to the English as characteristic weapon. Compare for instance Wm. of Malmesbury's description of the English army at Hastings *pedites omnes cum bipennibus, conserta ante*

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[1] Arch. XXXIV, p. 179.

[2] Akermann, Celt. and Teut. Weapon, p. 9. For French examples s. La Norm. Sout., Pl. VII, IX, XI, and for Danish Worsaae's Copenh. Mu., p. 68 and 69.

[3] Hor. Fer. Pl. XXVII, fig. 18.

[4] Sax. Obseq. Pl. XXXIX, fig. 83.

[5] Arch. Index, Pl. XIV, fig. 20.

[6] For reproduction s. Celt. and Teut. Weapons, p. 12.

[7] Descrip. de la tapisserie Bayeux par M. Laucelot im 8. Band der Mém. de l'Acad. des Inscrip. et Belles Lettres. Also — G. Köhler. — Die Entw. des Kriegswesens und der Kriegsführung in der Ritterzeit, Bd. 1, S. 1—55.

se scutorum testudine, impenetrabilem cuneum faciunt[1]. In the Gesta Guilielmi Ducis Normannorum[2] is found *jactant Angli cuspides ac diversorum generum tela, saevissimas quasque secures et lignis imposita saxa.* Wace[3] writes

Geldones Engleiz haches portoient
Egisarmes ki bein tranchoiant,

the terme *egisarmes*, occurring again in the Statutes of Wm. of Scotland (1165—1214)[4], has the very unusual meaning of 'axe': *Et qui minus habet, quam 40 solidos, habent gysarum, quod dicitur Hand axe.* Also Extr. de la Chron. de la Norm. contains the statement

Et sitost comme les Anglois les virent fuir
Ils commencèrent à poursuivir
Chasquun la hache à son col.

The axe is wanting altogether on the Norman side. The axe here carried is in all probability the Danish battle axe with moderately long handle, the favorite weapon of the Norsemen, which under Canute became the weapon of the ordinary Anglo-Saxon soldier, and is not as is usually supposed the retention of the old Continental axe owing to insular isolation and the conservatism thereby engendered, long after the Continental Germans, had ceased to carry it. This theory of conservatism has hitherto found much favour, but has been upset by the scarcity of axes in the grave-finds, proving that it was never, as the francisca with the Franks, the weapon of every Anglo-Saxon warrior. It remained, however, in

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[1] Gesta Regum Anglorum, c. 241, p. 414.
[2] p. 201.
[3] 12927.
[4] Cap. 23, § 4.

England after the Conquest, for in the 15th cent. Fishart (Gargantua) speaks of the throwing of the *English Beihel*, which eventually developed into the *helbard*, and remained in use until late in the Middle Ages.

The Liðere or Sling.

The sling was well known to the Anglo-Saxons, although very rarely mentioned in the literature, owing to its use being confined to the lower classes. Reference is made to it in Sal. 27, otherwise it is found only in the glossaries.

Among the Franks the assurance of Agathias[1] that in the year 553 no slings were carried by the Frankish army proves conclusively that it was not unusual for warriors to carry such. Furthermore a Capit. of Charl. No. X[2] appoints *secures, taretros, fundibulas* for those men *qui exinde bene sciant jactare*, indicating clearly that slingers formed a certain part of the Frankish army at that time. In all probability the same usage existed among the Anglo-Saxons at this period, but the direct proof for this comes from a later period, the sling being in use among them as late as 1066. For a representation of this weapon s. Westwood[3], the plate being taken from the Great Psalt. of Bologna (executed by A.-S. artists in the Abbey of St. Bertin between 989 and 1008) where David appears unarmed except for the sling in his hand.

The slings may be divided into two classes, the simple more primitive type made of a leather band

[1] II, c. 5.

[2] Ed. Baluze, p. 509.

[3] Minatures and Ornaments of A.-S. and Ir. MSS., Pl. 38.

or strap with an open pocket in the middle for the projectile such as is represented in the above mentioned Psalter, and on the border of the Bayeux tapestry[1], and the staff-sling, or *stæf-liðere,* a later development of the same. For a description of this cf. Veg.[2], who describes the staff as four ft. long, in the middle of which is a leather sling (funda), which weapon is handled with both hands, and throws stones like the *onager.* According to San Marte the Greeks named the ballista (a machine for hurling stones) *onager*, and the Romans *manganum.*[3] In the OE. Glosses, moreover, *ballista* is several times glossed by *stæf-liðere* OE. Gl. 3442[3442], Hpt. Gl. 423[26], and Ep. [136], so that it may be concluded that the *stæf-liðere* was an instrument for hurling stones with considerable more force than the simple sling.[4]

The projectiles used, OE. *gescot*, have been discovered in several places in Europe[5], and were either stones, *lapides missiles,* or leaden balls, which were carried by the slinger in a hanging pocket. Leaden projectiles with Etruscan, Greek, and Roman inscriptions have been found, the Roman ones bearing usually the mark of the legion upon them. The Romans first employed slings in the Punic Wars cf. Jähns.[6] That small darts were sometimes shot appears also from the report of Treball (Claud. c. VIII), that the German battle field was found covered with small

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[1] S. Jähns, Trutzw., Taf. XI, fig. 7 for cut.

[2] Ep. r. Mil. III, 14.

[3] S. San Marte, Waffenkunde, p. 275.

[4] Cf. Lind., fig. 45, for the representation of such a sling from the Chron. of Matth. Paris.

[5] Collec. in Mu. at Vienna. — Jähns, Trutzw., Taf. XI.

[6] Taf. XI, fig. 6, for a Roman slinger.

lances after the battle, as also the use of the word pîla: *gesceot* WW. 143[10], *pîla* having reference to something pointed, a stick with pointed head. Egg-shaped stones are also to be seen in the Museum at Mainz.[1]

The War club.

Whether the War club was in use among the Anglo-Saxons or not rests upon the authority of two Aelfrc. glosses WW. 140[36], 143[10], no mention occurring elsewhere, nor are any pictorial representations of the same at hand earlier than the 11th cent. The real solution of the matter depends then on the interpretation of the Lat. words cautegia, clava, tentona, which have been variously described by writers of the period. Thus Isid.[2] writes of the clava as follows — *Clava est, qualis fuit Herculis, dicta, quod sit Clavis ferreis in vicem religata, et est cubito semis facta in longitudine.* Cf. the cateia — *Haec est cateia quam Horatius cajam dicit . . . est enim genus gallici teli ex materia quam maxime lenta, quae jacta quidem non longe propter gravitatem evolat; sed quo pervenit, vi nimia perfringit.* Further *Hujus meminit Virgilius*[3], *dicens: Teutonico ritu soliti torquere catejas. Unde et eos Hispani et Galli teutonos vocant.*

Important is the remark concerning the skill in throwing *Quod si ab artifice mittatur, rursus venit ad eum qui misit,* which recalls the bomerang of the Australians. Compare also Ammian Marc.[4], who reports that

[1] For the use of slings at the battle of Hastings compare the passage quoted from the Gesta Gulielmi Ducis Norm. at p. 61.

[2] Orig. XVIII, 7.

[3] Aen. VII, 740.

[4] XXI, 7.

the *barbari* (Goths) *ingentes* clavas *in nostros conjicientes ambustas*, destroyed the left wing of the Roman army with such clubs. The above mentioned glosses read as follows: — Cautegia. i. telum: *gesceot* WW. 140[36]; clava, vel cateia, vel teutona: *anes cynes gesceot* WW. 143[10], which in the light of the above passages point at least to the *anes cynes gesceot* as being some sort of a war club for hurling at the enemy. In this connection cf. the hammer of Thor Mjolner, which always returned to his hand after being thrown.

The *clava* may have been among the Anglo-Saxons, and certainly was among the Franks, a strong heavy wooden club with a decorated handle of gold or silver.[1] Cf. also the reproduction of the Bayeux tapestry for the representation of such a club in the hand of Bishop Odo, brother of Wm. the Conqueror, and for further use especially in MHG. poetry s. San Marte.[2]

War-machines.

War-machines among the Anglo-Saxons are, as in the case of the war club, largely a matter of conjecture, no A.-S. term for, such being preserved except the single word *ram*, for, in the description of the storming of a town in king Alfred's translation of Orosius[3], the Lat. word *ballista*

[1] Cf. Monach, San Gallensis I, 34.

[2] Waffenkunde, 196 ff.

[3] *þa gegaderade Regulus ealle þa scyttan þe on þam færelðe wæron, þe hy mon mid flanum ofercome, ac þonne hy mon sloh oððe sceað. þonne glað hit on þam scillum swylche hit wære smiðe īren. þa het he mid þam* palistar *mid þam hy weallas bræcan. þonne hy on fæstenne fuhton þæt hire mon mid þam þwirer onwurpe.* Or. 4, 6, p. 399.

is simply turned into *palistar*, which would lead naturally to the conclusion that an Anglo-Saxon word for the same was lacking. The basis for the conjecture that such existed is the Lat. word *phalarica*, which occurs in the Hpt. Gl. (425[13]), and has usually the meaning of an arrow, or burning arrow shot from a machine. Cf. Gloss. San germ., No. 501 *falarica, genus arcae grandis aut genus teli.* Gloss. of MS. R. (Hpt. Gl.) *falarica, lancea magna, telum mulieris.* Greg. of Tours[1] gives the meaning of lance, while Isid. Orig.[2] describes falarica as fallows: *falarica est telum ingens, torno factum, habens ferrum cubitale et rotunditatem de plumbo in modum sphaerae in ipsa summitate. Dicitur etiam et ignem habere affixum. Hoc autem telo pugnatur de turribus, quas Phalas dici manifestum est . . . Phalis* (i. e. *turris lignea*) *igitur dicta est Phalarica, sicut a muro muralis.* Later the name of the object hurled was transferred to the machine, which hurled it, the meaning of the same being identical with *mangana.*

The *ram*, the favorite siege machine of the Romans, was used frequently in connection with the *taratrum*, a machine for breaking down walls. There were three different kinds of *ram* in use among the Romans, the first suspended, the second running upon rollers, and the third carried by the men, who worked it, often consisting of a mere wooden beam with a bronze or iron ram's head at one end for battering down the walls of the besieged town. No description of such is to be found in the A.-S. literature, the word ram (usually referring to the animal) being found only in the glossaries, a few times

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[1] IV, 35.

[2] Orig. XVIII, 7.

among lists of war-equipment, but with no further notice, which would enable an idea to be formed as to which of the three methods of working the *ram* was employed by the Anglo-Saxons.

The use of stones in war is also several times mentioned.[1] This does not, however, necessarily imply the use of war-machines, it being possible that the stones were thrown down from the wall, but it suggests nevertheless the possibility of the existence of such machines for hurling stones in sieges among the old English inhabitants of the island.

III. The Weapons of Defence.

The Shield.

Taking up in this second division the protective armour, the shield will first be discussed as the oldest weapon of defence, the general introduction of helmet and coat of mail among the Germanic tribes taking place at a considerably later period, and under foreign influence.

Old as is the shield, however, not one of the European names for the same can be traced in the old Indian or Sanscrit, and there is a possibility of its being regarded as an Ureuropean weapon owing to this singular absence of the word in OI., it not once occurring in the Rigveda. Among the Greeks the Homeric shield is described almost without exception as round, while among the Romans six different types existed, the best known of which the

[1] Or. 4, 10, p. 416, 428, and obolisci: *Stanes* Hpt.-Gl. 446[29].

scutum or long shield had the form of a half or third cylinder. This Roman long shield of wooden plates, covered first with linen and above this leather, bound with an iron band around the edge, was used by the heavy infantry, while the lighter round shield or parma, borrowed from the Greeks, was the form chiefly used by the light infantry and cavalry. Later followed the introduction of oval, oblong, and six-sided shields, the form of which perhaps served to distinguish the different divisions of troops. From the Greeks also came the half-moon-shaped shield, the pelta. To the metal shields belonged the clypeus, a small oval brass or bronze shield, while the cetra and ancile were small oval shields covered with leather. This leather covering was of oxenhide, often seven layers thick, over which frequently a metal plate was nailed, and in the middle a richly ornamented knob of metal (the *umbo*), adorned at times with the emblem of the eagle, wolf, or half-moon.

According to Tacitus[1] the shield was well known to the Germanic tribes before the Roman invasion, being either of basket-work or wood, of enormous size, and painted different colors to distinguish the various tribes.[2] Finding these great unwieldy shields too clumsy in their conflicts with the Romans, smaller shields from 3 to 4 ft. long gradually replaced the basket-work affairs, and in the Merovingian period the round or slightly oval shape adopted from the Roman bronze shield, so valuable for its lightness, became the universal form among Franks, Alemannen, and Anglo-Saxons.

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[1] Annales II, 14, Germ. VI and XLIII.

[2] Cf. Caesar, B. G. II, 33, and Hottenroth, Taf. 13, No. 3.

At this period on the Continent as in England the chief material used for these shields was linden-wood, often covered with leather as among the Romans, with a metal bound edge to insure greater strength, together with an iron umbo in the centre, and an iron bar beneath, which served as handle. Scarcely a vestige of wood or leather has been discovered in the grave-finds, which makes all the more valuable the testimony of such writers as Greg. of Tours and Paul. Diac. concerning the material of Frankish shields. According to the former[1] these were of wood, the soldiers of Sigebert having made use of their shields to swim across the Rhone, as did Leo and Attalus in their flight across the Mosel, while Paul. Diac.[2] relates that the army of Childebert dying of hunger, consumed even their clothing and shields, which could refer only to the leather covering of the latter. From the writers such as Sidon. Apol., Agathias, Procop.[3] it may be learned that the shield together with the spear formed part of the equipment of every Frankish warrior.

An examination of the Capitularies quoted at p. 32 further proves that not only the footsoldiers but also the horsemen were provided with shields, while the Lex Rip.[4] assigns a value of 2 solidi to shield and lance together, showing how common a possession they must have been at that time. Furthermore a glance at the laws concerning the punishment for loss of shield shows in what dishonor it was held for a warrior to have lost his shield, the loss

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[1] IV, 30 and III, 15.

[2] III, 31.

[3] S. p. 19 ff.

[4] *Si quis weregeldum solvere debet scutum et lanceam pro duobus solidis tribuat* — tit. XXXVI, No. 11, ed. Baluze, p. 37.

being at first punished by a fine of 15 sol.[1], which later fell to 3[2], as the shield gradually lost its earlier importance as chief weapon of defence through the introduction of protective armour. The Anglo-Saxon laws agree substantially with those of the Franks, as early as the time of Aeðelstan a law for the punishment of dishonest wheelwrights occurring[3] and from the laws of Canute[4] it is seen that shield and spear were part of the ordinary equipment of every Anglo-Saxon warrior, even the lesser thanes, and those under the rank of thane, who had no sword to render, being equiped with both spear and shield.

A glance at the wills[5] is sufficient to show that in almost every instance the number of spears and shields bequeathed is double that of the swords, coats of mail, and helms pointing clearly to the rarity of the latter in comparison to the former.

In the Glossaries the Lat. words for shield seem to be used absolutely without reference to the distinction between the various kinds of shields, the Lat. *scutum pelta*, *parma*, etc. being glossed indifferently by *scyld*, *bord* etc., so that no conclusion as to the shape of the Anglo-Saxon shield may be drawn from the use of the Latin terms. Two words for shield, nowhere else recorded with this meaning have also been found in the Glossaries, *ðel* translating pelta, and *tude*, *tud:* parma. The word *lind* is poetic only, found frequently in Beowulf and other poems

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[1] Lex. Sal. tit. 33 de conviciis.

[2] Lex. Sal. a Carolo M. emendata, de conviciis 33, No. VI.

[3] *Feorðe*: *þæt nan scyld wyrhta ne lecge nan scepes fell on scyld; 7 gef he hit do gilde*, XXX scill. Ges. Lieberm., p. 158 [15].

[4] S. pages 33 and 34.

[5] Chart. Th., p. 596, 573, 505, etc.

together with *rand* or *hilde-rand* — more frequent in Beowulf than *scyld* —, and *bord, bordwudu*, pointing clearly to the material of which the shield was made. That this was only in very rare instances of metal may be inferred from the passage in B. 2337[1], where Beowulf orders an iron shield that will withstand the terrible fire of the dragon, this being so unusual that special mention is made of the same. No specimens of metal shields have been found in A.-S. interments, although of rather frequent occurrence in Scandinavia.

The Anglo-Saxon MSS. are rich in the representation of shields, but are absolutely valueless for reconstructive purposes before the 9th or 10th centuries, the majority of these MSS. being not earlier than the 10th century. In Harl. 603 (11th century) the Anglo-Saxon warrior is represented armed with angon or spear, and round shield, often colored yellow[2], the horsemen as well as foot soldiers being so armed.[3] At p. 57, moreover, the sharp-pointed umbo or boss exactly corresponds to some of the Kentish grave-finds, while the ornamentation of the horseman's shield, mentioned above, appears to be along radiating lines diverging from the centre and sloping toward the edge. Exactly the same characteristics are observable in Aelfric's Heptateuch[4], in the Psalt. Illus. im früheren Mittelalter[5], and in the illus. from old Irish and A.-S. MSS. by J. O. Westwood — Comment. on Psalms by Cassio

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[1] *Heht him þa gewyrcean wigendra hleo*
eall-irenne . . . . . wigbord wrætlic.

[2] S. MS. p. 8, 18, 50, 57, etc.

[3] Lind., fig. 222 for representation of horseman from Harl.

[4] Claud. B. IV, p. 22, 25, 26, etc.

[5] Anton Springer, Taf. IX, III, and II.

dorus[1], from the Utrecht Psalt.[2] (9th century), from the Salisbury Psalt.[3] (10th century), from the Great Psalt. of Bologna[4] (corresponding closely to Cott. Tib. C. VI, Psalt. of the 10th century), and Cott. Psalt. Tiber. C. VI.[5] Cf. further a drawing from the Stuttgart Psalt.[6] with round shield and helmet (about 950), and the representation from the Psycomachia of Prudentius (Paris, Nat.-Lib.) of two warriors wearing Phrygian caps and carrying the A.-S. round shield with sharp-pointed boss.[7] The shields from the Bayeux tapestry prove nothing as to English equipment, being in every case a representation of the pointed long shield of the Normans.

Very far from clear is the history of Anglo-Saxon shield-ornamentation, which is largely a matter of conjecture, the only sources of information being isolated passages in the poems, and reports of other than A.-S. writers concerning the similar shields of the Germans of the Continent, the shields themselves having come down in such a state of preservation, that only the (iron) umbos and handles have remained, and precious stones if used for their decoration have long since perished. Judging from a Celtic shield in the British Museum[8], of bronze with a slightly oval boss decorated with three pointed oval pieces of coral, and two small studs of the same material near by, from the few Anglo-Saxon bosses of the precious

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[1] Pl. XVII.
[2] Pl. XXIX.
[3] Pl. XXXV.
[4] Pl. XXXIX.
[5] Pl. XLVI.
[6] Hefner-Alteneck, Pl. L.
[7] Reproduced in Jähns Kriegsatlas, Taf. XXXVII, fig. 6.
[8] S. Hor. Fer., Pl. XIV.

metals discovered in the grave-finds, and from the descriptions of MHG. poetry, it may be surmised that the principal decoration of the Anglo-Saxon shield was the button upon the shield boss, and the nails used to fasten this boss to the shield. The *rand-bēag* may also, in exceptional cases, have been of gold or other metal set with stones, although there is no direct proof from the grave-finds, and the few passages from the poets regarding shield-ornamentation do not specify the mode of decoration. The *geolo-rand* of B. 438 may be taken as a reference to a golden band encircling the shield rather than to the yellow color of the linden-wood, the usual interpretation of the expression, while the *þryð-bord stenan* (El. 151) is an exactly parallel case to the *Stain-bord* of the Hildebrands Lied, which may have reference to a shield with both rim and boss adorned with precious stones of some description. Furthermore the *fætte scyldas* of B. (333) undoubtedly point to golden ornamentation, while *bord beorht* (B. 231), and *bord-wudu beorhtan* (B. 1243) refer either to a shield glittering with gems, or what is much more likely to a decoration of some sort with gold and silver, probably boss and shield-rand. In this connection cf. Or. (6, 25 [492]), who mentions *anne gyldenne scyld.* That the decoration was also at times in lines diverging from the centre is clear from the shield of the horsemen from the Harl. MS., perhaps painted, perhaps adorned with metal discs resembling those found in the interments at Great Driffeld (s. p. 78). For richly adorned Frankish shields cf. the description of Sid. Apoll.[1] of the snow, white round shields

[1] Clypeis laevam partem adumbrantibus, quorum lux in orbibus nivea, fulva in umbonibus, ita censum prodebat et studium. Epist. XX.

with gold bosses of certain Frankish or Gothic youths in the triumphal procession of Sigismer, and the gold shield presented to Charlemagne by the Pope, and deposited with him in the grave. From a much later period cf. the shield of Brunhilde[1] *of alrôtem gold einen schildesrant mit stâlhertem spangen michel unde breit*, and vers. 37 *man sach ouch dâ zebrochen vil manege buckel starc, vil der edelen steine gefellet ûf daz gras.*

The supposition is not unlikely that the German tribes, after the fashion of the Greeks and Romans, may have adorned their shields at this early period with devices such as the eagle, wolf, or boar[2]: cf. Wand. 98, where a shield wall adorned with dragons, the war emblem of the West-Saxons, would do away with the difficulty of the passage, not a single direct proof, however, can be adduced to support the theory, the sole instance of a shield (other than Roman), from this period in England, bearing such an emblem is the bronze shield (mentioned at p. 72) upon which the figure of a boar was nailed, and which is unmistakably of Celtic origin. The bearing of family crests upon the shield arose certainly not before the 12th century.[3]

From the grave-finds together with the MSS. has it been possible to reconstruct the Anglo-Saxon shield with a considerable degree of certainty, although wood and leather have completely disappeared, the iron boss and handle, together with a few nails alone remaining. As already stated in connection with the MSS. the usual shield

[1] Nib. B. 414.

[2] Cf. Tac. (Germ. 43) for the various colored shields distinguishing the different tribes.

[3] For a full discussion of which and the later development in the age of Chivalry s. San Marte, Waffenkunde, p. 103.

was round, made of linden-wood, covered with oxhide[1], and about 18 inches in diameter, being not longer than the length of the extended arm. In the centre was a large hollow iron boss, back of which the wood was cut away to make room for the hand between the boss and the iron handle, which extended across the hollow of the boss. The buttons, which were fastened to the boss at its apex, were sometimes tinned or plated with silver and gold, as were also the nails used to fasten this to the wood of the shield, which was additionally strengthened by a metal band extending around the edge.[2] In the graves the position of the shield boss varied greatly, being found on the breast, on the right arm, upon the knees, and beneath the head.

These umbos or bosses vary considerably in form, the four divisions, however, given by Lindenschmidt[3] form the ground types to which most of the others conform, subject to more or less variation. The first three only are found in Saxon graves, No. 173 being the most frequent in Anglo-Saxon interments. Fig. 175, distinguished by its conical shape (a height of 4 inches being sometimes attained), and extremely narrow rim, is much more unusual, though found in great numbers in Kentish graves, while the fourth type No. 176 is found only in West-Frankish and Burgundian interments. For a very similar

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[1] S. p. 70, note 3.

[2] S. Hewitt, Arms and Armour, Pl. XIX, XX; Cochet, La Norm. Sout., Pl. VIII; Wylie, Fairford Graves, Pl. X, figs. 3 and 5; Smith, Coll. Antiq. II, Pl. 36, figs. 5, 6, 8, Vol. III, Pl. II, 1—7; Lindenschmidt, A. M. Z. 173—181; Douglas, Nen. Brit., p. 113; Kemble, Hor. Fer., Pl. XXVII.

[3] Merov. Altert., figs. 173—176.

umbo to the Kentish ones cf. Mestorf.[1] The umbo, usually of iron and not exceeding six inches in diameter, was made fast to the shield by means of 4 or 5 rivets driven through the rim into the wood beneath. Such an umbo with the rivets still in place was found at Gilton, the 3 iron rivets, with flat round heads nearly 2 inches broad, having part of the wood of the shield still adhering to them, which from the length of the rivets appeared to have been half an inch thick. A round hollow iron cylinder an inch and a half in diameter and about 5 inches long was found beneath, bound with some string not unlike our pack thread, which has been identified as the handle. The use of these iron bars, always found with the umbos, was for a long time uncertain, until the discovery of a skeleton at Brighthampton, whose left hand was found encircling such an iron cross piece within an umbo, removed all further doubt as to their purpose.[2] For a very unusual specimen with a hide covering over the umbo as well as the shield proper s. Arch. Jour.[3] Also for an enormous hemispherical umbo seven inches across from Kingston Down s. Invent. Sepul.[4]

Once only have remains been recovered by Goddard Johnson[5], enough of which remained to show the form of the shield to have been circular, with laths of wood converging from the extremity to the umbo. These laths were fastened to the body of the shield, probably of wood,

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[1] Die vaterl. Altert. Schles.-Holst., fig. 709.

[2] Arch. XXXVII, p. 391, and for handle s. Sax. Obseq., Pl. XXXVIII, and Lindenschmidt, Merov. Altert, figs. 177—181.

[3] XI, p. 98.

[4] Pl. XV, fig. 19.

[5] Collec. Antiq., Vol. II, p. 237.

with twine or pack thread so well preserved that it could be unwound to the extent of a yard or more. The sketch of the shield remarkably resembles that carried by the horseman in the Harl. MSS.[1], with lines radiating in the same manner from the centre. An interesting find in a grave mound by Gokstad in southern Norway of an entire ship decorated with 32 shields on each side shows the Viking shield also to have been round.[2] This ship of the dead hung with shields recalls the funeral pyre of Beowulf (3139) *helmum behongen, hilde-bordum beorhtum byrnum, swa he bena wæs*, a survival of which heathen custom may perhaps be traced in the custom of hanging the shield of the dead warrior in the church, which arose in the Middle Ages under christian influence.

The ornamented umbos are rare, but such bosses plated with silver, together with the nails remaining in the broad rim, have been found at L. Wilbraham, while from Ash comes a fine specimen exceeding six inches in diameter, ornamented at the top with a thin plate of silver on a ground of mixed metal, composed of copper and calamine, riveted to the iron point. Five studs of the same metal around the rim are thinly plated with silver. This umbo has a concavity continuing to a point, and does not exceed $^1/_{10}$ of an inch in thickness. In the British Museum is an umbo with an enormous silver button, together with a very beautifully chased button of the finest workmanship, excavated at Barrington, Cambridgeshire[3], of gilded bronze attached to the umbo by three nails. The workmanship of this button recalls the finely chased

[1] Lind., fig. 226.
[2] Montelius, fig. 168.
[3] De Baye, p. 35.

fibulae of the Anglo-Saxons, for on the bronze can be traced the head of a swan, and in the neighbouring compartment lies what may possibly be the letter S.

A most unusual find at Great Driffeld, Kent[1] was of an umbo not unusual in itself, but found together with 3 iron discs to be placed on the shield to strengthen it. This is a very rare find, such discs not having been discovered at all on the Continent, and only at one other place in England.

The best preserved specimen of a rim is that from the shield found in the Torsberger Moor. The wood is practically intact, and the boss and *randbēag* of bronze are partially preserved.[2] Although few traces of this rim have been found in Anglo-Saxon and Frankish graves, that most of the shields were so strengthened may be inferred from the frequent use of the word *rand* for shield, and the phrase from Gn. Ex. (94) *scyld (sceal) gebunden leoht lindenbord.*

In battle the shield was carried at arm's length, the bearer thereby breaking the force of the weapon hurled against him, even if it penetrated or broke the shield (cf. *clypeos rotare* of Sid. Apoll., Panegyr., Major.). Furthermore in case of need the umbo was used as a kind of defensive or striking weapon against the head and breast of the opponent. When not in use the shield was probably slung at the back by a strap over the shoulder, a conclusion drawn from the figure from the Harl. MS.[3]

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[1] Pag. Sax., Pl. IX.

[2] S. Mestorf, Vaterländ. Altert., Taf. 45, fig. 513, and Taf. 44, fig. 545.

[3] Cf. Arch. XIX, p. 77.

The number of shield umbos found in the various interments varies greatly being poorest in W.-France, where from the great cemetaries of Londonières and Envermeu from 860 graves only 4 umbos were recovered, while from the Anglo-Saxon gravefields of Gilton, Kingston Town, and Sibertswold from 532 graves 58 such bosses were unearthed, 18 being found at Gilton alone. In Germany also the proportion varies, from Fridolfing only 8 to 10 being found while at Nordendorf from 500 graves 40 such were brought to light.

The Helmet.

The basis for this and the following sketch of the coat of mail is the Leipziger Diss. of Hans Lehmann, *Brünne und Helm im Angelsächsischen Beowulfliede*, which deals with the main points in question. Certain matters of detail have been altered perhaps in a few instances investigation of the original MSS., however, in the British Museum and a comparison with other Anglo-Saxon poems and Glossaries have led, practically to the same results as those stated in the above mentioned Diss.

Previous to the Carolingian period it appears to be almost an impossible task to ascertain with any degree of certainty the appearance of the Anglo-Saxon helm. It may, however, be stated unqualifiedly that, like the byrnie, its origin was not Germanic[1], *non loricam Germano non galeam*, and *paucis loricae, vix uni alterive cassis aut galeae*, but was of foreign origin, and it was long before the freedom loving barbarians hampered their movements by encasing their limbs in steel, or covered their heads with metal.

[1] Tac. Ann. II, 14, and Germ. VI.

As with the coat of mail so with the helmet, the chief sources of information for this early period are the laws dealing with the *heriot* etc., and a few notices from contemporaneous Continental historians.

In the Salic law the helm is not even mentioned, but in the Ripuarian a worth of 6 sol is set upon it against 12 for the coat of mail.[1] From the year 813 Cap. IX[2], concerning the arming of troops, demands that the upper classes shall come armed with *loricas* and *galeas* beside the usual equipment. Ine's Law 54[3] towards the end of the 7th century reads as follows: *gif him mon gilt, þonne mot he gesellan on þara hyndenna gehwelcere monnan and byrnan and sweord on þæt wer-gild, gif he þyrfe,* omitting the helm, which is not mentioned until the beginning of the 10th century in Anhang VII 2 10. In the laws of Canute[4], the Earl had 4 helmets to pay, likewise the king's thane, but the middle thane had neither helm nor coat of mail to render, showing that they were costly, and exclusively the possession of people of rank. The helmet is several times mentioned in wills together with the sword and byrnie[5], in the will of Archbishop Aelfric (1006) the very unusual number of 60 helms and 60 coats of mail being bequeathed by him to his royal lord together with his best ship. Greg. of Tours[6] mentions the lorica and galea as worn by the Frankish warriors under

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[1] Bruniam bonam pro 12 Sol. tribuat, helmum cum directo pro 6 sol. tribuat. Tit. 36, XI, ed. Baluze, p. 37.

[2] Capit. of Charl., ed. Baluze 508.

[3] Ges. Lieberm., p. 114 [54].

[4] S. p. 33.

[5] Chart. Th. 556, 549, 572, etc.

[6] X, 3.

Childebert in 590, and in another chapter[1] assigns the helm to the regular equipment of Frankish nobles.[2]

Another source of information is the description of Anuerin, a Gaelic bard, who as eyewitness of the battle against the Saxons at Cattrae wrote the following: *300 warriors in gilded armour, three armour clad troops with three leaders, who wore golden necklaces. Armed were they with knives in white sheaths: they wore four-cornered helmets. Some had spears and shields, the latter from cleft wood. Their leader carried a rounded shield: he was equipped with scale armour, carried a death-dealing spear, and wore the skin of a wild beast.* These 300 warriors are to be regarded as picked troops, which fact, combined with the laws of England and the Continent, leads to the conclusion that in the 8th century, the helm was worn only by the highest class of warriors, even as late as the beginning of the 10th century it belonged still to the comparatively rare and costly equipment, and only in the 11th did it begin to be more general.

The seal rings of Alaric and Childeric represent the warriors with body armour, but without helmets[3], also the metal figure found in the tomb of Queen Thyra[4], while on the Xantener and Kranenburger[5], as well as on the English ivory casket of the 8th century, figures both with and without helmets are represented. On the other hand the French minatures of the Carolingian period together with the Ashburnham Pentateuch point to the almost

[1] IV, 42; V, 23.
[2] Cf. further Paulus Diac. V, 40, and V, 23.
[3] Lind., Merov. Altert., figs. 201, 202.
[4] Weiß, Kostümkunde, fig. 199.
[5] Lind., Merov. Altert., figs. 203, 204.

universal use of helmets for warriors of rank. The great difficulty, however, is the genuineness of the representation i. e. whether they represent the helmets really worn by the people in question, or whether they are only conventional or barbaric representations of Roman originals as is the case with the whole of the defensive armour in general. In the Codex Aureus the warriors are armed with spear and helmet or some kind of head protection, while their leader Saul appears in a four-cornered helmet[1] resembling that of one of the body guards of Charles le Chauve, minus the crest[2], which is in all probability the four-cornered helmet of the Franks.[3] In the Utrecht Psalter (written in England or by A.-S. monks) are seen everywhere round shield and spear, but the helm seems to point to a leader or warrior of wealth as the rank and file are not so represented.[4] In Harl. 603 at p. 13 is the first appearance in this MS. of a four-cornered helm with crest, which bears a strong resemblance to that of the bodyguard of Charles le Chauve. At 57 appears another warrior so equipped, and in Aelfric's Heptateuch[5] similar figures.

Much more frequent is the head covering known as the Phrygian cap. In the French Codices its occurrence is not frequent, but it is seen in the Utrecht Psalter[6],

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[1] Rahn, Taf. IX.

[2] Weiß, Kostümkunde, fig. 266.

[3] Cf. description of Anuerin above.

[4] Springer, Taf. IV, and cf. further Essenwein, Culturhist. Atlas II, Taf. XVII, fig. 8 (from a Prudentius MS. in the nat. lib. Paris), and Hefner-Alteneck, Taf. 32, fig. D. From a parchment illumination in the Brussels library.

[5] Claud. IV, B. pages 104, 153, 154, etc.

[6] Rahn, Taf. IV.

in the Stuttgart[1], and Salisbury Psalter[2] (10th century), where it is worn by four of the figures, apparently without other warlike equipment being here perhaps merely a leather cap. Such a helmet or cap is worn by Goliath in the Great. Psalt. of Bologna[3], and the horseman, mentioned at p. 77 from the Harl. MS., is provided with the same kind of cap or helmet.[4] In the MS. of the Psycomachia of Prudentius (10th century) a warrior appears with the usual round shield, spear, and this same cap or helmet.[5] — Judging from its use by other than warriors it may be suspected that this cap though represented in many MSS. with the color of metal is, nevertheless, only a strong leather cap, perhaps strengthened with metal, worn by many of the Anglo-Saxon men,and, when colored, represents only the delight in color of the artist not that the caps themselves were of metal.

Toward the 10th century are discovered in some of the MSS. the representation of simple conical metal helmets one of which is seen on the head of a figure from the ivory casket from Xanten[6], likewise from the Salisbury Psalt.[7], from Harl. 603 p. 68, and from the Stuttgart Psalt.[8] the figure of an archer with exactly the same kind of helmet as that on the Xantener casket. The art of the Carolingian period was, however, so strongly in-

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[1] Hefner-Alteneck, Taf. XXIV, fig. A.

[2] Westwood, Pl. 35.

[3] Westwood, Pl. 38.

[4] Cf. further p. 15 of the same MS., and pages 22 and 25 of the Aelfric MS., where such caps are again represented.

[5] S. Jähns Kriegsatlas, Taf. 37, fig. 7.

[6] Lind., Merov. Altert., fig. 193.

[7] Westwood, Pl. 35.

[8] Weiß, Kostümkunde, fig. 268.

fluenced by the Roman-Byzantine art that conclusions from the representations of the MSS. alone, without further verification from grave-finds, chronicles, Anglo-Saxon poems, etc., cannot be relied upon.

Turning now to the grave-finds it is but natural to expect that, since helmets were at least everywhere known, and to a certain extent worn by the German tribes both of the Continent and in England at the time of the Carolingians, at least some trace of such should be found in the graves of an earlier period than that of the Merovingian epoch, and in England, in some few instances, such remains have been brought to light. In the Frankish graves of the Continent, however, not a single authentic example has been found (all those unearthed being of foreign manufacture), and only in England and from a later period in Scandinavia are certain proofs at hand. For a specimen of the conical helm corresponding in all respects to that of the helm represented on the Xantener Casket cf. Smith[1] for a reproduction of what appears to be the framework of a helmet dug up at Leckhampton Hill near the skull of a skeleton. The metal is thin bronze, and the question as to Saxon manufacture immediately arises. As iron was used exclusively by the Saxons in the manufacture of their arms, the bronze would seem to speak rather for Roman or Celtic origin, but with the scarcity of specimens at hand, two from all England, it is impossible to speak with certainty. Setting aside, however, the question of origin, it proves the ancient use of helmets by Anglo-Saxon warriors, and the later development of the same in the 10th and 11th centuries

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[1] Coll. Antiq. II, 36 or Ten Years' Diggings by Bateman.

may be traced from such a form as this. The helmet is formed of a frame work of crossed metal bands of bronze united and held at the top by a button, and underneath by a circular head band to which, it is stated, was attached a complete chin chain, which was destroyed in the process of excavation.

The second specimen[1] discovered by Bateman at Bently Grange is so rare, so unusual, and of such value for corroborating certain passages in Beowulf that a full description is thought not out of place. Bateman[2] describes the discovery as follows: *The helmet consists of a skeleton formed of iron bands, radiating from the crown of the head, and riveted to a circle of the same metal which encompassed the brow: from the impression on the metal it is evident that the outside was covered with plates of horn disposed diagonally so as to produce a herring bone pattern, the ends of these plates were secured beneath with strips of horn corresponding to the iron frame work and attached to it by ornamental rivets of silver at intervals of about an inch and a half from each other; on the bottom of the front rib, which projects so as to form a nasal, is a small silver cross slightly ornamented round the edges by a beaded moulding, and on the crown of the helmet is an elliptical bronze plate supporting the figure of an animal carved in iron, with bronze eyes, now much corroded but perfectly distinct as the presentation of a wild boar. Also many fragments, some more or less ornamented with silver, which have been riveted to the helmet in some manner not now understood. There are also some small buckles of iron which probably served to fasten it*

[1] Lind., Merov. Altert., fig. 195.

[2] Ten Years' Diggings, p. 31.

upon the head. This is the famous Eber-helm, the framework of which was probably covered at one time with horn, felt, or leather, most likely the latter and well known to the OE. Epic poems. Comparing this helmet with the following passages from Beowulf, an idea of the frequent mention of the Anglo-Saxon Eber-helm may be obtained: — thus from

B. 1111	*swin eal-gylden, eofer iren-heard;*
303—305	*Eofor-lic scionon:*
	ofer hleor-ber(g)an gehroden golde;
	fah and fyr-heard ferh-wearde heold;
1286	*swin ofer helme;*
El. 76	*eofor cumble beþeaht;*
El. 259	*grim helm manig, ænlic eofor cumbul;*
B. 2152	*Het þa in beran eafor heafod-segn, heaðo-steapne helm*[1] . . .

For a similar helm, from the Viking period in Scandinavia, from a figure on four bronze plates found in a stone mound by Bjørnhofde at Öland cf. Montelius[2], and the name *Hildiswīn* applied to a helmet in the Snorre Edda[3], where after the death of the leader Adil occurs the following line: *þá tók Aðils konungr af honum dauðum hjálminn Hildisvīn ok hest hans Hrafn.*

The framework of the English helmet, though differing from the later ones formed of one piece of metal, or as in Scandinavia of several metal plates welded together, forms a most interesting link between the leather helmet of the earliest period, and the entire metal helm of the

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[1] For the OHG. *epurhelm, eparhelm* s. Grimm, Myth. 195.

[2] Fig. 144.

[3] Ed. Jónsson, Skaldskaparmál, p. 108.

following, in this instance the spaces between the iron ribs being probably filled in with horn or leather, which later gave way to metal plates. This fragment shows plainly also that the connection of the boar with Freyr, the sword-god, had been forgotten in England, and was used only as a protective talisman, otherwise the christian emblem of the cross would not have occurred side by side with the heathen symbol of the Norse god of the sword.

A third specimen showing a still greater advance in the evolution of the helmet is the metal helmet with brass ribs, and iron plates, which at one time belonged to the Rhine Collec. of antiquities.[1] The origin and place of finding of this helmet is unknown, and owing to the fact of its being one of but three extant specimens of this class, it is impossible to identify it with certainty. Its similarity to the above mentioned helmets, and its likeness to the art of metal working of the Merovingian period allows it, however, to be assigned with a fair degree of probability to this period. The helmet is formed of six bronze ribs between which are fastened flat plates of strong iron, the ribs run together forming a point at the top, and are closed with a round plate, the button of which has been broken off. The iron plates are held fast by strong bronze nails, and the six ribs are held fast at the bottom by a strong band of iron, covered with a highly ornamented border of bronze, upon which are engraved the figures of two animals. Cf. B. 1448—1455.

se hwita helm hafelan werede . . . . .
. . . . . since geweorðad,

[1] Lind., Merov. Altert., fig. 197.

befongen frea-wrasnum, swa hine fyrn-dagum worhte wæpna smið, wundrum teode, besette swin-licum, þæt hine syððan no brond ne beado-mecas bitan ne-meahton, which description tallies with the helm in question. The *frea-wrasn* is the diadem worn only by kings and princes, and may perhaps apply to the engraved rim of some such massive helmet as the above. That the helm is unusual may be seen by comparison with the English specimens, which are of much lighter construction. The verb *besettan* may point to the fact that the boar was engraved upon the metal rim as in the case of the above mentioned helm. On the other hand it may also be taken to mean a boar made from other metal and nailed to the rim of the helmet as in the case of the Celtic shield.[1] With this furthermore cf. the bronze helm from a figure of Wodan von Ultima and Vendel covered likewise with iron plates, and dating from the late Iron Age.[2]

Of the ornamentation of the helmets, apart from the figure of the boar, the only source of information is contained in the Anglo-Saxon poems, and in the wills and records. That the helmets of kings and princes were of precious metal is certain from such expressions as *gold fah* (B. 2811), *gylden grima* (El. 125), *se hearda helm hyrsted golde fætum befeallen* (B. 2255), *scire helmas* (Jud. 193), the *brun fagne helm* (B. 2615), and *brune helmas* (Jud. 318) being perhaps of ordinary metal, but the preceding refer undoubtedly to gold or gilded helmets. A reference is made from a much later period to gilt helmets by Wm.

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[1] Cf. p. 72.

[2] Montelius, fig. 137.

of Malmesbury[1] where he mentions Godwin's gift to Hardi-Canute of a ship having on board eighty soldiers with gilt helmets. Cf. further

B. 1030 — *ymb þæs helmes hrof heafod-beorge wirum bewunden wala (walan) utan heold,*
þæt him fela lafe frecne ne-meahton scur heard sceððan, where an arrangement of spirals, coils, etc. as on the fibulae are perhaps to be thought of, although exactly how this wire was arranged has not been ascertained.[2] An interesting comparison from the MHG. poetry may here be made from Wigalois 5556: where *sîn helm* was *von gesteine und von golde geworchet,* or from Eneit 8749: *Camilles helm vil schöne was, Lûterbrûn alse ein glas, gezieret wol mit steinen,* which seems to have been common among the highest class of warriors at this period. The words *þûf, cræsta (?),* and *camb* point, moreover, to some sort of ornamentation at the top of the helmet probably a tuft of feathers or of horse hair, to which may be compared the following from Ulrich v. Lichtenstein: *Dar umb von federn was ein Kranz* 170,25; and *Ein rûsch von pfâns vedern guot fuort ûf dem helm der hôchgemuot* to which is added *Din rûsch was wol ellen hôch Gebunden ûf dem helm sîn Mit einer rîsin guot sîdîn* 259, 27.

The helmets of less skillful workmanship were often damaged in fight: *helm oft gescær* B. 1526; *guð-helm toglad* B. 2487, and the servants after every battle must repair

[1] Bk. III.

[2] Cf. the singular head piece from Ascheraden in Livonia (Bähr, Gräber der Lievin, Taf. V, No. 1), formed of spirals of bronze wire, passed on a cord, and with a small bell forming the termination at the top.

these damages: *feormynd swefað þa-þe beado-griman bywan sceoldon* B. 2257, and keep rust away; otherwise the helmet became *eald and omig* B. 2763.

The origin of the ribbed helmet is to be traced back to the early Germanic period, the first appearance of such a form being that worn by a German body guard in the Roman service on the Trajan Column[1], consisting of two ribs bent at right angles to each other above a band for the head, the spaces between are not yet filled in, but important for the archeologist is the metal or leather band, which passes under the chin, and serves to hold the helmet in place. The sculptures from the Xantener and Kranenberger caskets[2], and from an Italian casket[3] belonging to the 9th and 10th centuries show still greater similarity to the frame work of the grave-finds, even to the button at the top. From the minatures of the 9th and 10th centuries this form appears principally in the Stuttgart Psalt.[4], worn also by two cavalry men.[5] Although these helmets are painted blue it is not necessary to conclude that the spaces between the ribs are filled with metal, in comparison with the Phrygian caps[6] showing that they also are painted the same color. In regard to form the Eber-helm, the one represented on the Trajan column, and those of the Psalter are half spherical, while the sculpture and the third helm described on p. 87 more nearly approach the conical, the latter becoming the more frequent in the

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[1] S. Stacke, Deutsche Gesch. I, 115.
[2] Cf. p. 83, note 6.
[3] Essenwein, Kulturhist. Atlas, Taf. XIX, fig. 2.
[4] Cf. Archer mentioned at p. 83, note 8.
[5] Hefner-Alteneck, Taf. XXVI, fig. C. and A.
[6] S. p. 82.

10th century.[1] This helm composed of several pieces set together in contrast to the one piece helmets of Greeks, Romans, and Etruscans lasted up until the 12th century. Heavy metal helmets have been found, one from Beitsch, and another from Selsdorf being found in Hor. Fer.[2] No trace, however, of the four-cornered helmet has anywhere been discovered outside of the MSS.

The long pointed helm composed of one piece of metal is found in the Copenhagen Museum[3], showing great similarity with certain East Slavic helms[4], which Lehmann believes to be the home of this helm, reaching England through the medium of commercial intercourse between the north Germanic peoples and the Slavs. The ***heaðo-steap helm*** (B. 1245, 2153) perhaps refers to some such head-covering. The very heavy helms appear, in the representations, at least later than the ribbed forms. Those of conical shaped being found in the MSS. from the 11th cent. on, and are the prevailing type up until the middle of the 12th.[5]

No representations of cheek protectors occur in the minatures or sculptures of this period, appearing first in the 11th and 12th centuries although even then very seldom seen.[6] Two rings found attached to the bronze

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[1] Cf. Westwood, Pl. XXXV; Bayeux Tapestry; and seal of Gui de Laval reproduced in Demay, le Costume au moyen-âge d'après les sceaux, p. 111.

[2] Pl. XII, figs. 6 and 7.

[3] Essenwein, Culturhist. Atlas, Taf. XX.

[4] Weiß, Kostümkunde, fig. 80.

[5] Cf. the one in Ambraser Collec. Wien, Hefner-Alteneck, Taf. 99 — and the so-called helmet of little Wenzel in Prague, Essenwein, Kulturhist. Atlas.

[6] Cf. Essenwein, Culturhist. Atlas, Taf. XXV, fig. 4.

ribbed helmet may have served for some such purpose of attachment. That they were known at an earlier period than the above representation is, however, certain from the *hleor-beran* or *hleor-beorg* of Beowulf (303) and Gen. (444) where a reference to such a protection is as follows: *hæleð helm on heafod asette and þone full hearde geband.* For reference to a chin protector cf. Ex. 175.

The nasal or nose protector was known to the Anglo-Saxons at an early period, as is proven by the nose piece bearing the cross on the Eber-helm, but whether extensively used or not before the 10th century is doubtful as there is no proof either for or against, unless the passage in the Lex Rip.[1] *cum directo* be taken to refer to such a nose piece. San Marte[2] translates the Lat. with *gerade aus*, and understands under *directum* 'the nose protector, that which projects forward and protects the nose'. In the MHG. period this was often richly adorned with precious stones.[3] From the 10th cent. on the nasal is often found on minatures and on seals, occurs also once in the 8th century on an English ivory casket[4], and was not replaced by the visor until towards the end of the 12th century.[5]

The words *grīma*, *grimma*, and *grīm-helm* found in Beowulf, Elene, and other Anglo-Saxon poems have led to much confusion, owing to the false interpretation of the word as visor. In Icelandic the word means 'a mask,

[1] S. p. 80.

[2] Waffenkunde, p. 65.

[3] Cf. Eneit 9023, 5679, etc.

[4] Essenwein, Taf. 23, fig. 2.

[5] Cf. warriors of the 10th cent. in copper relief, Jähns, Kriegsatlas, Taf. 36, fig. 11; Frankish foot soldiers, chessmen of Charlemagne from the 12th cent., Jähns, Taf. 36, fig. 2; and warriors from the Bayeux Tapestry, Jähns, Taf. 37, figs. 2, 4, 5.

that which conceals', *Grimr* being a by-name of Wodan from the fact of his going disguised, but in this case such an interpretation is out of the question as the visor was not introduced until the end of the 12th cent., the first representation being found in Herrad v. Landsperg's *Hort. Delic.*[1], in 1180. This is followed in 1190 by the seal of Eudes de Bourgogne.[2] The nasal gradually developed into the *barbiere*, which came into use about the beginning of the 13th cent., forming the transition to the *Topf-* or *Kübelhelm*.

The Coat of Mail.

Body armour together with the helmet came into use among the Germanic tribes at a later period than the shield and weapons of attack[3], and was not as in the case of these a native product. What few specimens the Barbarians possessed, before the coming of the Romans, were imported from the East, or had found their way hither from Roman or Celtic territory, and not until the Merovingian period did protective armour become at all general through the long continued contact with the Romans.

The Roman mail consisted of the *lorica squamata* or scale armour, which was formed of four-cornered pieces of metal overlapping each other, or of metal scales bound together with the under sides rounded.[4] This fitted closely

[1] Pub. by Engelhardt, Taf. III.

[2] Demay, Costume etc., p. 131.

[3] Tacitus, Germ. VI, reports the Germans as: *pancis loricae vix uni alterive cassis aut galeae* — Annales II, 14 *non loricam Germano non galeam*.

[4] Cf. Lindenschmidt, Tracht u. Bewaff. des röm. Heeres z. d. Kaiserzeit, Taf. XII.

to the body, reached to the hips with a short sleeve for the protection of the shoulder, and not infrequently a leather doublet was worn over this. The second type was the *lorica hamata* or chain mail, which consisted of a net, made of finely woven iron rings, worn either under or over a doublet.[1] Remains of such a ring byrnie found in the Torsberger Moor has its rows of rings simply bent together, the ends being beaten out and then fastened together.[2]

For the Merovingian period the reports of the various historians are both valuable and interesting. Compare for instance Agathias[3], who describes the Frankish warriors on an expedition to Italy in 552 as wearing neither coat of mail nor greaves, but having their legs and thighs defended by bands of linen or leather. Again Paulus Diac.[4] represents the Heruler, at the beginning of the 6th century, with bodies unprotected in battle, and Widukind[5] says of the war garments of the Saxons, who in 531 assisted the Franks against the people of Thuringia, *vestierant sagis*, which points distinctly to an absence of the *byrne*. Sidon. Apoll.[6] does not ascribe the coat of mail to the Goths, but in a letter describing a battle he says: *Alii caesim atque punctim foraminatos circulos loricarum digitis lives centibus metiuntur*, probably here of Roman origin. The Germans had an inborn love for freedom of movement, and the byrine made its way but slowly, it being not even mentioned in the Lex Salica (5th century), appearing

[1] Cf. Fröhner, la Colonne Trajane, Pl. XIV, XX, XXI, XXIX.

[2] S. Mestorf, Die vaterländ. Altertümer, Taf. XLVI, No. 554.

[3] II, c. 5.

[4] I, 20.

[5] Res. gest. nam Sax. I, 9.

[6] Bell., Goth. lib. III, epist. 3.

first in the Ripuarian law[1] with the high value of 12 sol. Greg. of Tours[2] in his enumeration of the war-equipment of an ordinary soldier, at the time of Clovis, makes no mention of either body armour or helm, which, added to the fact that no certain trace of armour has been found in any of the Merovingian graves, leads to the conclusion that in the 5th century and beginning of the 6th the coat of mail was the property only of kings and famous warriors.[3]

In three instances only has any trace of the *lorica hamata* been discovered in the grave-finds, the first by Cochet in Eaulenthal France[4], the second by Bateman at Bently Grange in Derbyshire together with the Eber helmet, which *consisted of a mass of chain work formed of large quantities of links of two descriptions attached to each other by small rings half an inch in diameter amalgamated together from rust. There were present, however, traces of cloth, which make very probable the supposition that the links constituted a kind of quilted cuirass by being sewn within or upon a doublet of strong cloth.*[5] The *byrne* discovered in Jutland in 1850[6], now in the Copenhagen Museum, cannot be adduced as evidence for this period, since the date of its manufacture is uncertain.

At the time of the Carolingians the *byrne* became more general. From a Capit. of Charlemagne from the

[1] Tit. 36, c. XI. *Si quis weregeldum solvere debet, bruniam bonam pro XII solidis tribuat.*

[2] Lib. II, c. 27.

[3] For representations of Germans without armour cf. Roman Sarcophagus in Capotoline Mu. at Rome, Stacke p. 9, and Colonna Antonia, id. p. 28, also a Roman gravestone in Mainz, id. p. 32.

[4] S. La Norm. Sout., Pl. XVI, fig. 4.

[5] S. Bateman, Ten Years' Diggings, p. 34.

[6] Antiq. Tidskrift for 1849, No. 51, p. 111, and Weinhold, Altnord. Leben, p. 210.

year 805 is taken the following clause: *et insuper omnis homo de duodecim Mansus bruniam habeat*, which points to a much more frequent use of the same than in the preceding period, due to the rapid evolution of weapons and war tactics at this time. That they were becoming objects of trade is shown from another Cap.[1], and their sale in foreign lands is likewise forbidden. Cf. further Carol. M. L. VI, c. VI[2], where it is forbidden to merchants to sell weapons or body armour to the Slavs and Avari, which is a point against the theory that the Germans obtained their protective armour from the Slavs, and does away with the idea of the greater skill in metal working, which the old Slavs are supposed to have possessed over the Germans. Cf. also the Cap. from the year 813 requiring loricas and galeas for the leaders and nobles.

With reference to the Minatures of this period it must be said that the conservative clinging to Roman and Greek representations by the monks, and the tendency to conventional rather than accurate drawing renders the conclusions as to the form of the byrnie based on such representations alone extremely liable to error. For instance the Bible of Charles le Chauve represents Roman armour[3], also the figure of Emperor Lothair[4], and a warrior from

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[1] Carol. M. L. VI, c. 223, ed. Baluze p. 961: *ut armillae et bruniae non dentur negotiatoribus;* Capit. from the year 779, No. XX, Baluze .p. 198: *ut nullus (brunias) foras nostro regno vendere uon praesumat*

[2] *De negotiatoribus qui partibus Sclavorum et Avarorum pergunt . . . . et ut arma et brunias non ducantur ad venundandum. Quod, si inventi fuerint portantes, omnis substantia eorum auferatur ab eis; dimidia quidem pars partibus palatii, alia vero medietas inter jam dictos missos et inventorem dividatur* — ed. Baluze p. 755.

[3] Hottenroth, Handb. d. deutsch. Tracht, Taf. I, figs. 10, 7, 11.

[4] Essenwein, Taf. XV, fig. 8.

a Brussels MS.[1], while the figure of an Egyptian from the Ashburnham Pentateuch[2] is a not very accurate imitation of the same.

The simplest and most primitive equipment is that of the warriors of the Prudentius MS., who are provided only with a sort of coat, with feet and legs entirely unprotected (usually bare).[3] This representation of warriors with short military cloak, tunic, helmet, spear, and shield without protective body armour is the form most frequently met with in all the MSS. Cf. Alcuins *Lib. de Offc. Divin.* — *Sicut soluit habere milites tunicas lineas sic aptas membris ut expedite sint dirigendo jaculo, tenendo clypeam, librando gladium* etc.[4] In the Utrecht Psalt., the Harl. MS, the Aelfc. MS., and the Anglo-Saxon Calendar[5] the same costume prevails, which combined with the testimony of the wills, the charters, and the failure of any trace of byrnie in the grave-finds, leads to the inevitable conclusion that up until the 10th century at least, and in all probability the 11th, the coat of mail was a sign of rank, wealth, and influence of the possessor. That old traditions have been adhered to in the representations of armour in the Codices may be seen by comparing the figure of one of Charles the Bald's standard bearers[6] with a figure from a Munich Evangelium[7] (11th century) with comparatively little difference in the two representations. According to Lin-

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[1] Hottenroth, id., Taf. I, fig. 12.
[2] Gebhardt, Taf. XVII.
[3] Cf. Essenwein, Taf. XVII, figs. 8, 9, 10.
[4] Cf. also Strutt., Pl. XIII.
[5] Akermann, Pag. Sax., p. 52.
[6] Essenwein, Taf. XV, fig. 5.
[7] Seemann, No. 193, 3.

denschmidt[1] the oldest battle shirt or coat of mail was of leather, represented on a metal plate from Munich, of Byzantine origin, strengthened by bands of leather lattice work, metal being not yet employed. Leather armour of this sort was probably most frequently worn by the ordinary warriors between the 5th and 8th centuries, which having naturally moulded and completely disappeared, would account, in part at least, for the entire absence of body armour in the graves of German warriors. This explains also the complete disappearance of the horn armour of the Quadi described by Ammian[2] as: *Loricae ex cornibus rasis et levigatis, plumarum specie linteis indumentis innexae.* The handing down of valuable armour as a precious heir-loom contributed also its share to the singular absence of anything pointing to the use of armour by the Merovingian warriors, for being the possession most highly valued by the chief, it was as a matter of course passed on to the nearest male relative as a legacy to be kept in the family.

Scale armour is shown both on the seal ring of Childeric and of Alaric[3], though exactly how constructed is difficult to decide. The simplest type of scale armour may be seen in the illustrations of the Stuttgart Psalter[4], consisting of scales overlapping one another, reaching to a little below the hips, and with short sleeves. This same sort of armour is worn also by the warriors in the Psalter Aureum.[5] Differing from this is the coat of mail of the

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[1] Lind., Merov. Altert., p. 262, fig. 199.
[2] XVII, 12.
[3] Lind., Merov. Altert., figs. 201 and 202.
[4] S. Jähns, Kriegsatlas, Taf. 36, figs. 8 and 10.
[5] Rahn, Taf. XV.

warrior from the Xantener casket[1], and the horseman from the Kranenberger chest, which reaches only to the waist. Comparing with these the figure of Saul and another leader from the Psalter Aureum[2], a distinct advance is made upon the preceeding, not only do the sleeves reach below the bend of the arm, thereby allowing free play of the whole arm, but according to the artist's representation the byrnie appears to be slit both back and front, in fact so clearly is it shown that it would seem almost as if the warrior in question had on breeches of scale armour which is, however, impossible as these were not introduced until the 11th century. Corresponding almost exactly to this is the figure from the Xantener chest[3], where it may be observed that the sleeves are not yet firmly fastened to the byrnie, an unprotected place being still left on the shoulder. The figure from the grave of Queen Thyra mentioned above (10th century) shows likewise the slit in the byrnie, which being used by horsemen fell on both sides of the saddle protecting the thighs. The above mentioned coats of mail are all descendents of the Roman *lorica squamata*, the lorica hamata although much earlier mentioned occurring in none of the MSS. of the period, probably on account of the difficulty of representation. The chain mail of the Waltharilied is called *lorica hamata* (v. 911), and a much earlier mention occurs in Hildebrandslied: *Gurtun sih iro suert ana, helidôs ubar hringâ, dô siê tô dero hiltju ritun.* The Beowulf epic, however, offers the main evidence for the use of chain mail at this period.

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[1] Lind., Merov. Altert., figs. 203 and 225.

[2] Rahn, Pls. X and IX.

[3] Lind., fig. 204.

The frequent mention of the byrnie in the Beowulf and other poems leaves no room for doubt that it was known at an early period among the Anglo-Saxons, and not only the *lorica squamata*, but the *lorica hamata* or chain mail is frequently referred to. Of the thirteen words employed to designate the coat of mail in Beowulf *byrne* occurs most frequently to which are applied the various epithets of *hār*, *hringed*, *gebrogden*, *hond-locen*, *beorht*, and *sīd*, to which may be added the numerous compounds such as *gūð*, *heaðo*, *here*, *īsern* and *īren byrne*..

Of the countless circumlocutions of these words *wǣd*, *gewǣd* with its compounds *here*, *hilde*, *gūð*, *brēost*, and *eorl-wǣd; hrægl* together with its compounds, and *serče* are among the most important and frequent. Such expressions as *heaðo-reaf* (B. 401), *beadu-sćruda* (453), *fyrd-hom* (1504), *hilde-sćeorp* (2155), *here-pād* (2258) occur only once in Beowulf, although found in other poems. Cf. further the *byrn-homa* of Jud. (192). All of the above mentioned words refer as a rule in simplex to clothing in general, but in the poems are used with reference to the coat of mail.

The *serče* is also used to designate the battle-shirt, a word which is used in the Glossaries to translate *armi lausia* WW. 267 [43], *dalmatica, vestis* (Haupt. Z. Bd. IX, 483), and *colobium* WW. 7 [15]. This use in the sense of *byrne* is confined, however, to Beowulf and to the single reference *hilde-serče* from the Elene (234), otherwise it refers to the ordinary garment. In ON. *serkr* is principally a woman's garment, but was used both by men and women, being often adorned with gold embroidery.[1] It was cut out

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[1] S. Rigsmǫl.

above and seems to have had no other opening[1], being slipped over the head. The later byrnie which developed from the primitive breast covering of skin or bark of trees, resembles this garment closely, and took its name therefrom. Comparing the illustrations of the Stuttgart Psalter, the Psalt. Aureum, and the drawings of two shirts of chain mail, and the figure of a king from the Aelfric MS.[2] the likeness is immediately recognized, a shirt-like garment being in each instance represented, with this difference, however, that whereas in the minatures it is strongly to be suspected that the rings are sewn upon cloth or leather (uncertain on account of inaccuracy of drawings), in the poems the majority of references point with absolute certainty to chain mail. Cf. for instance the expressions from Beowulf such as: *breostnet broden* (1548), *hring utan ymbbearh* (1503), *byrnan hring* (2260), *guð-byrne scan heard hondlocen; hring-iren scir song in searwum* (321), *hringde byrnan* (2615), *hringed byrne* (1245); from the Elene *wriðene wæl-hlencan* (24), *brogden byrne* (257); Byrhtnoð *hring locan* (149); further from Beowulf *here-byrne hondum gebroden sid ond searo fah* (1443), *wið laðum lic-syrce min, heard hond-locen* (550), *locene leoðo-syrcan* (1505), *beado hrægl broden on breostum læg golde gegyrwed* (552). The *wæl-hlenca* (slaughter links), the ringed shirt, the battle garment hard hand-woven were certainly all formed from iron links bent together by hand and pressed into one another (cf. specimens of chain mail found in England and Scandinavia referred to at p. 95), and the wearing of the same during the swimming contest (B. 550) with Breca speaks for a very light, close-fitting, shirt-like gar-

[1] Weinhold, Altnord. Leben, 162, 172, 173.
[2] Claud., IV. B.

ment. From the resemblance of this closely-woven shirt to a net arose then the term *hring-net* so widely used with reference to this class of armour. Cf. the following expressions from B. with reference to the clang of the same as the warriors walked *byrnan hringdon* (327), *syrcan hrysedon* (226), *byrne sang* (By. 284), further the mention of *net* as *hring-net* (1889, 2754), as *here-net hearde* (1553), as the work of a skillful smith *searo-net seowed smiðes or-þancum* (406). For its general use among the warriors of the Anglo-Saxon poems cf. B. 237, 1889, 2623, Jud. 17, 39, with reference to the general custom of the period, however, cf. statement at p. 107 in regard to the Epic poems. A general term for warriors is *byrnum werede* (2529), nevertheless the corselets were of great value, highly prized, and famous ones were attributed to the workmanship of celebrated smiths. Cf. B. 406 above and 455 where Beowulf's byrnie is said to be *Welandes geweorc.*

The ordinary byrnie was formed of iron rings welded together from whence arose the epithet *græg* B. 334, Jud. 328, but those of kings and princes as in the case of helmets, shields, and swords were much more elaborate, being in all probability gilded cf. B. 322, 405, and 3140, for although the byrnie of Beowulf (1444) is described as *searo-fah,* nevertheless the fact remains that the links were of iron (671), and *searo-fah* refers probably to a gilding over of the same. Cf. König Rother *er truoc ein brunien guldēn* (1100, 2696), and Nibel. *Brunhild trug eine brüne von golt* (407).

In Beowulf *brēost-net* and *brēost-gewǣdu* point to a simple breast-protection[1], while the *sīde-byrne, serċe, beado-*

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[1] Cf. figures on Xantener casket.

hrægl, *gūþ-gewǣdu* etc. refer to the long wide garments of the Psalters and the Aelfric MS. These were of great value cf. B. 1291, 1444,. Jud. 338, Sal. 453, and some may have been of great weight as in the case of the Frankish armour cf. Greg. of Tours[1], who describes the drowning of a follower of Duke Gunthram on account of the great weight of his armour, but the Anglo-Saxon ring net must have been light.[2] The armour of the (Longobards) Lombards was also light, cf. Paulus Diac.[3] for the discovery of a ring net shirt under the other garments of the would-be murderer of king Liutprand. That it was not only light and close fitting, but also closely woven so as to be impenetrable is likewise to be inferred from the story of the swimming contest in Beowulf, also contest with Grendel's mother 1511, 1527, and By. 144, from this arose then the myth of impenetrable armour.[4] Nevertheless the sword often pierced the byrnie, and after every battle the armour had to be repaired (B. 2256, 1442). B. 2866 ff. shows that the byrnie varied in quality as well as in length, size, and weight, the most excellent from far and near being there presented.

Next to Beowulf is the death of Byrthnoð of most importance for terms referring to the *byrne*, followed by the Elene, while in the otherwise warlike Exodus the *byrne* is not once mentioned only general terms for war equipment being employed.[5]

Although all Continental representations from the earlier period are of scale armour, the Roman *lorica*

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[1] Ut erat loricae pondere adgravatus VI, 26.

[2] Cf. B. 1444 and 323.

[3] VI, 37.

[4] Saxo Gram. II, 79.

[5] Cf. Exod. 157, 194, 219.

squamata, and the Anglo-Saxon illustrations of the Aelfric MS. cannot be identified positively with chain mail, one pictorial representation is, nevertheless, extant, which bears out the numerous references of the Anglo-Saxon literature to the woven chain or link mail i. e. that of an English ivory casket dating from the 8 th century[1], representing the storming of a fortress. The drawing is crude but two of the warriors are clad in what appears to be chain mail — scale armour on account of weight having a wider opening at the wrist in order to give free play to the hand, or what was still more usual in the early period before the 11 th century extending only to the elbow. In the above representation, however, the sleeve extends close fitting quite to the wrist, and still allows the hand free play, pointing probably to chain mail. This garment in one case extends nearly to the knee, and may be supposed to be the *sīd serće* of Beowulf, the other protects only the breast, hips, and arms, but the artist may have neglected to fill in other parts. The other warriors wear short close fitting doublets or coats, most likely of leather, or of some stiff material with long sleeves (the later *wams*), and beneath some sort of a folded under-garment, the nature of which it is almost impossible to decide.

In the Aelfric MS.[2] are represented two coats of mail resembling shirts, of a blue color probably with iron rings sewn upon them, and with sleeves extending only to the elbow. This with a representation of a king[3], wearing a battle shirt resembling the two above constitutes the only representation of body armour adorned or made of metal

[1] Essenwein, Taf. XXIII, fig. 2.

[2] S. p. 101, note 2.

[3] S. J. Strutt, Pl. XIV.

throughout the whole of the Aelfric MS., although many warriors and battles are there depicted. From the Great Psalter of Bologna[1] toward the end of 10th or beginning of 11th century occurs another representation of scale armour, where Goliath is represented fully armed in a shirt upon which are sewn metal scales. This extends almost to the knee, but the sleeves are short. At p. 74 of the Harl. MS. is found the first and only example of a coat of mail. This is apparently long and heavy, made of links or of pieces of metal sewn upon leather. This garment covers the arms to a little below the elbow, and encases the legs almost to the knee. The figure wears a pointed cap or helmet, carries a spear in the left hand, while the right rests upon a round shield somewhat approaching the oval. Very similar to the battle shirt of the Aelfric MS.

Considering the prevalence of the scale rather than chain armour on the Continent, and, according to Beowulf, the frequency of the chain mail in England, the question naturally arises why was its use there so wide spread, and from whence did it come? Three ways are possible: — first from the Celts, who had received it from the Romans, and passed it on to the Saxon invaders; 2nd from Rome itself as late as the Carolingian period or perhaps earlier in the Merovingian; third from the East through the medium of the Slavs.[2] On the Sassanidanian monuments chain mail is found together with scale armour; the Persian warriors passed it from them to the Arabs, and a certain chain mail byrnie of this latter people shows a great similarity to the Roman find of the Nydamer

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[1] Westwood, Pl. 38.

[2] Weinhold, Altnord. Leben, p. 209.

Moor.[1] The relation of the Germ. *Brünne* to OBulg. *bronja* proves nothing in regard to Eastern origin as the Slavic word is borrowed from the Germanic.

In the laws of the Anglo-Saxons the coat of mail is first mentioned in the laws of Ine at the end of the 7th century[2], where one found guilty of murder shall be allowed to pay to each of the *Hynden* a man, a byrnie and a sword as wergeld. No mention of the same occurs in Alfred's laws, and it does not make its appearance again before the beginning of the 10th century (Ges. Schmidt, Anhang VII, 2, § 10). Law. IX reads: *And gif ceorlisc man geþeo, þæt he hæbbe V hida landes to cynges ut-ware, and hine man ofslea, forgilde man hine mit twam þusend þryensa*, which is immediately followed by § 10 *And þeah he geþeo, þæt he hæbbe helm and byrnan and goldefæted sweord, gif he þæt land nafað, he biþ ceorl swa þeah oðer he biþ siþcund* that is to say that the possession of these weapons gives him great prestige among the freemen of the land, where they are rare and in the possession only of the wealthy. Dating Beowulf approximately in the 8th century the apparent contradiction which it offers to the above statement cannot fail to strike the reader. There the *byrne* and *helm* are the common possessions of every warrior, swords and byrnies accompany the dead Viking as the tide bears him out upon the flood (B. 39), a countless number are given by Weohstān to his son (B. 2624), and the funeral pyre of Beowulf is hung with bright byrnies, helms, and shields, which bears a strong resemblance to the description of Walhalla[3], where the beams of the

[1] Montelius, fig. 137.
[2] Ges. Lieberm., p. 114 [54].
[3] Grimnismǫl 9.

great hall of Odin are of spears, shields serves as shingles for the roof, and on the benches the byrnies are laid. The prevailing use of byrnie and sword (weapons) in the Anglo-Saxon epics, especially Beowulf about corresponds to that indicated by the laws of the 11th century, which may be completely reconciled, however, by reference to the fact previously stated that the Beowulf warriors are choosen troops, heroes every one, and furthermore that this universal equipment with sword, helmet, and chain mail at a period when according to the laws it must be assigned, exclusively to those of the highest rank, may be due to the epic love of pomp, display, and exaggeration.

In England as on the Continent the general use of stiff metal body armour spread slowly, and not until the time of Canute the Dane did it become frequent.[1] At this period the *heriot* of an earl consisted among other things of 4 byrnies, 4 swords, and 4 helmets, then followed the king's thane with two of each of the above, while the middle-thane had no weapons to render, and no man under the rank of thane possessed either byrnie or sword.[2] The head-forester, although provided with sword, spear, and shield, had no byrnie. Under Wm. the Conqueror[3] the laws in regard to arms remain practically the same as under Canute. From c. 20, § 2, it is learned that every vassal must be armed with byrnie (or hauberk), helm, shield, lance, and sword, while the villains were without these weapons. Under Henry I[4] the number of lances

[1] Cf. Laws of Canute. — Ges. Lieberm., p. 358 [71].
[2] S. sword.
[3] Laws of Wm. Ges. Lieberm., p. 506 [20].
[4] Ges. Schmidt, Anhang XXI, 14.

required is doubled (for the tournament, Fr. iufluence), but the requirements remain otherwise unchanged.

The Anglo-Saxon wills and charters bear out the statement of the scarcity and value of the byrnie even as late as the 11th century. In 1006 Aelfric bequeathed to his lord his best sailing ship, 60 helms, and 60 coats of mail showing his great wealth.[1] About 970 Bishop Theorcred left swords, shields, and spears, but no byrnie. In 1008 Aeðelred preparing for war commanded that ships should be built over all England i. e. from 310 hides one long ship; and from 8 hides, a helmet and corselet showing value of the latter even in the 11th cent. In 1030 Wulfsige leaves two coats of mail[2], while in 1038 Aeðelstan son of Aeðelred II bequeaths a silver hilted sword together with a coat of mail to his father as a treasured possession.[3]

The Healsbeorg.

In the Aelfric glossaries *lorica* and *thorace* are translated by both *byrne* and *healsbeorg*. Gradually the simple breast-covering had widened out, become larger, and in Beowulf it is called on account of its size the *side byrne*. These new shirt shaped forms, called in Lat. *tunica ahena*, and by Saxo Grammat. *vestes*, are known in Beowulf as *serče*, *syrče*. This form was the stiff foldless coat, which extended almost to the knee[4], with short wide sleeves, and covered with metal scales or rings — possibly a *ring net?* So is to be understood then the passage *dominus loricatus super et tunicatus* as a warrior wearing a narrow

[1] S. Chart. Th. 549.
[2] Chart. Th. 556.
[3] Chart. Th. 557.
[4] S. MS. Claud. B. IV.

breastplate and over this the wide *tunica ahena*. The OHG. glossaries translate a few times *lorica* with *halsperg*[1], also Isid.[2] The original meaning is not *al-berc* as Besly believes, followed by Benecke[3], but refers to a *collum tegens*[4] the Fr. form being borrowed from the Germ. Certain, however, is the fact that the *healsbeorg* in various countries refers to a different piece of armour, the origin of which is a much disputed question. San Marte[5] treats it as a collar, which gradually lengthened until it formed a second protection over the first (the byrnie).[6] That seems unlikely, however, and the *healsbeorg* was probably evolved from the *byrne* by the lengthening of the latter at the top to a sort of hood, which covered the back of the head, and partly protected cheek and chin. Lehmann sees the intermediate stage between *byrne* and *healsbeorg* in the figure from the Stuttgart Psalter[7], where a cloth appears to be wound about the back of the head, cheeks, and chin, but is not as yet firmly fastened to the byrnie. In the Lucan MS. in St. Gall[8], from the end of 9th or beginning of 10th century, the protecting hood is found well under way. These warriors have a widening of the byrnie at the hand, which is not the case on the Bayeux tapestry[9].

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1 Cf. Steinm. Sievers X8.

2 XVIII, 13, 14.

3 Wb. Zum Wigalois, and Müller-Zarncke Wb.

4 Diez, Etym. Wb. 365.

5 p. 34.

6 Demay, Cost. au moyen âge 110, Schulz, Höf. Leb. II, 26, and Lehmann, Diss. p. 20.

7 Jähns, Kriegsatlas, Taf. 36, fig. 10.

8 Essenwein, Taf. XVII, fig. 2.

9 S. Lancelot, Mém. de l'Acad. des Inscrip. et Belles Lettres Bd. VIII, or Jähns, Kriegsatlas, Taf. 37, fig. 3.

Wace describes the *hauberks* or *healsbeorge* of the heavily armed troops at Hastings as short and small

Corz haubers orent è jutis
E helmes de sor lor vestis.

These shirts of mail with short sleeves were of woven chain mail, with hoods of the same material, and of the same structure on one side as on the other. The seal of Wm. the Conqueror[1], a minature[2], and the figures of the 12th cent. warriors painted upon the roof of the church at Brauweiler all show the short-sleeved hauberk. In the 11th century, however, the long-sleeved hauberk was known on the Continent together with hand greaves or gauntlets[3], seen on a knight from the beginning of the 11th century from the Evangelium Book of Henry II, 1010. In the 12th century this seems to be apparently the prevailing form.[4] At this period also the *healsbeorg* was for more in use than the byrnie.[5] Later representations of the byrnie are very difficult to find, although still worn, owing to the fact that they were made smaller and more close fitting, were cut out at the neck, and worn under the *healsbeorg*. References to such a use are frequent in the MHG. poets — cf. for instance Rosengart. 2266

durch halsberg und durch ringe er mich gar sere sluog;

Biterof 1075

durch schilt und ringe er in schluog daz die prunne mail gewan;

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[1] Lacroix, Les Arts au moyen-âge, p. 81.
[2] Essenwein, Taf. XXV, fig. 1.
[3] Jähns, Kriegsatlas, Taf. 38, fig. 1.
[4] Id. Taf. 38, figs. 9, 6 and 7.
[5] S. Seemanns Kunsthist. Bilderbuch 92_{6}.

in Wigalois 7371 occurs the following:

Ein brune het er an geleit über einen wîzzen halsperch. Daz was heidenischez werch von breiten blechen hurnîn (mit Edelsteinen besetzt), and certainly not intended to be worn under a steel shirt.[1]

Greaves.

Metal greaves in the Old English period may be regarded as among the rarest of all war equipment. No trace of such has been found in the grave-finds, the pictorial representations are few, and reference to such in the A.-S. glossaries is rare.

As in the case of the byrnie so are greaves once mentioned in the Rip. Law.[2]: *Si quis weregeldum solvere debet,* ***bain bergas*** *bonas pro sex solidis tribuat*, a very high value when compared to that of the shield or even of the sword and exactly equal to that of the helmet. For a long time also they were worn only on the side, not protected by the shield.

The glossaries contain the Lat. word *ocrea* variously translated by *bān-beorg*, *sćinhosa*, *bān-rift*, and *sćeanc gebeorg*. Heyne[3] refers the *ocrea* to the leather protectors worn by the Roman cavalry, the word being also once glossed by *leþer hosa* in an A.-S. glossary, and in that case would refer to some sort of protection for the legs other than metal, perhaps to the bands of cloth, linen, or leather terminating a little below the knee, either in close rolls or

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[1] For further development in the Middle Ages consult San Marte, Waffenkunde, p. 33 ff., and the excellent article on the «Body Armour anciently worn in England» by Sam. Rush. Meyrick in Arch. XIX, p. 120.

[2] Tit. 36, c. 11.

[3] K. u. Kleidung, p. 286.

crossing each other sandal-wise, so frequently represented in the MSS.[1] *Ocrea* is further translated by *boot* (WW. 598[41]), which would lead to the inference that *ocrea* in the earlier period referred in all probability to some sort of a leather protection for the limbs.

The first representation of metal greaves is from a Saxon Reliquary after 890[2], which represents a Dane and two of his companions with thin plates of metal attached to the front of the stockings, and reaching from instep to knee. At the beginning of the 11th century an advance is made upon the Danish greaves fastened to stockings. and they are here represented as extending from knee to instep and completely protecting the foot as well.[3] That they only gradually superseded the leather boots and bandaged legs of the previous period, however, is shown by the representations of the MSS., where as late as the 12th century an English warrior appears with the bandaged legs of the OE. period. In the Middle Ages, however, they became an important part of the equipment of the knight, were made of iron or steel plates extending to the knee, where they joined the iron breeches *(caliga)* formed of iron or steel rings, which protected the limbs. Cf. Walthar 335: *Ingentes ocreis suras complectitur aureis*, and Herz. Ernst 4667: . . . *von bainbergen und sarwete gut gerete.*[4]

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[1] Cf. Jähns, Kriegsatlas, Taf. XXXVII, fig. 6, and Westwood Pl. 38 (early 11th century), where Goliath is provided with boots and some sort of leather stockings; also figs. 210 and 211 Lind., Merov. Altertümer.

[2] S. J. Strutt, Pl. 24, and note on p. 53.

[3] S. Jähns, Kriegsatlas, Taf. 38, fig. 1.

[4] Cf. further the representations in Hagen's Bildersaal, Taf. III, IV and X, and in Herrad v. Landsberg.

Second Part.

Philological Investigation.

I. General Terms.

Ġearwe.

Forms. *ġearwe* pl. f. (wō), *ġearwe* f. (wōn).

References.

1. Clothing.

dat. pl. *smicere on gearwum wudum and wyrtum cymeð wlitig scriðan Maius* Men. 76; *ac he (Enoch) cwic gewat mid cyning engla of þyssum lænan life feran on þam gearwum, þe his gast onfeng, ær hine to monnum modor brohte* Gen. 1210.

2. Arms: Arma.

pl. acc. *oð þæt hie on Guðmyrce gearwe bæron* Exod. 59; *guð-þreat gumena gearwe bæron* Exod. 193; *and wacxon hig to mergen hira reaf and sin gearwe* Prs. Exod. XIX[10].

gearwe f. (wōn) clothing: vestītus habitus.

dat. sg. *ic on his gearwan geseo* Gen. 657.

Compound.

feðer-ġearwe pl. f. pennis vestītus: feather-gear, feathering (of the arrow).

pl. dat. *sceaft feðergearwum fus flane fulleode* B. 3119.

Meaning. Vestītus, habitus, arma: arms, armour, clothing, ornaments, gear.

Etymology. s. Graff (IV 238, 243), San Marte (Waffenkunde p. 4), and Murray (N. E. D. under gear).

The subst. *ġearwe* is formed from the OE. adj. **ġearu*, *ġearo* 'paratus, promptus, prepared, ready'. Cf. OSax., OHG. *garo* 'to make ready, ready, complete', NHG. *gar* 'completely, entirely', ODu. *garu* 'ready', ON. *gǫrr* 'ready, prepared', Goth. **garwa-* is not found, ME. *ȝāre*, NE. *yare* is obsolete but at the time of Shakespeare was in use as adv. with the meaning 'quickly' cf. Temp. (I, 1 [7]).

Cognates to OE. *ġearwe* are OS. *garuwi* f., ON. *görvi*, *gjörvi* 'gear, apparel', OHG. *garawi* 'armour, ornament, clothing', MHG. *garwe* with similar meaning, whence OFr. *garbe*, NE. *garb* beside NE. *gear* the direct derivative of OE. *ġearwe*.

Ġeatwe.

Forms. *ġeatu* pl. *ġeatwa*, *-e* f. (wō). Cf. Sievers, Angl.-Säch. Gramm. 43 [4].

References.

1. armamenta: equipment.

pl. dat. *twegen englas gesceldode and gesperode and mid heora geatwum gegyrede* Bl. Homl. 221 [28]; *freolic in geatwum* Reim. 38.

2. Ornaments.

þa þe geolo godwebb geatwum (*geatum* Leid. Codex.) *frætwað* Ridls. 36 [10].

pl. acc. *ic wæs þær inne ond þæt eal geond-seh, recedes geatwa* B. 3087.

Compounds. *ġeatwe* as second member of the compound.

ēored-ġeatwe pl. f. ornatus militaris.

pl. acc. *se eow ða maðmas geaf, eored-geatwe* B. 2865.

fyrd-ġeatwe pl. f. apparatus bellicosus : warlike trappings or arms.

gen. *yr biþ fyrd-geatewa sum* (quoted from BT.) Hick. Thes. I, 135, 54.

gryre-ġeatwe pl. f. vestimenta uel armatura bellica.

dat. pl. *in hyra gryre-geatwum* B. 324.

guð-ġeatwe or *ġetāwa* pl. f. armatura bellica.

acc. pl. *þæt we him þa guð-geatwa* (or *getāwa*) *gyldan woldon* B. 2636.

here-ġeatu f. apparatus militaris.

sg. acc. *þa here-geatu* By. 48.

nom. acc. pl. *he . . . here-geatewa* (Hs. A.) [*here-geatowe* Hs. B.] *wigeð* Sal. 52; *ond þam cinge minne hære-geatwa* Chart. Th. 499[28]; *ond beon þa here-geata [here-geate] swa fundene* Ges. Liberm. II [71] p. 356.

pl. dat. *þa bioð gehyrste mid here-geatwum hilde torhtum* Boet. 25[9], id. Ep. Al. 142[78].

hilde-ġeatwe pl. f. apparatus uel vestītus bellicus, armatura.

pl. acc. *and (he) gehealdan het hilde-geatwe* B. 674.

pl. gen. *hæfde him on earme ana þrittig hilde-geatwa* B. 2361.

wīg-geatwe pl. f. s. wīg-getāwa.

Meaning. Armāmenta, vestimenta, ornamenta: trappings, garments, arms, armour, military adornment.

Ġetāwa.

Form. *ġetāwa* f. pl. (wō).

References. instruments : instrumenta.

Mannes getawa Lchdm. II 70[7].

Compounds, with *ġetāwa* as second member of compound.

gûþ-ġetāwa pl. f. armatura bellica : war equipment.

acc. pl. ∾ B. 2636 s. *gûð-ġeatwe*.

pl. dat. *Nu ge moton gangan in eowrum guð-ge(a)tawum* B. 395.

wīg-ġetāwa pl. f. war armour, equipment.

pl. dat. *Hy on wig-getawum* B. 368.

Meaning. s. *ġeatwe*.

Etymology. Cognates to OE. *ġeatwe*, *ġetāwe* are: Goth. *tēwa* f. 'Ordnung' (from which is derived the verb *gatēwjan*), OHG. *gazāwa*, MHG. *gezāwe*, *gezouwe* f. n. 'tools, military equipment', ON. *gǫtvar* 'military equipment'.

That *ġeatwe* and *ġetāwa* are originally one and the same word with different accentuation in Germ. is certain. In Germ. following the rule for the accent of Nominal Composita the first syllable bears the chief accent, nevertheless compounds with the open prefixes *ga- fra- bi-* have very early given up this accentuation, and through analogy with the Verbal Composita have the accent on the root syllable, which in the Verbal Composita always bears the chief accent (cf. Bülbring § 68, § 72). Traces of the old accentuation are retained in the words *ġeatwe* and *frætwe* — *ġetāwa* having undergone the later accent shifting from prefix to stem vowel (cf. also the compound **gunþ-gatēwôs*). Kluge (KZ. 26[75]) sets down the Goth. forms as **gátēwôs* and *gatḗwôs*, which give respectively *ġeatwe* and *ġetāwa*. Cf. also Kluge in Pauls Grundr. I, p. 391 ff.

The rare form *here-geatewa* or *-geatowe* Sal. 52 perhaps points to an older form before final dropping of the vowel (cf. also *geatāwum* B. 395), but it is more likely that the *e* or *o* is simply a new transition vowel developed between a cons. and *w* followed by a vowel after a short accented

syllable, the vowel being originally *u*, but was weakened later to *o*, *a*, *e* (cf. Bülbring § 452).

The oldest references for *getāwa* are found in Beowulf in composition with *wig* and *gūð*, the Germ. form of which would be **gúnþ-gatēwōs*. The syncopation of the long vowel in *gatēwōs* > *gȩatwe* is to say the least striking, but parallel cases are found in OE., one of which is *sinew* < Goth. *sinēva*, which appears in nom. as *sinu*, *seonu* with elision of long *ē*. Cf., however, Uhleņbeck (Goth. Wb. p. 146), who connects OE. *geatewe*, *geatwe*, ON. *gǫtvar* with a lost Goth. **gataws* 'ready, prepared' from the verb *taujan* 'to make, to do', which appears in OCSlav. as the loan word *gotovŭ*.

Rēaf.

Forms. sg. *rēaf* nom. pl. *rēaf* n. *(a)*.

In general *rēaf* has the meaning 'vestimentum: robe, garment', here and there the meaning 'coat of mail' (*he wolde þæs beornes beagas gefeccan, reaf and hringas and gerenod swurd* By. 161; and *Aelfheres laf . . . ealles unscende æðelinges reaf to habbanne* Wald. 2[20]), and belongs rather to a treatment of Anglo-Saxon garments, than to that of weapons (s. Diss. mentioned at beginning of Chap. on 'Body Armour'). In the compounds, however, the usual meaning is that of 'war-garment, arms', and a second meaning that of 'booty, prey, plunder' belongs also to the department of arms.

References. 1. vestis, vel vestimentum, cultus, indumentum : garment, vestment.

sg. nom. indumentum : *reaf* WW. 86[33]; cultus: ~ WW. 151[7]; vestis, uel vestimentum, uel indumentum: ~ WW. 327[19]; *æðelinges reaf* Wald. 2[20].

sg. gen. *on his reafes fnæd* Ps. 132[3].

sg. dat. *hyrste beorhte reade and scire on reafe* Ridls. 12[2]; *mid swilcum reafe* Prs. Exod. XXI[3].

sg. instr. *reafe birofene* Ridls. 14[7]; *mid lineum reafe* Prs. Gen. 41[42]; *mid oðrum reafe* Prs. Gen. 38[14]; *mid reafe* Deut. 22[5].

sg. acc. *þæt halie reaf, þæt Aaron wereð*, Prs. Exod. 29[29]; *he wolde þæs beornes beagas gefeccan, reaf and hringas* By. 161; *(he) him selfa sceaf reaf of lice* Gen. 1565; *agif him his reaf* Prs. Exod. 22[26]; *and syldme . . . reaf to werigenne* Prs. Gen. 28[26]; *þu sprengst Aaron and his reaf* Prs. Exod. 29[21].

nom. acc. pl. *þa dyde heo of hire wydewan reaf* Prs. Gen. 38[4]; *and (hie) abædon æt þam Egiptiscum . . . eall hira bestan reaf* Prs. Eod. 12[35]; *and wacxon hig to mergen hira reaf* Prs. Exod. 19[10]; *ac þa Israeliscan wif biddað æt þam Egiptescum wifon æt hira nehgeburon . . . sylfrene fatu and gyldene and reaf* Prs. Exod. 3[22]; *þu sprengst . . . and his suna and hira reaf* Prs. Exod. 29[21]; *ealde madmas, reaf and randas* Exod. 585; vestes : *reaf* WW. 96[20].

pl. gen. forms. vastes : *reafa (?)* WW. 81[7]; *reafera wanung* Wulfst. 186[13].

pl. dat. *in blacum reafum* Exod. 212.

2. Spolium, rapina, exuuviae: booty, plunder.

sg. instr. *butan hy þy reafe rædan motan* Gūð. 103.

nom. acc. pl. exuuviae, spolie: *reaf* i. vestes mortuorum, uel pelles ferarum, uel *reaf-lac* WW. 233[44]; exuuias: *reaf* WW. 396[11]; excubias (for exubias) : ~ WW. 525[1].

acc. *oft weorðlic reaf on huse men her gedælað* Ps. 67[12]; *se þe beorna reaf manige meteð, þær hit mannum losað* Ps. 118[162].

Compounds.

guð-rēaf n. vestītus bellicus, arma.

acc. *ac he bord ongean hefeð hygesnottor, haligne scyld, gæstlic guð-reaf* Jul. 387.

heaðu-rēaf n. vestis bellica : battle garment.

pl. acc. *Sume þær bidon heaðo-reaf heoldon* B. 401.

here-rēaf praeda, spolia : boody, plunder.

sg. gen. *heddon here-reafes* Exod. 583.

sg. acc. *rum wæs to nimanne lond-buendum on ðam laðestan, hyra ealdfeondum heolfrig here-reaf* Jud. 317.

nom. acc. pl. spolia, uel manubie, uel prede : *here reaf* WW. 143[3]; spolia ∼ VHy. 5[14]; ∼ Bd. Gl. 76; dividere spolia : *to dælan here-reaf* VPs. 67[13]; spolia multa : *here reaf micel* VPs. 118[162]; manubias : *here-reaf* OE. Gl. 1[1925].

wæl-rēaf spolia : booty taken from the slain.

sg. nom. manubrium : *wæl-reaf* Corp. 1279; manubium-manuvium : *uuaelreab-uuelreab* Ep. [642], Er. [1277].

sg. acc. *Higelac .... wæl-reaf werede* B. 1205; *and þonne þæt wælreaf wyrtum biteldeð fægre gefrætwed* Ph. 273; *ic læt me on laste lic eorðan dæl wælreaf wunigean weormum to hroðre* Ap. 93.

rēaf-lāc n. rapina : pillage, plunder.

sg. nom. preda : *reaflac* WW. 143[4].

sg. dat.! s. under rēaf WW. 233[45]; *to reaf-lace* Ps. 61[10].

sg, acc. in rapinam : *on reaflac* WW. 421[29].

Etymology. *Rēaf* is derived from the sg. pret. stem of the str. verb. *rēofan*, ON. *rjúfa* 'to break, to tear to pieces'. Cognate to OE. *rēaf* are OHG. *roub*, ON. *val-rauf* 'spoils taken from the slain', ODu. *roof*, OSax. *nōd-rōf* 'rapine', OFrs. *rāf* 'robbery, booty' from a Germ. *rauba. Cf. Goth. *biraubōn berauben* (subst. not recorded), and the verbs ON. *raufa*, OE. *rēafian*, OSax. *rōbōn*, OHG. *roubōn* which are denominative formations from the subst. Radi-

cally related are: Lit. *rupèti* 'kümmern, to trouble', *rupas* 'rough'. Poln. *rupić* 'to bite', Lat. *rumpo* 'to tear, to break to pieces', OI. *rúpyati* to the rt. **rup* — Schwundstufe to Idg. **reup* — (Hochstufe) 'to break, to tear to pieces' (Fick. I 526). The verb OE. *rēafian* further appears in ME. as *reven* pp. *reft*, NE. *reave* pp. *reft* usually with the prefix *be-*. For the relation of It. *roba*, Fr. *robe* 'dress, garment' to OE. *rēaf*, OHG. *roub* s. Kluge, Etym. Wb. p. 311.

Searu.

Forms. *searu*, *seoru* n. (wa). (S. Sievers 103, Anm. 1, for eo 150[3].)

References. 1. lorica; armatura, arma : wargear, armour, equipment, arms.

sg. nom. *searo hwit solaþ* Reim. 67; *garas stodon sæmanna searo, samol ætgædere* B. 329.

sg. acc. *beran beorht searo* Exod. 219.

pl. dat. commentis : *searuum* uel *ordoncum* Er. 278; id. : *seorwum* Corp. 545; yripeon : *here-searum* Ep. Er. 1100; yryseon : ∾ Corp. 2175; *Guðbyrne scan heard hond-locen, hring-iren scir, song in searwum* B. 323; *gebide ge on beorge byrnum werede, secgas on searwum* B. 2530; *secg on searwum* B. 249, 2700; *he on searwum bad* B. 2568; (arms) *gescah ða on searwum sige-eadig bil* B. 1557; *ond þa siðfrome searwum gearwe wigend wæron* B. 1813.

2. machina: machine, engine of war.

sg. nom. ballista, catapulta, uel machina belli, : *searu* WW. 192[8]; ballista : *stæfliðere*, oððe *searu*, i. machina belli WW. 357[21].

sg. acc. machinam : *searwe* Bd. Gl. 73.

3. machinatio, dolus, insidiae: ambuscade, deception, waylaying, battle.

For references s. Grein, Sprachschatz II, p. 434 and Bosworth Toller.

4. ars, artificium, accuratio, diligentia: cunning in a good sense, skill, art.

for references s. Grein and B. T. as above.

Compounds. 1. For numerous compounds with *searo* as first member of the compound cf. Grein, Sprachschatz II, 435—436, and B. T. Dic., those given here being confined to those compounds directly connected with war-equipment.

searo-hæbbend armaturam habens, armatus.

nom. pl. *searu-hæbbende* An. 1528.

gen. pl. *in henðum a leng searo-hæbbendra sar þrowian*, An. 1468; *siex hun[dred]a searo-hæbbendra* Phar. 6; *hwæt syndon ge searo-hæbbendra* B. 237.

searo-net n. lorica affabre facta, s. net.

searo-pīl n. s. pīl.

2. Searo as second member of the compound.

beadu-searo n. apparatus bellicus.

acc. pl. *þurh þa (brimu) hie heora beado-searo wægon* Exod. 572.

fyrd-searu n. the same as *beadu-searo.*

acc. sg. *guð-gewædu, fyrd-searo fuslic* B. 2618.

acc. pl. *fyrd-searu fuslicu* B. 232.

gūð-searo armatura bellica.

acc. *guð-searo geatolic* B. 215.

nom. pl. *byrnan hringdon, guðsearo gumena* B. 328; *guðsearo gullon* An. 127.

Etymology. A general Germ. term. Cognates to OE. *searu* are: OSax. OHG. *saro*, Goth. *sarwa* n. pl.

'Rüstung'. Cf. MHG. *sarwât*, *sarewât*, and ON. *sǫrve* 'a necklace from a string of pearls or stones (also armour)'. The Germ. form is **sarwo-*, probably to be connected with Idg. **sero-* 'to string, to put in a row' (s. Fick, Vgl. Wb. I, 562). Related are Lat. *serere*, Gr. εἴρειν 'to fasten together, to make fast', to which OIr. *sreth* 'a row', and the unrecorded Skt. **sarat* 'thread'. OPr. *sarwis*, Lit. Pol. *ssarwaī* 'armour' are Goth. loan words.

Wǣpen.

Forms. *wǣpen*, *wēpen* n. (a).

nom. pl. *wǣpen*, *wǣpeno*, *wǣpno* (s. Sievers Gramm. 244[2]).

The word occurs so frequently that only a certain member of references have been selected for each case.

References. sg. nom. and acc. *wæpen hafenade heard be hiltum Higelaces ðegn* B. 1573; *nolde ic sweord beran, wæpen to wyrme* B. 2519; *þeah þæt wæpen duge* B. 1660; *he to sæcce bær wæpen wundum heard* B. 2687; *wæpen up ahof* By. 131; *þa hwile þe he wæpen mæge habban and healdan* By. 235; *ac me sceal wæpen niman* By. 252; *no ic eow sweord ongean mid gebolgne hond oðberan þence, worulde wæpen* Guð. 275; *þis bið beorna gehwam wið æglæce un oferswiðed wæpen æt wigge* El. 1188; *ne wolde he oðer wæpen nemne ane gyrde him on honda habban* Bd. 3, 18[208]; *gegrip wepen* VPs. 34[2]; ∼ ib. 45[10]; ∼ ib. 57[5].

sg. gen. *sum wæpnes ecge* Gen. 1830; *þæs wæpnes* B. 1467; *nemihte he gehealdan heardne mece, wæpnes wealdan* By. 168; *þurh wæpnes spor!* Jul. 623; *wæpnes ecgge* Sal. 165; mucro : *swerdes ord*, uel *oþres wæpnes* WW. 549[35].

sg. dat. *on his wæpne* Sal. 161; *mid nænige wæpne* Ep. Al. 157[482].

instr. *mid ðy man fullan wæpne acwealde* Bd. 2,9, 122[25]; *þy wæpne* B. 1664; *Wulf Wonreding wæpne geræhte* B. 2965; *mid his wæpne* By. 228.

nom. acc. pl. *butan hie him ealle hiera wæpeno ageafen* Or. 4, 13, 210[21]; *þæt hi him wæpno worhton* Bd. 1, 12, 46[7]; *hu hi him wæpen wyrcean* Bd. 1, 12, 46[9]; *þæt he moste wæpen wegan* Bd. 2, 13, 138[3]; arma : *wepn* Cant. Ps. 34[2]; *wæpn* Bl. Hom. 167[1]; *wæpen* Ridls. 4[58]; *wæpen wælgifru* Wand. 100; *for þon eal heora wapenu þæra minra þegna . . . ic hie mid yldenum þelum bewyrcean* Ep. Al. 145[150].

pl. gen. armorum : *wæpna* V. Hy. 6[19]; *seo wæpna laf* Gen. 2005; *þa se halga heht his heorð werod wæpna onfon* Gen. 2040; *gesealde wæpna geweald* Exod. 20; *hægsteald modige wæpna wælslihtes* Exod. 328; *wæter wepna ful* Exod. 450; *wæpna lafe* Dan. 74; *wæpna wyrpum* Cri. 565; *for his won-hydum wæpna ne-recceð* B. 434; *wicga ond wæpna* B. 1045; *wæpna smið* B. 1452; *þæt (wæs) wæpna cyst* B. 1559; *wæpna ecgum* An. 71; *wæpna wundum* Gūð. 255; *wæpna ecggum* Sal, 259; ∼ Ep. Al. 147[216]; *swelce eac heora wæpena noht lytel byrðen wæs* Ep. Al. 145[149].

pl. dat. *mid wæpnum* Homl. Ass. XV, p. 171[35]; ∼ Bd. 1, 7, 36_{11}; ∼ Bd. 2, 9, 122_{23}; *to ond mid wæpnum* Homl. Ass. IX, 175, 374; *mid wæpnum* Or. 3, 3, 102_{31}; ∼ Bl. Hom. 203[17,29], 212[2], 225[33]; *wið sceaþan wæpnum* Cri. 775; ∼ An. 1291; ∼ Ep. Al. 148[237], 143[83], 147[211], [214], 144[139].

pl. instr. *wællfyll weres wæpnum gespedeð* Gen. 1527; *ond þe wæpnum læt rancstræte forð rume wyrcan* Gen. 2111; *þonne deað nimeð wiga wælgifre wæpnum geþryþed* Ph. 486; *nis þæt seld-guma wæpnum geweorðad* B. 250; *wæs se iren-þreat wæpnum gewurþad* B. 331; *wigum ond wæpnum* B. 2395; *wigan mid wæpnum* By. 126; *mid gæsta wæpnum* Gūð. 60;

∾ Ap. 69; *wæpnum to wigge* El. 48; *scearpum wæpnum* Ridls. 4[52]; ∾ Ridls. 21[17].

Compounds. 1. *wǣpen* as second member of the compound.

beadu-wǣpen n. arma bellica: a battle weapon.

pl. acc. *swift ic eom on feþe, beado wæpen bere* Ridls. 16[3].

pl. instr. *brunum beado-wæpnum* Ridls. 18[8].

camp-wǣpen n. arma bellica: a battle weapon.

pl. instr. *oft ic gæstberend cwelle compwæpnum* Ridls. 21[9].

hęre-wǣpen n. arma: weapon.

pl. instr. *heald me here-wæpnum* Ps. 34[3].

heoru-wǣpen n. weapon, sword.

pl. instr. *fuhton þearle heardum heoru-wæpnum* Jud. 263.

hilde-wǣpen n. weapon.

pl. instr. *ne-hyrde ic cymlicor ceol gegyrwan hilde-wæpnum ond heaðo-wædum* B. 39.

sige-wǣpen n. ensis victoriosus: victorious weapon or sword.

pl. instr. *ac he sige-wæpnum forsworen hæfde* B. 804.

2. *wǣpen* as first member of the compound.

wǣpen-berend m. armatus: an armed man.

sg. nom. *se stronga woepenberend gehealdað* Lind. Lk. 11[21] (other readings Corp. *se stranga gewæpened*, H. *se strange ge-wæpned*, Rush.[2] *ðe stronga wependberend*).

wǣpen-bora m. a warrior: gladium portantes.

sg. nom. armiger: *wæpnbora* Aelfc. Gr. 317[19]; 27[17]; ∾ ib. WW. 332[35]; armiger: *wæpenbora* WW. 142[9]; bellicosus, pugnandi cupidus: *wigbære, wæpenbora* WW. 193[17].

pl. nom. pugiles, i. gladiatores: *wæpenboren, cempan* OE. Gl. I, 751.

wǣpengecynd n. veretrum: *wæpengecynd* WW. 160[5].

wǣpen-getæc or *-tac* n. a vote of consent expressed by touching weapons. Used in northern England while in the south *hundred* was used. Of Scan. origin, cf. Icel. *vāþna-tak*.

sg. dat. *ælc mon mid heora gewytnyssa bigcge and sylle ælc þeora ceapa, þe he bicgcge oððe sylle aþer oððe burge oððe wæpengetace* L. Edg. IV, Ges. Lieberm. p. 210 [6]; *and þær man sylle on wǣpentāke* . . . L. Eth. III, Ges. Lieberm. p. 228 [1, 2].

wǣpen-geþræc (?) n. battle.

ofsend woepen giðræcc: effunde frameam Rtl. 168[5]. Quoted from B. T.

wǣpen-gewrīxl n. hostile encounter : pugna.

sg. nom. *þæt wæpen gewrixl weorðe gemæne þegene and þræle* Wulfst. 162[7].

sg. gen. *gumena gemōtes, wæpengewrixles* Aeðelst. 51.

wǣpen-hęte m. violence, war.

sg. acc. *æðele sceoldon ðurh wæpenhete weorc þrowian* Ap. 80.

wǣpen-hūs n. armoury.

sg. nom. armamentarium : *wæpenhus* WW. 348[13]; id.: *wæpnahus* WW. 141[40].

wǣpen-lēas adj. without weapons.

e virgine : *fram wæpenleasre* WW. 230[1].

wǣpen-lic adj. male.

calamus: *þæt wæpenlice lim* WW. 368[26]. preputia : *þa wæpenlican limo* WW. 470[23], 471[29].

wǣpen-mann m. a male, a man.

sg. nom. vir : *wer, oððe wæpman* WW. 310[15]; hic mas- : *þes wæpman* Aelfc. Gr. 50[15].

omne masculinum: *eghuelc he, woepen-mon* Lind. Lk. II[23] (other readings *ælc wæpned* Corp., *ælc wæpnyd* H., *eghwelc wepenmon* Rush.[2]).

pl. gen. *neh six hundred wæpmanna* Prs. Exod. XVII[18]; *on wæpmonna wysan* Homl. Skt. I, 2[50].

wǣpen-strǣl m. s. strǣl.

wǣpen-þracu f. armorum impetus, pugna: battle.

sg. acc. *Heht þa on uhtan . . . wigend wreccan and wæpenþræce* El. 106.

sg. instr. *mid wæpenþræce* Gen. 2290.

wǣpen-wīfestre f. hermafroditus.

sg. nom. hermafroditus : *wæpen-wifestre,* uel *scritta* uel *bæddel* WW. 161[11].

wǣpen-wiga m. bellator armatus: warrior.

sg, nom. *ic wæs wæpenwiga* Ridls. 15[1].

derived are:

wǣpned (armatus) masculus, vir. S. Grein, Sprachschatz I. 648 and B. T. Dic.

wǣpned-bearn n. a male child.

sg. dat. *fore wepned-bearne* Bd. 1, 27, 76 s.

wǣpned-cynn n. male race.

sg. nom. masculinum: *wæpned cyn* WW. 444[7].

sg. gen. *on gehwilcne wæpned cynnes* Gen. 2312, 2319; *þe his hina wæs wæpned cynnes* Gen. 2372; *forðon anra gehwilc ut alædde wæpnedcynnes wigan æghwilcne* Exod. 188; *ic þa wiht geseah wæpnedcynnes geoguðmyrwe grædig* Ridls. 39[1].

wǣpned-hād m. male sex.

sg. gen. *swa hwæt swa si wæpned hades* Prs. Num. I[1]; *ond me þæt on læne gelið þet gesibbra ærfeweard forþcymed wepned-hades* Chart. Th. 483[17].

wǣpned-hand f. the male side of descent.

gen. pl. *swa wif handa swa wepned handa swaðer ic wylle* Chart. Th. 491[32].

wǣpned-healf f. the male side or line.

sg. acc. *on þa wæpned-healfe* Chart. Th. 491[16].

wǣpned-mann m. man.

sg. nom. mares : *wæpnedman* WW. 449[20]; *ond ælc wæpnedmon* Or. 4, 10, 196₂₁; *ælc wæpned-man ætyvd beforan drihtne* Prs. Exod. XXIII[17].

sg. dat. *þu scealt wæpned-men wesan on gewealde* Gen. 919; *wiggryre wifes be wæpned-men* B. 1284.

nom. acc. pl. *wæpned-men* Ep. Al. 158[506].

pl. gen. *swa hit mon on þara wæpned-monna gebærum on gitan mehte* Or. 4, 10, 194₉.

pl. dat. *mid wif-mannum and wæpned-mannum* Bl. Homl. 79[19].

wǣpnung f. (ō) armour, used collectively for weapons. armatura : *wæpnunge* OE. Gl. 1[735]; *mid ormætere* ~ Hom. Ass. 74[44]; *mid his ge-* ~ Homl. Skt. I, 3[251]; *mid ormettre* ~ Homl. Skt. I, 18[21].

Meaning. arma : weapons, everything belonging to the war-equipment of a warrior.

Etymology. To OE. *wǣpen*, ME. *wępen*, NE. *weapon*, correspond: Goth. *wēpn*, OFrs. *wēpen*, OSax. *wāpan*, Du. *wapen*, ON. *vāpn*, Dan. *vaaben*, Swed. *vapen* all from a Germ. form **wēpna- (wēƀna-)* from Idg.* *wēbno-* beside OHG. *wāfan*, *wāffan*, NHG. *wāfen*, NHG. *waffe* from Germ.* *wēfna* — from Idg. *wēpno* —. The Germ. stem according to Kaufmann (PBB. XII, 527) is *wēf : wēƀ*, the Cons. of the stem showing West-Germ. Cons. lengthening before n. The West-Germ. gemm. of *ƀ* is found in the upper German dialects, the p of OE. *wǣpen*, ON. *vāpn*, M.Frank. *wāpen* etc. being traced back to a common Germ. assimilation of *ƀ n* > pp, *n* being retained, however, in the cases with the accent on the stem vowel, and pp after the long sonant being simplified to p. Similar is the case of f f < f n,

which is simplified after the long sonant in the same manner as p. Cf. Swiss. *wāffv*, Swab. *wǫfv* (Kluge, Beitr. IX, p. 159). Kaufmann and Kluge admit the possibility of relationship with Gr. ὅπλον, supposing the double Idg. root (Kluge, Etym. Wb. 411) *wop : wêb*. Wether this is to be connected with Skt. root *vap* 'to sow, to strew' is uncertain.

II. Weapons of Attack.

1. The Spear.

Æsć.

Forms. *æsć* m. (i).

References. 1. Spear with shaft made of ash wood, sg. nom. *æsc acwehte* By. 310.

sg. acc. *Byrhtnoð . . . wand wacne æsc* By. 43.

gen. pl. *þe ðe æsca tir æt guðe forgeaf* Gen. 2108; *eorlas fornoman asca þryþe* Wand. 99.

dat. pl. *beornas comon, wigendra þreat . . . æscum dealle* An. 1097; *swa ic . . . weold under wolcnum ond hig wigge beleac manigum mægþa geond þyne middan-geard æscum ond ecgum* B. 1772; *and eorlas æscum dealle (ofer wætres byht wægn to lande)* Ridls. 23[11].

2. Ash tree (the original meaning).

fraxinus : *æsc* WW. 23[12].

3. a ship.

dromo : *æsc* WW. 287[31]; id.: ∾ uel *barð* WW, 181[29].

4. The Runic letter æ. ᚫ *(æsc) biþ oferheah* . . . Run. 81.

Compounds. 1. with *æsć* as first member of the compound.

æsć-berend m. spear bearer, warrior.

pl. nom. *nalas late wæron eorre æsc berend to þane or lege* An. 47; *eorre æsc-berend* An. 1076; *weras cwanedon, ealde æscberend* An. 1537.

pl. gen. *he þær wigena fand æscberendra* XVIII. Gen. 2041.

æsć-hęre m. the spear array, army.

sg. nom. *se æsc-here* By. 69.

æsć-holt n. spear.

sg. acc. *æscholt asceoc* By. 230.

pl. nom. *garas stodon, . . . æsc-holt ufan græg* B. 330.

æsć-plega m. spear play, battle.

sg. dat. *æt ðam æsc-plegan* Jud. 217.

æsć-rōf adj. spear-renowned, warlike.

sg. nom. *goldwine gumena . . . æsc-rof, unslaw* El. 202.

pl. nom. *eorlas æsc-rofe* El. 275; ~ Jud. 337.

æsć-stęde m. battle-place.

sg. nom. *hwylc æscstede inne in ræcede mid werum wunige* Môd. 17.

æsć-tīr m. glory in war.

sg. nom. *Sigor eft ahwearf of norðmonna niðgeteone æsctir wera* Gen. 2069.

æsć-þracu f. spear violence, battle.

sg. dat. *æt æsc-þræce* Gen. 2153.

æsć-wiga m. warrior.

pl. nom. *wæron æsc-wigan* El. 259.

2. with *æsć* as second element of compound.

daroð-æsć (?) m. s. daroð.

Etymology. A term for spear common to the Germ. dialects. Refer to P. B. B. XXVI, p. 295, Kluge, Etym. Wb. p. 99, Murray New English Dic.

Æt-gār.

Forms. 1. *ætgār*, *ategār* m (a).

2. *ætgæru*, *ætgero*, st. m. [?] (u) Sievers § 273, Anm. 4.

3. *æt-gære*, *ætgare* (*æt-gǣre*, *-gāre* Sweet. Stud. Dic.) n.

References. 1. *ætgār*, *ategār*.

sg. nom. falarica i. theca gladii, teli genus, uel aste grandis (MS. R. hasta), uel lancea magna: *ætgar* WW. 235[15]; falarica : *fyrdwerod*, *feohtgegyrdan*, *ætgar*, uel genus teli WW. 399[31].

nom. acc. pl. ansatas : *ategaras* OE. Gl. II, 502; ansatas (hastas) : *spreotas*, ∾ WW. 343[35].

gen. pl. falarica : *ategara* OE. Gl. I, 5023; phalarica (gl. i. hasta): ∾ Hpt. Gl. 425[14].

dat. pl. falarica, i. genus teli : *ategarum* OE. Gl. I, 786; anscuta (for ansata) : *titegarum (?)* misreading for *ategarum (?)* cf. Leo's Glossar, p. 400[9] and 555[59].

2. *ætgæru*, *ætgero*.

sg. nom. framea : *ætgæru* WW. 23[15]; framea : ∾, *ætgaru* Ep. Er. [440]; ∾ Corp. 922; falarica : *ætgero* Corp. 839; falarica : *ægtero* [for *ætgero*] WW. 21[22].

3. *ætgære*, *ætgare*.

sg. nom. falarica : *ætgare* OE. Gl. 8[312]; framea : *sweord*, *oððe* ∾ WW. 404[15]; (sg. nom. ?) ansatae : *ætgære* WW. 6[3], Corp. 167.

Meaning. falarica, ansata, framea : spear, lance. Here framea is used with the meaning 'spear' except above framea, *sweord*, *oððe ætgare* : where it is equivalent to either sword or spear. Falarica has also the meaning of 'spear' cf. falarica : *spere* WW. 142[11], ∾ *wigspere* WW. 143[14] etc. Ansata also has the meaning of 'spear, lance', cf. ansatas : *speru* WW. 516[2].

San Marte, Waffenkunde p. 151, attempts to prove that OHG. *azgēr* has the meaning of 'sword', referring it to the sharp short Asiatic sword. He cites the passage from Wigalois 10671: "*Starchin sper von angeran man fuorte mit den fürsten dan wol zwein zech fuoder ode mēr. Gabīlot und ategēr truogen die sariande*". "The last named weapons" says San Marte "stand here in contrast to the strong spears of the princes, neither *gabīlōt* nor *atigēr* being knightly weapons: it is striking, however, that the squires should be provided with two light spears." By referring to *gār*, however, it will be seen that there are two classes, the heavy and the light (cf. WW. 235[15] — falarica i. theca gladii, teli genus, uel aste grandis, uel lancea magna), so that here the *ategēr* may be presumed to be the heavy lance, the *gabilot* the lighter *one*.

Etymology. The Compound *ætgār* appears in all the Germ. dialects, Goth. excepted, cognate forms being: OHG. *aziġēr*, *azgēr;* OFris. *etgēr;* ON. *atgeirr;* MHG. *atigēr;* and in OFr. as loan word from the Norse *agier* or *algeir* (cf. Rol., Bartsch, Chres., p. 37 l. 34 for the unusual form *atgiers*).

Grimm (Gramm. II, 717) regards the word as compounded of the prep. and prefix Idg. *ad-*, Lat. *ad-* 'to', Norse, Goth., OSax. *at-*, OHG. *az-* 'to, by'. NE. *at-*, OE. *æt-*, + *gār*. *æt* is here used in *ætgār* only as an intensive. Cf. also Lt. compound *ad-duco* etc.

Daroð.

Forms. *daroð*, *-eð*, *-að*, *deareþ*, *deoreþ* m. (a). (For "jüngere Vokalwechsel" s. Sievers A.-S. Gramm. § 129, for explanation of forms such as *dareðum*, *dareða*. For *deareð* with u uml. cf. Sievers A.-S. Gramm. § 103, Anm. 2).

References. sg. nom. *daroð sceal on handa* Gn. (C.) 21.

sg. acc. *forlet þa drenga sum daroð of handa* By. 149; *(he) daroð acwehte* By. 255.

pl. nom. *daroþas wæron weo þære wihte and se wudu searwum fæste gebunden* Ridls. 57[4].

pl. gen. part of a loom — *þurh daroða gedrep* An. 1444, remains of an army — *dreorig daroða laf* Aeðelst. 54.

pl. dat. *dareðum lacan* B. 2848.

Compounds. 1. With *daroð* as first member of compound.

daroð-æsć (?) m. spear ash, spear.

pl. nom. *flugon daroð æsc, hildenædran* El. 140.

daroð-hæbbende m. warrior, javelin bearing.

sg. nom. *þa reordode rices hyrde wið þære fæmnan fæder frecne mode daraðhæbbende* Jul. 68.

daroð-lācende javelin-brandishing, warrior.

pl. nom. *and of burgsalum beornþreat monig farað fold wegum folca þryþum, eoredcystum ofestum gefysde dareðlacende* Pan. 53; *feðan-trymedon eoredcestum, þæt on ælfylce deareð lacende* El. 37.

pl. gen. *hwæt þær eallra wæs . . . dareð lacendra* [reading of Zupitza *lacende*] *deadra gefeallan* El. 651.

daroð-sćeaft m. spear-shaft, spear.

pl. dat. *under deoreðsceaftum* Gen. 1984.

Meaning. A light throwing spear or javelin — from the references apparently synonymous to the lighter sort of *gār*.

Etymology. Cognates to OE. *daroð* are found in all the Germanic branches except the Goth. — OHG. *tart* 'lance', MHG. *dard*, MLat. *dardus* (Germanic loan word); ON. *darraðr* m. 'spear bearer' [*dǫrr* m. 'spear']; Swed. *dart*

'a dagger'. From MLat. *dardus* come OFr., Prov. *dart;* It., Span. *dardo,* and from the OFr. form is taken ME. *dart,* appearing in Chancer, while the OE. form has been lost (cf. the verb 'to *dart*'). The word appears also in Slav. Hung. as *dărda* 'a throwing spear, an arrow' a Germanic loan word, probably from the OSax. (s. Pauls. Grdr. p. 361). It appears in Russ. as *drot* < **dŭrotŭ;* in Rouman. as *dardă* from MLat. *dardus.* It is related to the OE. verb *dęrian* 'to injure, destroy'.

The attempt of Sarrazin PBB. XI, p. 173 to classify *daroð* as a Norse loan word is refuted by Sievers at p. 356 of the same Vol.

Franca.

Form. *franca* m. (an).

References. Sg. nom. *þa stod his franca* Homl. Skt. I 3[266].

sg. dat. *mid his francan* By. 77.

sg. acc. *he let his francan wadan þurh ðæs hysses hals* By. 140.

nom. acc. pl. *francan wæron hlude* Gen. 1982; *ond twegen francan* Chart. Th. 516[19] (a later copy of this will p. 518 reads *frangen*).

Meaning. A spear, lance, or javelin, corresponding to the *gār.*

Etymology. Müllenhoff (Z. f. d. A. VII 19ff.) states that the name of the battle axe of the Franks, the *francisca,* is derived from the name of the people, and furthermore that not only this weapon, but the *franca* of the Anglo-Saxons, and the Norse *frakka* (loan word), *frakki* are of like origin.

Grimm (G. d. d. Spr. 512 ff.) makes a similar statement, connecting the name of the people with an adjective derived from the root of the Goth. adj. *freis*, NHG. *frei* meaning 'a free born man'. Grimm's supposition, however, that framea is a corruption of Germ. *franca* arising from a misunderstanding on the part of the Romans of the German word is hardly tenable.

Kluge, Etym. Wb. p. 122, on the other hand, derives the name of the people from a Germ. **franko* meaning 'a spear', from whence OE. *franca*. This is, however, not generally accepted, and it is possible to say with a fair degree of certainty that the name of the people has given the name to the weapon. Concerning the origin of this name, however, there is still considerable controversy. Cf. Grimm (G. d. d. Spr. 513—517) and Fick (Vgl. Wb. I 484).

The Norse word *frakka* f. found only once in the Rigsmǫl 32 is probably an OE. loan word, while the masc. *frakki* 'a kind of weapon' found in the compounds *hrae-frakki* 'a corpse fluke, the blade of a sword' (Gisla Saga 7), and *akkeris fluke* 'an anchor fluke' in the Forn-søgur 996, points to early borrowing direct from the WGerm., both borrowings, however, occurring at a period before nk was assimilated to kk, which development was already completed in the Viking Age (cf. Noreen aisl. Gramm. § 207[2]).

Gād.

Forms. *gād*, *gaad* f. (ō). (Grein, Sprachschatz Bd. I, p. 366, gives the form as *gadu* f., mod. E. *goad*, however, speaks for ā.)

References. sg. nom. stiga : *gaad* WW. 49[1]; ∾ Corp. 1937; stimulus : *ga[d]* WW 105[5]; stimulus : *gad* WW. 313[38]; cuspis : ∾ WW. 275[34], 369[14].

sg. acc. *hafað guð-mæcga gierde lange, gyldene gade* Sal. 91.

Meaning. 1. mucro : a point of an instrument.

2. cuspis : a spear or arrow head.

3. stimulus, stiga : sting, prick, goad.

Compound.

gad-īsen n. stimulus : goad.

aculeus : *sticel*, uel *gadisene*, WW. 105[6]; cum stimulo : *mid gadisene* WW. 90[19].

Etymology. OE. *gād*, ME. *gǭd*, NE. *goad* identical with Langobard. *gaida* 'spear', from Germ. **gaidô*, Idg. **ghai-tā*, is related to OE. *gār*, and is derived from the same root **ghi* or **ghai*. S. *gār*.

Radically related are: OHG. *gart* 'rod, staff, twig', Goth. *gazds* (s. Pauls Grdr. p. 324), ON. *gaddr* 'a goad' from a Germ. base **gazda-* probably identical with Lat. *hasta* from Idg. **ghazdhâ*. The NE. *goad* 'an instrument with a sharp point for driving cattle', is not identical with ME., NE. *gad*, which is a loan word from ON. *gaddr*. According to Uhlenbeck (PBB. XIX. p. 519 ff.) Mod. Eng. *yard* in *yard stick* < OE. *ġerd (gyrd)* corresponding to OHG. *gęrta*, *garte* 'rod, twig', MHG., NHG. *gęrte* is to be separated from Germ. **gazda*. Cf., however, Kluge, Etym. Wb. p. 142, who sets the Germ. base for *ġerd* as **gazdjô*.

Gafeluc.

Forms. *gafeluc* nom. pl., *gavelucas* m. (a).

References. sg. dat. Jaculo (i. sagitta) : *fla*, *ȝafe* . . . *wiuere* OE. Gl. 1[1103] reading of MS. R. *flan* or *flane*, *gaveluce*, of Hpt. Gl. 432[4] *fla(nc)*, *vi(d)bere*, *gaveluca*.

nom. acc. pl. hastilia : *gafelucas* WW. 143[6]; catapultas :

∾, sagittas Hpt. Gl. 405[14]; catapultas : arewan, ∾ OE. Gl. 1[4238].

pl. dat. ***hi scuton þa mid gafelucum*** Hom. Skt. II, 32[116]

Meaning. hastilia: a light spear, a dart, a javelin, a hunting spear. This kind of dart was carried in a quiver, and the skill in throwing it was known in MHG. as the *Swanc.* It was not a knightly weapon, and was used chiefly for hunting.

Etymology. *Gafeluc* is a very rarely recorded late OE. word of Celtic origin, most likely taken from Cymr. *gaflach* meaning 'a spear'.

The form *gauelot* occurring in a late ME. glossar missile: *an^ce a shafte* and *a shetel* and *a gauelot* WW. 596[23], shows not the OE. but the Fr. form, which was in Norm. Fr. of the 12th century *gavelot*, Central Fr. *javelot*, but had no influence whatever upon the OE. form. Thurneysen (s. Keltoromanisches p. 63) traces the related French *javelot*, *gavelot*, *glavelot*, *gavrelot;* It. *giavelotto* to a **gavl-el-ot*, derived from a vulg. Lt. form such as **gabal-ellus*, the Celtic origin of which is probably Celt. **gabalu* 'forked branch, a fork (Stokes II. Bd., Ficks, Idg. Wb. p. 105), derivatives of which are Ir. *gabul*, *gobul* f.; NIr. *gabhal;* Gael. *gobhall;* Cymr. *gafl;* Bret. *gavl*, *gaol* all fem. The Ir. pl. of *gabhal* is *gabhla* once glossed with *sleagha* pl. 'a throwing spear' (s. Oclery, Rev. Celt. IV, 428). Finally says Thurneysen the Eng. form *gaflāc*, *gafeloc* could correspond to the Celt. adj. **gabalācos;* Bret. **gavlōc* 'forked'. Cf. NIr. *gabhlach;* Gael. *gobhlach;* Cymr. *gaflog* 'forked'. To *gafeluc* are related the NE. words *gaff* 'a light fishing spear', OFr. *gaffe*, from Ir. *gaf*, *gafa* 'a hook', and *gable* 'the peak of a house top', Low Lt. *gabulum* 'a gable'. The *gaveluc* itself has remained in NE. in dialect but not in

the literary language; cf. the *gavelack* of the north of England recorded in 'Tour to the Caves' 1781 (E. D. S. 1, 5, 6, 23, p. 6) with the meaning of 'iron crow'. Again in a gloss. of the Provincialisms of East Yorkshire in 1788 (see above p. 28) occurs the form *geavlac* 'an iron crow for raising stones', and from the West Riding of Yorkshire *gavelock* 'a strong iron bar used as a lever' (see above p. 88) from a list of ancient words communicated by Robert Willan in 1811 to Vol. XVII of the Archaeologia.

Related to *gaveluc* and from the same root are the German *Giebel* 'gable', and *Gabel* 'fork'. Related to the former is Gr. κεφαλή, Got. *gibla*, OHG. *gibil* 'giebel' and *gëbal* 'Kopf' with Ablaut to ON. *gafl* 'gable', which are derived from a ground form *Idg. *g'heblo-* 'gable, head' (see Fick I, 415), which Franck (Etym. Woordenbock p. 290) connects with a possible Idg. root **g'hebh-* vertex, top. In Ablaut to *gëbal* etc. is OHG. *gabala* 'fork', Celt. *gabalu* (Ir. *gabul*), NHG. *gabel*. Some connect it with OI. *gáb-hastis* (s. Uhlenbeck, ai. Wb. p. 77) from the Idg. root **ghabh* 'fassen, to seize'?

For the relation in meaning of head, gable, fork it may be conjectured that the primitive meaning of 'vertex, top' gave rise to the sense of 'gable', a gable being originally formed by two pieces of timber crossed at the top, which later developed the meaning of 'forked, a fork' (see Murray NED. under *gable*).

Gār.

Forms. *gār* pl. nom. *gāras* m. (a).

References. sg. nom. *fleag giellende gar on grome þeode* Wid. 128; *gar golde fah* Gn. (C.) 22; *gar on sceafte* Gn. (Ex.) 203; *þæt-ðe gar nymed* B. 1846; *sumne sceall gar*

agetan Wy, 16; *forðon sceall gar wesan monig morgen-ceald mundum bewunden* B. 3021; *gar oft þurhwod fæges feorh hus* By. 296.

sg. gen. *gylpplegan gares* Exod. 240; *oððe gares fliht* B. 1765; *ðurh gares gripe* An. 187; *mid gares orde* Gen. 1522; *lætað gares ord, earh attre gemæl in gedufan in fæges ferð* An. 1330.

sg. dat. spiculo (gl. pectato): *gare, vifele* Hpt. Gl. 432[18].

sg. instr. *hie on gebyrd hruron gare wunde* B. 1075; *ond his mæg ofscet . . . blodigan gare* B. 2440; *mid gare* By. 138; *gæston godes cempan gare and lige* Jul. 17.

sg. acc. jaculum : *gar* WW. 81[41]; *ongan þa forð beran gar to guþe* By. 13; *þa hwile þe he wæpen mæge habban and healdan . . . gar and god swurd* By. 237; *oft he gar forlet* By. 321; *sende ða se særinc suþerne gar* By. 134; *gegrip gar and scyld* Ps. XXXIV[2].

nom. acc. pl. *hi willað eow to gafole garas syllan* By. 46; *hi togædere garas beron* By. 67; *hi leton þa of folman feolhearde speru gegrundene garas . . . fleogan* By. 109; *(hie) garas sendon in heardra gemang* Jud. 224; *garas lixton* El. 23, 125; *garas hrysedon* An. 127; *garas stodon* B. 328; *garas trymedon* Exod. 158; *gripon unfægre under sceat werum scearpe garas* Gen. 2064; *hetend heoru grimme . . . garas ofer geolo rand . . . forð onsendan* El. 118; *siþþan hy togædre garas hlændon* Jul. 63; *þæt þe þuruhgangan garas on ðeostrum* Ps. XC[6]; *eft gewurdon on gescot feohta scearpe garas* Ps. LIV[21]. spicula i. sagittae : *garas* OE. Gl. I 2098, Hpt. Gl. 405[16]; spicula i. sagittae : ~ Hpt. Gl. 455[37]; *hy gyllende garas sændan* M. C. 14.

pl. gen. spicularum : *ga* . . . OE. Gl. I [4481], *gara* Hpt. Gl. 510[32], MS. R. *gara;* jaculorum : scotsper[a], ~ Hpt. Gl. 405[13]; *gara ordum* An. 32; *an gara laf* Gen. 2019.

pl. dat. ulcea : *garan* (late WS.) WW. 332[10]; *eodon him þa togenes garum gehyrsted* An. 45; *modige maguþegnas . . . woldon . . . garum agetan* An. 1143; *þær læg secg monig garum ageted* Aeðelst. 18.

Compounds. 1. with *gar* as second member of the compound.

æt-gār s. ætgār.

ban-gār, bon-gār m. deadly spear. (Cf. bana, bona 'murderer'.)

bon-gar bugeð B. 2031.

frum-gār m. chief, general.

sg. nom. *and se frumgar* Gen. 1183.

sg. dat. *on ðam frum-gare* B. 2856; *to þam frumgare* Jul. 685.

nom. acc. pl. *þæt þa frumgaras be feore dæde* Dan. 101; *þa gesamnedon side herigeas folces frumgaras* An. 1068.

pl. dat. *mid frumgarum* Gen. 2116; *of ðam frumgarum* Gen. 2614.

frum-gara m. leader.

sg. nom. *se frumgara* Gen. 1169.

sg. dat. *gif ðu ðam frumgaran bryde wyrnest* Gen. 2659.

nom. acc. pl. *frumgaran þry* Gen. 1334; *and þa frumgaran . . . wæron* Gen. 1708.

dat. pl. *þa he his frumgaran wishydig wer wordum sægde* Gen. 2052.

Hyge-gār m. wile, device.

sg. acc. . . . *hygegar leteð, scurum sceoteþ* Mod. 34.

nabo-gār m. auger.

rotnum : *nabogar* Corp. 1754; terrebellus — terebellus: *nabfogar* — *naboger* Ep. [1010], Er. [2002]; terebellus : *nębugaar* Leid. Gl. 196.

tite-gār s. ætgār.

wæl-gār m. slaughter spear.

sg. nom. *wælgar slited* Reim. 61.

2. with *gār* as first member of compound.

gār-bēam m. javelin-shaft.

sg. gen. . . . *garbeames feng* Exod. 246.

gār-berend m. warrior.

nom. pl. *grame gar-berend* . . . *feohtan* By. 262.

gen. pl. *hæfde cista gehwilc* . . . *garberendra* Exod. 231.

gār-cēne adj. brave, warlike.

sg. nom. *Offa wæs* . . . *gar-cene man* B. 1958.

gār-clīfe f. agrimony.

agrimoni : *garclife* WW. 296[14].

gār-cwealm m. slaughter.

sg. nom. *se ðe eall geman gar-cwealm gumena* B. 2043.

Gār-Dęne pl. Danes s. Beowulf — for the numerous names of persons formed with *gār* s. Sweet OET. p. 586 ff. This formation with *gār* is frequent also in Norse cf. *Geira-hod* 'name of a Walkyre', *geir-brū* 'the spear-bridge' etc.

gār-faru f. warlike expedition.

sg. dat. *þufas wundon ofer garfare* Exod. 343.

pl. acc. *deofla strælas* . . . *gromra gar-fare* Cri. 781, meaning here 'flight of weapons (spears)'.

gār-hēap m. warlike troop.

sg. dat. *in þam garheape* Exod. 321.

gār-holt n. javelin-shaft, javelin.

sg. acc. *þæt ic þe wel-herige* . . . *gar-holt bere* B. 1834.

gār-lēac n. garlic.

al(l)ium : *garlęc* — *garlec* Ep. [16], Er. [113]; al(l)ium : *gaar leec* Corp. 113; *garleac* Lchdm. II [724].

gār-mitting f. battle.

sg. gen. *ðæt hi beado-weorca beteran wurdon on camp-stede cumbolgehnastes, gar-mittinge, gumena gemotes* Aeðelst. 50.

gār-nīþ m. war.

sg. acc. *garniþ werum, wig towiþre wicfreoða healdan* Gn. (Ex.) 128.

gār-rǣs m. battle.

sg. acc. *ðisne garræs* By. 32.

gār-sęcg m. ocean. (Cf. Grimm, Hpt. Z. I 578).

S. Grein, Sprachschatz I, 370 and B. T.

gār-torn m. rage of battle.

sg. acc. *gartorn geotað gifrum deofle* Sal. 145.

gār-getrum n. band of warriors, shower of missiles.

sg. acc. *þonne gargetrum ofer scild-hreadan sceotend sendað, flacor flangeweore* Cri. 674.

gār-þracu f. battle.

sg. dat. *æt garþræce* El. 1185.

gār-þrīste, þrīst adj. brave.

sg. nom. *se aeðeling . . . guð-heard, garþrist* El. 204.

gār-wiga m. warrior.

sg. dat. *geongum garwigan* B. 2674; *þegne gesealde, geongum gar-wigan, gold-fahne helm* B. 2811.

gār-wīgend m.

pl. acc. *þe he usic gar-wigend gode tealde* B. 2641.

gār-gewinn n.

sg. gen. *þegnas on ða tid þearle gelyste gargewinnes* Jud. 308.

sg. acc. *grim gargewinn* An. 958.

gār-wudu m. spear-shaft, spear.

sg. acc. *þonne hie to guðe garwudu rærdon* Exod. 325.

Meaning. 1. A heavy spear for throwing in contrast to the lighter *daroþ* or javelin. The use of the compound

gār-bēam points to a heavy weapon (Exod. 246), while *gāres fliht* (El. 117, B. 1766) bears evidence that it was used for throwing, cf. also *gyllende gāras* M. C. 14. From the Gaungun-Hrolf Saga the inference may be drawn that, like the framea of Tacitus, the gār or æt-gār was used in Scandinavia not only for throwing but for thrusting. (See Gaungan Hrolf's Saga, cap. 18.) "*Sōti hafði atgeirr at wega med, ok gerði ymist, hann hjō eðr lugði*" (hewed struck or thrust), and also "*Sōti hjō til Hrōlfs . . . ok søkk atgeriun i jørð hina allt upp at høndum honum*" proving that the heavy *gār* or *atgār* was grasped with both hands when giving a blow, with which compare By. (138) *he mid gāre stang wlancne wicing . . .*

2. Beside this heavy weapon there must have been a lighter *gār*, inasmuch as the word is frequently employed to translate M.-Lat. spicula a very light kind of throwing spear or dart ("Spiculae sunt sagittae vel lanceae brevis ab spicarum specie nuncupatae" Isidorus Origines 18, 8[2]). This spicula corresponds to Lt. cuspis, and made up in sharpness what it lacked in weight (cf. Nonius Lt. gaesum = telum tenerum).

Etymology. The word *gār* with its cognate forms is found in all the Germanic dialects cf. OHG. *gēr, kēr;* MHG. *gēr;* ON. *geirr;* OSax. *gēr* meaning 'spear', all pointing to a Germ. **gaiza-*.

Schrader (Real. Lex. under Spiess) suggests, however, Celtic borrowing from OGall. **gaiso-n* (s. Stokes in Vol. II of Ficks Idg. Wb. p. 104); cf. Gall. *gaiso-n, gaiso-s*, Ir. *gae, gai, ghai* Cymr. *gwaew*, Corn. *gew* meaning 'a spear', which passed over into Lat. as *gaesum* as early as the time of Virgil (Aeneas lib. VIII, p. 662), and into Gr. as γαῖσος (vgl. Kluge, Etym. Wb. p. 141), and the article entitled

Gaesaetae in Ersch u. Grubers Encyclopädie I. Sec., Bd. 52 p. 160). According to Schrader this word was borrowed very early by the Germans appearing in Gothic as second element in compound proper names such as *Chario-gaisus*, *Lanio-gaisus*, which Grimm (Gramm. 2, 46 No. 511) connects with a verb Goth. *geisan : gais* appearing only in the compound Goth. *us-geisnan* 'schlagen, stoßen', which Uhlenbeck (Goth. Wb. p. 161) connects with *us-gaisjan* 'to terrify', related to Lit. *żeidżiu* 'verwunde', which, however, is related not to OE. *gār* but to *gāst*, NE. *ghost*. Although the Germ. forms may be of Celtic origin, nevertheless there is a strong probability that Germ. **gaiza-* and Celtic *gaiso-n* are radically related, being descended from a common **ghaiso-*, corresponding to which is Skt. *hēśas* 'a shot', (s. Uhlenbeck, Ai. Wb. p. 362; Fick, Idg. Wb. I 433), Gr. χαῖος 'a shepherd's staff'. *Hēśas* is perhaps to be connected with aorist stem *hęs: hinóti* from the OI. root *hi-* 'to drive, set in motion, hurl'. Cf. also OI. *hetís* f. 'shot, weapon', and Langobard. *gaida* f. 'a spear'.

Gār has no connection with Goth. *gairu* spear 2. Cor. 12[7], as that would have given an ON. form *gārr* not *geirr*, in ON. every Germ. ai becoming ā before a Germ. r (see Kahles Altisl. Elementarbuch § 93).

Skeat (Etym. Dic.) derives the modern English verb to *gore* 'to pierce or stab deeply' from OE. *gār*. Murray (NE. Dic.) regards this as extremely doubtful, although the coincidence in form and meaning is striking, citing the early ME. form *gorre* with short o (several times recorded), as proof against it (s. Alex. 3645 *þare was many of Perses gorred*; Coverdale Esek. 23 *gorre*), inasmuch as ME. ŏ in a closed syllable could not give NE. *gōre*. As direct derivative of OE. *gār* Murray (NE. Dic.) gives ME.

gāre (northern form) 'a spear', NE. *gare* 'a light spear'; now obsolete. Closely connected is NE. *gore* 'a triangular piece of cloth' from OE. *gāra;* MDu. *ghere;* OHG. *gēro;* MHG. *gehre;* ON. *geire;* NHG. *gehren** all with reference to shape of spear head. Cf. Fr. *gyron.*

Mægen-wudu.

The wood of strength, mighty spear i. e. kenning for spear occurring in B. l. 236. Cf. *glēo-bēam* 'joy wood' used for the harp.

Pīl.

Forms. *pīl* nom. pl. *pīlas* m. (a). *pīlu (?)* WW. 126[31].

Meaning. 1. *pīl* has in Anglo-Saxon the meaning of 'a stick with a point, a spike, a stake, prickle'.

pl. nom. and acc. *pilas* Lchdm. I, 304[1] (= prickles).

pl. dat. *mid iscnum pilum* Homl. Sk. I 5[388]; acutissimis sudibus : *mid scearpum pilum* Bd. 1, 2; *on þam pilum* Homl. Sk. I 5[389] (= spikes).

Compounds.

hilde-pīl m. a dart, bolt, javelin.

nom. pl. *hu me of hrife fleogað hyldepilas* Ridls. 18[6].

dat. pl. *and þurh hest hrino hildepilum lað gewinnum* Ridls. 16[28].

orþanc-pīl m. cunning point.

sg. nom. *me þurh hrycg wrecen hongaþ under an orþoncpil* Ridls. 22[12].

searo-pīl m. pointed instrument.

pl. gen. *min heafod is homere geþuren, searo-pila wund* Ridls. 91[1].

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* Gehren (Grimms Wb.) = Die Heraldik bezeichnet einen Schild, der in Dreiecke geteilt ist, welche in der Mitte zusammenstoßen, als *'gegeret'* (frz. *gironné*, span. *gironado*).

wæl-pīl m. a death arrow.

pl. dat. *awrecen wælpīlum* Gūð. 1127.

dægmǣls-pīlu f. (?) (according to Pogatscher a mistake for *dægmǣls pīl* m.) gnomon : *dægmæls pilu* WW. 126[31] the style of a dial, horlogii gnomon.

Etymology. A Latin loan word (s. Pogatscher, § 143, 284), from *pīlum* 'a spear', which has gone over from the Lat. o dec. to the OE. *a* dec.

Cognates are ON. *pīla*, Du. *pijl*, OHG., MHG. *pfīl*, NHG. *Pfeil* 'arrow', which in German has completely supplanted the old Germanic word (Goth. *arhwazna*) for the same. Schrader (Real. Lex., p. 787) suggests that *pīlum*, from Idg. **(s)peudo-m* (cf. *hcoru* and *(s)ceran*), may be identical with Germ. **speuto-* from which OHG. *spioz*, NHG. *Spieß* 'spear', in this case Idg. eu = Lat. ī (cf. Lat. *līber* with Gr. ἐ-λεύϑ-ερος s. Brug. Grdr. I², 1, 107).

NE. *pile* has the meaning of 'a large stake driven into the earth to support foundations' etc., the meaning of javelin having been lost.

Sćeaft.

Forms. *sćeaft*, *sćæpt*, *sćeft* m. (a).

References and Meanings. 1. the shaft of a spear Lat. contus. nom. sg. contus *spereleas sceft* WW. 143[7]; hasta, quiris : *sceaft* Aelfc. Gl. 318[3] = asta (quiris) : *sceaft* WW. 142[19]; ∾ ib. 332[36]; *his sceaft ætstod ætforan him* Skt. Homl. I 12[53]; *se sceaft tobærst* By. 136.

dat. sg. *on sceafte* Gn. (Ex.) 203.

(an ordinary rod =)

acc. sg. *and dippað ysopan sceaft on þam blode* Prs. Exod. 12[22].

2. *A spear.*

nom. sg. cuspis : *sceaft* WW. 143[18]; huius cuspidis, haec cuspis : *þes sceft* Aelfc. Gr. 56[4]; *sceaft reafere* Gn. Ex. 130.

nom. and acc. pl. *and hig bæron lange sceaftas* Hom. Ass. 18[222].

gen. pl. *hlyn wearð on wicum scylda and sceafta* Gen. 2062.

dat. pl. *guðcyste onþrang deawig sceaftum* Exod. 344.

3. Arrowshaft.

nom. sg. *sceft nytte heold* B. 3118.

Compounds.

here-sćeaft m. spear or battle shaft.

gen. pl. *here-sceafta heap* B. 335.

wæl-sćeaft m. spear or deadly shaft.

acc. pl. *lætað hilde-bord her onbidian, wudu wælsceaft as* B. 398.

Flurnamen.

at Sceaftesberi G. B. 1026 (A. D. 958) now *Shaftesbury* in Dorset; *of ðam paðe sceaftrihte on alr* . . . 1331 (A. D. 739); *innan sceaftes hangran* 629 (A. D. 909).

Etymology. Of the three forms *sćæpt*, *sćeaft*, *sćeft*, *sćæpt* is the oldest. It occurs in the Ep. Er. glosses where frequently -pt is found for-ft (s. Sievers, § 193[1]) and OE. *æ* from WGerm. *a* has not yet become *ea* under influence of preceding palatal consonants *sć* (Sievers, A.-S. Gramm., § 75, Bülbring, AE. Elementarbuch, § 152). *Sćeft* (Aelfc. Gloss.) shows the later WS. palatal Umlaut (s. Bülbring, § 314) where every *ea* of whatever origin is umlauted by preceding *ġ* or *sć* to *e*.

The cognate forms are: OHG. *scaft;* OSax. *skaft* 'a spear'; MHG. *scaft* 'shaft of a lance'; ON. *skaft* 'shaft';

Dan. *skaft;* Swed. *skaft* 'a handle'; NHG. *schaft;* NE. *shaft* either 'the spear shaft or the spear itself'.

Skeat derives *sceaft* from either 1. the Idg. rt. **skap* 'to support' or with Kluge (Et. Wb. 331) 2. from the pp. of the verb 'to shave, to trim', Idg. **skabho* 'to hack' answering with rt. variation of b and p, (cf. Uhlenbeck, Goth. Wb., p. 60, under *ga-skapjan*) to **skapo* 'to cut, to dig', with the original meaning of 'something cut, trimmed, smoothed'.

Cf. OHG. *scaben*, Goth. *skaban*, OE. *sceafan*, *scafan*, NE. to *shave*.

Closely related are Gr. σκῆπτρον 'staff', Dor. σκᾶπτον 'staff (sceptre)', Lat. *scāpus* 'shaft, stem', Alban. *škop* 'stick, staff', MDu. *schacht* 'long shaft', OSlav. *skoba* 'clasp, buckle', Lit. *skaptas* 'a curved knife-like sword, all of which Prellwitz (Et. Gr. Wb., p. 288) refers to the rt. **skap* or *skabh* 'to prop, to make firm' (s. Fick, Vgl. Wb. I, 142); hence 'support', then 'prop, staff, pole'. Cf., however, Kluge 'something smoothed, shaved = pole, shaft'.

Sćeaft-lō (?).

Form. nom. sg. (?) pl. *scæpt-lōan* prob. m. (an).

References. nom. acc. pl. hastilia telorum : *scæpt-loan* Ep. 489, Er. [1005]; ∾ Corp. 1005.

pl. dat. amentis : *scept-loum* Ep. [106], Er. [156]; ∾ Corp. 156.

Meaning. The strap attached to the shaft of a missile probably to draw it back when thrown (B. T.).

Cf. Isid. Origin. XVIII c. 7, who describes the amentum as follows: — "Hasta est contus cum ferro. Lancea est hasta, amentum habens in medio; dicta autem lancea, quia aequa lance i. e. aequali amento ponderata vibratur. Amentum vinculum est jaculorum hastilium,

quod mediis hastis aptatur. Cuspis, hastile amentatum, a cespite dicta quod est virgultum."

The Etymology is not clear; cf. *lōh-sceaft* 'a bolt, bar'.

Gaderode mē kigelas and stuþan sceaftas and lōh-sceaftas Shrn. 163[6], and Carceria sunt in cacumine arboris trocliae, quasi flicteria, per quas funes trahuntur: *mæst lon* WW. 199[30].

Sćeaft-riht(e) in a straight line.

of ðǣm paðe sceafrihte on alr . . . G. B. 1331 (A. D. 739).

sćeaft-tōg (?) the strap attached to the shaft of a missile B. T.

ammentum: *scep-tog* WW. 5[26]; amentum (ammentum): *scep-tog* Corp. 145.

Etymology. Not clear.

Is *tog-* perhaps to be connected with the pp. *togen* from the OE. verb *tēon* 'to draw, pull' with the idea of something (a strap) by which the spear when thrown may be drawn back?

Spere.

Forms. nom. sg. *spere*, pl. *speru*, *speoru*, *speren*, *spæra* n. (i).

References.

sg. nom. lancea, falarica: *spere* WW. 142[11]; ~ ib. 332[28]; ~ ib. Aelfc. Gl. 317[20]; id. (talarica, for falarica): ~ WW. 549[31]; hasta: *getridwet spere* WW. 143[5]; amentum: *wegures, gewiðspere* WW. 143[13]; falarica: *spere* WW. 512[18]; hasta: ~ WW. 273[8]; ~ ib. 417[28]; *þæt spere sprengde* By. 137; *ut lytel spere, gif her inne sie* M. C. 7, 19; *swa þæt þæt spere him eode þurh ut* Hom. Skt. I 12[55].

sg. dat. *ecg on sweorde and ord spere* Gn. (Ex.) 204.

sg. instr. *ða hi ricene mid spere of minre sidan swat ut gutun* Cri. 1448; *mid ðy spere* Bd. 2, 13, 138₈; *ne mid*

spere gewundigan Ep. Al. 157[481]; lancea : *mid spere* Corp. Jh. XIX[34] (other readings *mið spere* Lind., Rush.[2]).

sg. acc. *þæt se sylfa Herodes þa hys spere genam* Hom. Ass. XVI[119]; *nam him spere on hand* Bd. 2, 13, 138[5].

and ic an mine kine-louerd . . . a gold wreken spere Chart. Th. 556[22].

nom. acc. pl. contos : *speoru* WW. 14[23], Corp. 528; id.: *speru ōððe spreotas* WW. 365[7]; ∾ ib. 375[14]; ansatas : *speru* WW. 347[4]; ∾ ib. 516[2]; catapultas : *speru*, *boltas* WW. 372[25]; ∾ ib. 508[14]; *and ic an mine kinelouerd . . . to speren* Chart. Th. 573[7]; *þre speren* Chart. Th. 505[23]; *and þam cinge . . . feower spæra* Chart. Th. 500[1]; *hi leton þa of folman feolhearde speru* By. 108; *wið ða speru* Past. 245[10]; *habbað leoht speru* Sal. 120; *ðæt him ne magon to cuman ða speru þære soðfæstnesse* Past. 245[9].

pl. gen. sparorum : *spera* WW. 532[10].

pl. dat. *hig wæron myd sperum gesticode* Homl. Ass. XVI[164]; *myd sperum* id. 290; *mid sperum tosticad* Or. 3, 9, 128 14; *mid hyra sperum* Mart. 206[5]; *he wære mid sperum ofsticod* Mart. 222[7]; *mid longsceaftum sperum* Ep. Al. 151[307], 153[362].

Compounds. 1. with *spere* as second member of the compound.

ātor-spęre n. poisoned spear.

pl. dat. *eglum attor sperum* Ridls. 18[9].

bār-spęre n. a boar spear, hunting spear, ven(ab)ulum : *borsper* WW. 539[14]; venabulum : *barspere*, uel *huntigspere* WW. 142[12]; venabulum : *barspere* WW. 311[5]; venabulis : *barsperum* OE. Gl. I[737], Hpt. Gl. 423[29].

eofor-spęre n. boar spear.

venabilis : *eofursperum* OE. Gl. 7[56].

huntig-spęre s. bār-spere.

pul (= pōl)-spęr n. reed.

harudinem Mt. Kembl. Lind. 11[7].

scot-spęre n. javelin.

pl. gen. jaculorum : *scot-sper[a], gara* Hpt. Gl. 405[52].

wæl-spęre n. spear.

oft he gar forlet, wælspere windan By. 322.

(Cf. *wæl-spera* Laym. 28577.)

gen. pl. *syx smiðas sætan, wælspera worhton* MC. 26.

wīg-spęre n. war spear.

falarica uel fala : *wigspere* WW. 143[14].

2. with *spęre* as first element.

spere-brōga m. spear-terror : cuspidum, terror.

acc. *dægtidum oft spæte sperebrogan* Ridls. 18[4].

spere-healf f. the male side.

sg. acc. *on þa spere healfe* Chart. Th. 491[20].

spere-lēas adj. without a spear head.

contus : *spereleas sceaft* WW. 143[7].

spere-nīð m. battle.

sg. dat. *æt þam spereniðe* Gen. 2059.

spere-wyrt f. Campanule — a flower.

nap silvatica : *spere-wyrt* uel *wilde næp* WW. 135[12].

For proper names cf. *Sper-dena.* Cf. also Rel. Antiq. 269 where for characteristics of different counties "*shild and sper*" is given for *Hervordschir.*

Meaning. ansata, contus, hasta, lancea, falarica: a spear for hunting or war — used both for hurling and thrusting (s. Part. I under spear).

Etymology. A general Germ. term is the word *spere* being found in the majority of the Germ. dialects, but as in the case of most of the weapon names, it is not recorded in Goth. Originally a cons. stem belonging to the -iz class it has passed over in OE. into the i dec. with short stem

vowel (cf. Sievers, A.-S. Gramm., § 262, 263[4], 288). *u*-Umlaut fails in the plural owing to the adoption of the unumlauted sg. form *spere* in the plural (s. Sievers, A.-S. Gramm., § 104). Corresponding forms in other Germ. dialects are: OHG. *sper;* OFrs. *sper, spiri;* MLG. *sper;* Du. *speer;* ON. *spjör;* Dan. *spaer;* NHG. *speer* all meaning 'spear'; Lat. *sparum, sparus* 'a peasant weapon'. ME. *spęre* with open e giving NE. *spear.*

It is derived from a Germ. **spar-iz* 'spear', which Skeat (Etym. Dic.) connects with an Idg. root **spar* 'to quiver' (cf. Fick, Idg. Wb. I, p. 149 **spher* — 'tremble, quiver, struggle') (?). For the W. European common form Fick (Wb. I, 572) gives *spero* — m. n. 'a weapon, spear' (?), which stands in Ablaut to Lat. *sparus.* S. Grimm, Gramm. 2[57] No. 575, for a lost Goth. strong verb **spairan : spar : spērum : spaurans* = 'quaerere, investigare' — "hasta = vestigium in corpore relinquens vulnerans". This **spar* would be then the form from which Germ. **spar-iz* is taken, the verb, however, is only a conjecture.

Schrader (Real. Lexicon, p. 785), suggests a connection between OHG. *spere-boum*, MHG. *sperboum*, NHG. *Speirling (Sperberbaum)* deriving *spere-boum* from the Idg. **spero-* (Lat. *sorbus*) which he thinks may have been originally a tree name, which later developed the meaning of 'weapon, spear', the latter taking its name from the wood of which the shaft was made cf. OSax. *æsc;* OHG. *aska;* Gr. δόρυ etc.

Closely allied to this and adopted by Schrader is the attempt of Lidén PBB. XV, 518 ff. to connect Lat. *sorbu-s* with OHG. *swërt*, Dn. *zwaert*, OSax, OFrs., *swërd*, OE. *sweord* etc., explaining it as one of the weapon-names, which has its origin in an ancient tree name or term applied to wood. This is accepted neither by Kluge nor Osthoff

(s. Osthoff, Etym. Parerga I, 92 ff.), and the author himself afterwards recalled the explanation.

Sprēot.

Form. *sprēot* m. (a).

References. nom. sg. palus : *spreot* OE. Gl. 30[1]; contus : ∾ WW. 139[38].

nóm. and acc. pl. contos : *spreotas* WW. 533[23]; contos : *speru oððe spreotas* WW. 365[7], 375[14]; trudes uel amites : *spreotas* WW. 143[8]; trudes : ∾ WW. 166[15]; ∾ ib. 183[4]; ∾ ib. 289[20]; ansatas (hastas is ómitted) : ∾ *ætgaras* WW. 343[35].

dat. pl. contis : *spreotum* WW. 14[22]; *spreotum* Ep.[211]; *spreutum* Er.[527]; *spreotum* Corp.[527].

Compounds.

eofor-sprēot m. boar spear.

venabula : *eoborspreot* WW. 52[33]; venabula(um) : *eborspreot* Ep. Er.[1052]; Córp.[2089] *eoborspreot.*

Meaning. 1. Contus : pole, spear.

2. Trudes : pole, sprit belonging to a ship.

Flurnamen. *on spreot emre* G. B. 938 (A. D. 956).

Etymology. Derived from the pres. stem of a st. verb of the second Ablaut class, Germ. *spreutan*, which appears in OE. as *sprūtan* (s. Sievers 385, Anm. 1) with Schwundstufe in present, instead of the regular *sprēotan.* The corresponding forms in other Germ. dialects are: Du. *spriet*, *sprit*, in compound *Bugspriet* (part óf a ship), Dan. *sprød*, Swed. *spröt* also 'part óf a ship', MHG. *sprêt* 'a pole or tree', also 'a spar', Grimm connects this wórd with OHG. *spioz*, ON. *spjot* 'a spear' from Germ. **spĕuta-* as does Kluge (Etym. Wb. 371). Cognates in other languages outside the Germanic are uncertain.

OE. *sprēot* gives NE. *sprit* usually found in the compound *bow-sprit* 'a spar set diagonally to extend a fore-and-aft sail'.

The development in meaning seems to have been 'a sprout, a branch of a tree' later 'a pole', and in OE. the name of the pole used for the spear shaft was employed occasionally to designate the whole spear.

Þiox (?).

Form. sg. nom.? pl. dat. *þioxum*.

Reference. ferratis venabulis : *isernum barsperum, þioxum* Hpt. Gl. 423[68].

Meaning. a hunting spear.

Etymology. *þiox* or *þeox* corresponds to OHG. *dĕhsala* 'a short handled axe, hatchet', MHG. *dĕhsel*, NHG. *deichsel* 'a hatchet', ON. *þexla* 'an adze' from a Germ. root **þĕhs* to Idg. **teks* (cf. Fick, Wb. I, 441). Related forms are OSlav. *tesati* 'tó hew', Lit. *taszýti* 'to hew with an axe', Skr. *tákṣati* 'hewn, planned', *takṣā* 'carpenter', OCSlav. *tesla* 'axe', Gr. τέκτων 'carpenter', Lat. *texō* 'I weave, build, etc.' (s. Uhlenbeck, Ai. Wb., p. 107). In the sense of spear Anglo-Saxon only, but in form and with the general meaning of 'a sharp cutting instrument' related to the above mentioned words. For further Etym. cf. Kluge, Wb. under *Deichsel*[3] p. 74.

Wæl-stęnġ.

Form. *wæl-stęnġ* m. (i).

Reference. sg. dat. *feower scoldon on þæm wæl-stenge. weorcum geferian to þæm gold-sele Grendles heafod* B. 1638.

Meaning. shaft of spear, spear.

Etymology. From Germ. ***stang-is** formed on the pret. stem of the strong verb ***stingan**: *stang* 'to prick, to sting'.

Cognates are : OHG. *stanga*, NHG. *Stange*, Du. *stang*, ON. *stǫng*, Swed. *stång* (cf. Goth. *us-stiggan* 'ausstechen'). The provincial NE. *stang* 'a pole, a stake' shows Scandinavian influence from the inflected forms of ON. *stǫng*, gen. *stangar* (cf. ME. *stange* Sir Gawain and the Green Kinght V, 1614), the form from OE. *stęnġ* being lost, while NE. *sting* stands in Ablaut to *stang*.

All to Idg. **stengh* : *stangh* 'to prick' (Fick I, 569), a weakened form of which is probably **steig-* (Fick I, 144) to which is related OI. *téjati* 'is sharp'; Russ. *stegátĭ*, *stegnútĭ* 'to stitch, to whip'; Lat. *in-stigāre* 'to spur on, incite'; Goth. *stiks*; OHG. *stich* 'point' (s. Uhlenbeck, Ai. Wb., p. 116).

From the original meaning of 'thrusting, sticking, pricking' has developed the idea of 'a pole thrust or stuck into the ground', then 'the pole itself'.

Wīgār.

Form. *wīgār* m. (*wīggār* B. T.).

Reference. lancea : *wigar* WW. 143[12].

Directly following this gloss is the following: amentum : *wegures*, *gewiðspere* WW. 143[13], which is either a corruption of *wigares* (*wīg-gāras*) or a form borrowed directly from the Norman French *wigres* of the Chanson de Roland l. 2075. According to Baist (Var. über Rol.) this *wigre*, which is found only in the Chanson de Roland, occurring everywhere else as *givre*, *guivre* (s. *wifel*), is in turn borrowed possibly from A.-S. *wīgār*, but with more probability from ON. *vĭgr*.

For the Meaning and Etymology of *wigār* cf. *gār*. It may also have the meaning arrow, but that of spear is the more probable.

2. The Sword and its Attachments.

Bil.

Forms. *bil*, *bill* n. (ja).

References. 1. falcastrum, marra : a scythe, an iron mattock or hoe.

sg. nom. falcastrum : *bill* WW. 141[28]; id : *siþe* uel *bill* WW. 106[21]; vidubium i. marra : *bill* WW. 361[28]; marra : ~ WW. 447[32].

sg. acc. chalibem : ~ WW. 376[14].

2. ensis : sword.

sg. nom. *bil eal ðurh-wod* B. 1567; *þe hine bill rude* Boet. 8[34]; *bill ær gescod eald-hlafordes* B. 2777; *brogden byrne and bill gecost* El. 257.

sg. gen. *æfter billes bite* B. 2060; *billes ecgum* B. 2485; *nu sceall billes ecg, hond and heard sweord ymb hord wigan* B. 2508; *mid billes ecge* An. 51.

sg. acc. *he frætwe geheold, bill ond byrnan* B. 2621; *geseah ða on searwum sige-eadig bil* B. 1557; *Byrhtnoð bræd bill of scede* By. 162; *(he) bill forscrifeð, meces mærðo* Sat. 162; *stopon stiðhidige, bræcon bordhreðan, bil indufan* (or pl.?) El. 122.

instr. *mid þy bille* Gen. 2931; *Hreðles eafora hioro-dryncum swealt, bille gebeaten* B. 2359; *ic eom anhaga iserne wund, bille gebennad* Ridls. 6[2].

pl. gen. *hie judea blæd for bræcon billa ecgum* Dan. 709; *swylcra searo-niða, billa brogan* B. 583; *billa selest* B. 1144.

pl. dat. ***Israhela cynn billum abreotan on hyra broðorgyld*** Exod. 199; ***billum ond byrnum*** B. 40; ***mid billum*** By. 114; ***on beadu-wange billum foregrunden*** An 413; ***mid meca ecgum billum ofbeatan*** Boet. 9[30].

The proper name *Cynebil(l)* Bd. 3, 23, p. 234.

Compounds. 1. with *bill* as second member of the compound.

gūþ-bill n. gladius bellicus : war-sword.

sg. nom. ***guð-bill geswac nacod æt niðe*** B. 2584.

pl. gen. ***guð-billa nan gretan nolde*** B. 803; ***hæfde him on handa hilde frofre, guð billa gripe*** Wald. 2[13].

hilde-bill n. battle-blade, sword.

sg. nom. ***þæt hilde-bil forbarn*** B. 1666.

instr. ***ic aglæcan orde geræhte, hilde-bille*** B. 557; ***mægenræs forgeaf hilde-bille*** B. 1520; ***mægen-strengo sloh hilde-bille*** B. 2679.

wīg-bill n. battle-blade, sword.

sg. nom. ***wig-bil ongan wanian*** B. 1607.

stān-bill n. stone-working implement, an axe.

mastellus : *stanbill* WW. 447[33].

twi-bill n. bipennis : a two-edged axe.

sg. nom. bipennis : *twybill* WW. 143[30]; id. : *twibill* WW. 361[6]; bipennis : *twybile* [-*bil*, MS. W.] Aelfr. Gr. 56[9].

sg. acc. ***he nam sum twibil and mid ðan þry men to deaðe of sloh*** Prs. Gūðl. 12.

nom. pl. bipennes, secures : *æcsa, twibilles (-as?)* Hpt. Gl. 459[2]; bipennae : *twibille* Cant. Ps. 73[6]; id. VPs. 73[6].

twi-bille adj. (?). According to B. T. 'the double gloss bipennis : *twibille* uel *stanæx* WW. 141[27] seems to render the double character of the Latin word as adj. and noun — the noun being rendered by twybill in the glosses

given above under twi-bill', cf. also bipennis, securis : *twilafte æx*, uel *twibille* WW. 194[36].

In two ME. Gl. of the 15th cent. the word occurs : bisacuta, an^ce : *a twybyl* WW. 568[21]; hic bipennis : *A^e twybyle* WW. 654[2], and it has remained in dialect to the present day with the meaning of 'mattock, axe', being an implement resembling a pick axe, but having, instead of points, flat terminations, one of which is horizontal, the other perpendicular (s. Halliwell's Dic. II, p. 897).

wudu-bill n. falcis : *scythe*, *sickle.* falces, falcis (falx, falcis) : *wudubil*, *syði*, *riftr* Ep. 430, *uuidubil* Er. [834]; falcastrum : *wudubil*, *siðe*, *riftras* Corp. 836; falcastrum i. ferramentum curuum a similitudine falcis vocatum : *wudubil*, uel *foddur* WW. 235[5].

2. *bil(l)* as first member of compound.

bill-geslieht n. sword-clash, battle.

sg. gen. *gylpan neðorfte beorn blandenfeax billgeslihtes* Aeðelst. 45.

bill-hete m. sword-hate, warfare.

sg. dat. *þy læs ic lungre scyle ablended in burgum æfter bill-hete* An. 78.

bill-swæþ n. sword-track.

pl. nom. *þraca wæs on ore . . . bilswaðu blodige, beadu mægnes ræs* Exod. 329.

Meaning. In prose *bill* has usually the meaning of 'scythe' or 'sickle' cf. falcastrum : *siþe* WW. 334[5], 400[12], 477[22], also falcis : *wudubil(l)*, *siðe*, *riftras* WW. 21[19]. Marra refers probably to an iron mattock or axe similar to a pickaxe for rooting out weeds etc. *Twibill* : bipennis refers undoubtedly to an axe, and only in poetry is *bill* found in the sense of 'sword'. In ME. *bill* referred to a kind of pike or halberd, with a two-edged blade, carried by the

English infantry. Later it became the usual weapon of watchmen, cf. the term *billman*, and Shakespere 'Much Ado About Nothing' III, 3, 44. '*Have a care that your bills be not stoln*'. These were used by the Constables of the watch until the 18th century.

The term bill is still applied in certain parts of England to a *bill-hook*, and is also used poetically for sword.

Etymology. *Bill* with the meaning 'axe' is found in many of the German dialects: OE. *bil(l)*, ME. *bil, bylle*, NE. *bill*, Du. *bijl*, OHG., MHG. *bill, bil* n., NHG. *bille* f. (influenced by f. *Beil*), Dan. *biil*, Swed. *bila*.

Two derivations are given for bil, the one pointing to a Celtic, the other to a Germanic origin. According to Kluge-Lutz (Etym. Wb., p. 18) and Skeat (Etym. Dic.) *bil* belongs perhaps to Germ. **bilja*, Sct. *bhilyo*, Idg. **bhilyo-* for Idg. *bhidlyo-* from the Idg. root *bheid-* 'spalten, split' (Fick, Vgl. Wb. I, 88). Here belongs also Skt. *bhidati* 'spaltet, schlitzt' to OI. *bhid-* 'spalten' (s. Uhlenbeck, Ai. Wb., p. 201), radically related to Lat. *findere* 'spalten', Goth. *beitan* (in ON. used also for a cutting weapon, for example '*Iarn-bitr*' = a sword).

Compare, however, Uhlenbeck (PBB. 26 [568]), who derives OE. *bile* 'bill of a bird' and OE. *bil(l)* 'sword' not from Idg. **bhidlyo-*, but from the Celt. rt. **bei-*, *bi-* 'schlagen to strike', here belong perhaps also OCSl. *bija*, OSl. *biti* 'schlagen' (s. Stokes II, 164), Ir. *biail* 'Beil' f. gen. *bila*, Cymr. *bwyell* f., OCorn. *bahell*, NBret. *bouchal*, *bouhal*, and cf. OHG. *bihal*, *bial*, NHG. *Beil* f., OE. *bill* 'which' according to Grimm, is closely related to *bill*, according to Murray (N. E. D.), is from an entirely different rt., while Kluge separates OHG. *bihal* entirely from Ir. *biail*, though grant-

ing as probable the radical relationship of OHG. *beil* and *bille.*

Brand.

Forms. *brand, brond* m. (a).

References. 1. titio, torris : fire brand.

sg. nom. titio : *brond* WW. 50[41]; titio uel torris : *brand* WW. 127[8]; torris : ∾ WW. 266[37]; *and nan brand nolde byrnan* Hom. Skt. II 26[399].

pl. acc. *bæron brandas on bryne blacan fyres* Dan. 246.

pl. dat. *se wæs ægwonan ymbboren mid brondum* Jul. 581.

2. incendium, flamma, ignis : fire, a burning flame

sg. nom. *brond þeceð heoredreorges hus* Ph. 216; *brond bið ontyhte* Cri. 812; *þa sceall brond fretan* B. 3014.

sg. gen. *þa ær brondes wylm* Ph. 283.

sg. acc. *brand and brade ligas* Gen. 325.

sg. instr. *Denia leode bronde forbærnan* B. 2126; *lige, . . . bæle ond bronde* B. 2322.

nom. acc. pl. *brondas lacað on þam deopan dæge* Dom. 58; *seo hyre bearn gesihð brondas þeccan* Wy. 47.

pl. gen. *bronda beorhtost* Sch. 65. (The sun).

3. ensis : a sword.

sg. nom. *þæt hine syðþan no brond ne beado-mecas bitan ne-meahton* B. 1454.

sg. gen. *ic gean Eadmunde minon breðer . . . anes brandes* Chart. Th. 559[24].

Compounds.

brand-hāt adj. ardent (love, hate).

sg. nom. *brandhata nið weollon gewitte* An. 768; *born in breostum, brondhat lufu* Gūð. 937.

brand-hord m. ardens thesaurus : a treasure exciting ardent desire.

sg. nom. *brondhord geblowen breostum inforgrowen* Reim. 46.

brand-īsen n. a tripod, firedog, grate.

sg. nom. andena, uel tripes : *brandisen* WW. 127[9]; an[dena] : *brandisen* WW. 329[31].

brand-rād f. rida, -e m. firedog, grate.

sg. nom. andeda : *brand-rod* WW. 5[38]; andena : *brand red* WW. 349[23]; ardeda : *brand-rida* WW. 266[26].

Meaning. Connected with *brinnan*, *bærnan* 'to burn', hence original meaning of 'fire-brand, a bright flame', from which the secondary meaning 'sword' is derived from its shining appearance.

Etymology. To OE. *brand*, ME. *brand*, NE. *brand* cognates are: ON. *brandr* 'a fire-brand, a sword-blade', OHG. *brant*, MHG. *brant* 'a brand, a sword', Du. *brand* 'burning fuel', ODu. *brand* 'a sword', Dan., Swed. *brand* 'a fire-brand, fire'. From OHG. is borrowed the It. *brando*, Port. *bran*, OFr. *bran* 'sword-blade'. Related is also the It. verb *brandir*, Span. *blandir*, Fr. *brandir* from which, most likely, NE. *brandish* 'to swing a sword', then 'to swing or shake anything' (cf. Skeat C. Etym. Dic.).

The word *brand* is in Ablaut to *brennen* from the root **brĕn-*, Idg. *bhren*, which in the other Idg. languages is not found with the meaning 'to burn'.

In NE. *brand* has the meaning of 'fire brand', in poetical language 'sword', and is also found in the compounds *brand- or brant-fox*, a kind of Swedish fox, Swed. *brand-räf*, *brand-goose*, *brand-gås, brent-goose.* At first the name was probably given owing to redness or browness of color. Compare also the word red-start (red-tail) sometimes called the *branttail.*

Eċġ.

Forms. *eċġ* nom. pl. *eċġa*, -e f. (jō).

References. 1. edge of sword, sword.

sg. nom. *ecg grymetode* Exod. 408; *seo ecg geswac* B. 1524; *seo ecg fracod* B. 1575; *þæt þec adl oððe ecg eafoðes getwæfeð* B. 1763; *sio ecg gewac* B. 2577; *hyne ecg fornam* B. 2772; *ecg (sceal) on sweorde* Gn. (Ex.) 204; *ecg wæs iren* B. 2778, 1458; *us sceal ord and ecg ær geseman* By. 60; *meces ecg* Wy. 48; *sweordes ecg* B. 1106; id. An. 1132; *billes ecg* B. 2508; *seaxes ecg* Ridls. 27[6]; *þonne scearp cymeð sceo wið oþrum, ecg wið ecge* Ridls. 4[42].

acc. sg. *wið ord ond wið ecge* B. 1549; *nales wordum log meces ecge* B. 1812; *sealde þa his swæs folc sweorde under ecge* Ps. 77[62].

sg. instr. *mid swurdes ecge* Hom. Skt. II 25[503], id. I, 18[408]; *he hyne sylfne gewræc ana mid ecge* B. 2876; *þæt me wraðra sum wæpnes ecge* Gen. 1830; *mid sweordes ecge* Gen. 2857; *mid billes ecge* An. 51.

instr. or acc. *forðon nænig man scile oft orðances ut abredan wæpnes ecgge* Sal. 165; *on swurdes ecge* Corp. Lk. XXI[24] (other readings H. *on sweordes egge*).

pl. nom. *hine irenna ecga fornamon* B. 2828; *þæs wæron mid eotenum ecge cuðe* B. 1145; *þæt him irenna ecge mihton helpan æt hilde* B. 2683; *ecge wæron scearpe* Ridls. 34[4].

pl. gen. *mid gryrum ecga* B. 483; *ecga gehwylcre* B. 805; *æt ecga gelacum* B. 1168; *me ecga dolg eacen weorðað* Ridls. 6[13]; *ecga þryðum* An. 1184.

pl. dat. *(he) wolde slean eaferan sinne, . . . ecgum reodan* Exód. 412; *ecgum ofþegde willgesiððas* Gen. 2002; *ic heafde becearf . . . Grendeles modor eacnum ecgum* B. 2140; *æscum*

ond ecgum B. 1772; *sweord swate fah . . . ecgum dyhtig andweard scireð* B. 1287, 1558; *ecgum unslaw* B. 2564; *ecgum werig* Ridls. 6^{3}; *ecgum gecoste* Jud. 231; *ecgum dihtig* Gen. 1993; *billa [billes, meces, sweorda, sweordes, wæpna, meca, wæpna] ecgum* Dan. 709, B. 2485, 2614, 2939, 2961, Aeðelst. 4, 68, An. 71, Boet. 9^{29}, Sal. 259.

Compounds. 1. with *ecg* as first member of the compound.

ecg-bana m. gladio cadens : a sword-killer, murderer.

sg. nom. *ne-wæs ecg-bona* B. 2506.

sg. dat. *Cain wearð to ecg-banan angan breþer* B. 1262

ecg-heard adj. hard of edge.

lætað wæpnes spor, iren ecgheard eadorgeard sceoran An. 1181.

ecg-hęte m. hostility.

sg. nom. *se ecg-hete (?). . . wæcnan scolde* B. 84; *yldo-oððe ecghete fægum from weardum feorh oðþringeð* Seef. 70.

sg. acc. *ne gesaca ohwær ecg-hete eoweð* B. 1738.

ecg-plega m. sword-battle.

sg. acc. *hie ðam ealdorþegnum cyðan eodon atolne ecg-plegan* Jud. 246.

ecg-þracu f. battle : gladiorum impetus.

sg. acc. *he ne-þearf atole ecg-þræce* B. 596.

ecg-wæl n. slaughter.

sg. dat. *on ecgwale* Gen. 2089.

2. with *ecg* as second member of compound.

brūn-ecg adj. brown-edged (sword).

sg. acc. *ond hyre seax[e] geteah, brad* < *ond* > *brun-ecg* B. 1546.

heard-ecg adj. hard of edge, sharp.

nom. acc. sg. *þa wæs heard-ecg togen, sweord ofer setlum* B. 1288; *Ond þu Unferð læt ealde lafe, wrætlic wæg-sweord*

wid-cudne man heardecg habban B. 1490; *heardecg cwacaþ* El. 757.

pl. nom. *mec hnossiað homera lafe heardecg heoroscearp* Ridls. 6[8].

stīþ-ecg adj. strong-edged.

sg. nom. *þeah mec heard bite stiðecg style* Ridls. 93[18].

stīel-ecg adj. steel-edged (with iron edge).

sg. nom. *hit (wunden-mæl) on eorðan læg, stið ond styl-ecg* B. 1533.

twi-ecg adj. two-edged, as subst. axe.

as subst. instr. *hi mid twyecgum teoledon georne* Prs. 73[6].

as adj. *he wæg mid hine twiecge handseax geættred* Bd. 2, 9, p. 898; *sweord twiecge: gladii ancipites* Ps. Surt. 149[6].

Meaning. edge, edge of sword, and used poetically for the sword itself.

Etymology. A Germ. word. Cognate forms are: OHG. *ekka* 'point, sword-blade', MHG. *ecke* 'point, edge, sword-blade', NHG. *Ecke* 'corner, edge', OSax. *eggja* 'blade, sword', ON. *egg* 'point', Swed. *agg*, Dan. *eg*, Du. *egge*, ME. *eǧǧe*, NE. *edge*, Goth. **agja* is not preserved. The Germ. root **ag*, Idg. **ăk* 'sharp' appears in other than Germ. languages also with the meaning of 'sharpness, something pointed'. Cf. Lat. *acies,* Gr. ἀκίς 'point', Lat. *acus* 'needle', OI. *áśri-s* 'side, edge, blade, corner', *áṣtrā* 'thorn', Armen. *aseln* 'needle', Lit. *asztrùs* 'sharp', all from the same Idg. root (s. Fick, Vgl. Wb. I, 349, and Osthoff, Etym. Parerga, p. 192).

Fętel.

Forms. *fetel, fetels* m. (a).

References.

sg. dat. *þæt is ærest minnum hlaforde mines swyrdes*

mid fetele Chart. Th. 516[27]; *and four pund silveres on þam fetelse* Chart. Th. 505[31].

sg. acc. *ic gean into þære stowe ... þone gyldenan fetels* Chart. Th. 558[12].

acc. pl. *heora ælces sweord-fætelsas he het forceorfan* Hom. Skt. I 23[178].

pl. dat. *sweordum and fetelum* Boet. 25[10].

derived — *fetelsian* 'to belt, adorned with a belt'. *fetelsade* pp. *tueye suerde fetelsade* Chart. Th. 505[32].

Compound.

fetel-hilt n. capulus balteo instructus: a belted hilt. s. hilt.

Meaning. cingulum, balteus : a girdle, a sword-belt.

Etymology. N.- and WGerm. Cognates being MHG. *vezzel*, OHG. *fezzil* 'strap for fastening the sword', then also 'strap, fetter', ON. *fetell* 'band, chain, sword-belt' from the Germ. root **fat* probably with the meaning 'to hold together'. A masc. nom. instr. formed from a verb with the suffix (i)la Germ. **fatila-* (s. Kluge, Stammbildungslehre, § 90). Related to NHG. *fass*, OHG. *vaz* (from Idg. **podo-*), Eng. *vat*, and the verb *fassen* 'to hold'.

According to Kluge (Etym. Wb. p. 110) not to be connected with the Germ. word for fetter, MHG. *vezzer*, OHG. *fëzzera*, OE. *fëter*, NE. *fetter*. Cf. further Kluge, PBB. 6[110].

Heoru.

Forms. *heoru*, *heoro*, *hioro* m. (u).

For the Kent. form *hioro* s. Bülbring, Altengl. Lautlehre, § 141.

References.

sg. nom. *þonne heoru bunden, sweord swate fah swin ofer helme ecgum dyhtig and weard scireð* B. 1285.

sg. acc. ***drugon wæpna gewin wide geond eorþan, ahogodon and ahyrdon heoro sliþendne*** Gn. (Ex.) 202.

Compounds. *Heoru* is very frequent in compound, being perhaps sometimes confused with *here*, but is only rarely recorded as simplex, and does not occur in prose.

heoru-blāc adj. pale from sword blows.

gomela Scylfing hreas (heoro)-blac B. 2488.

heoru-cumbol n. signum bellicum : war banner.

acc. ***hebban heorucumbul and þæt halige treo him beforan ferian on feonda gemang*** El. 107.

heoru-dolg n. sword wound, deadly wound.

inst. pl. *wat ic Matheus þurh mænra hand hrinan heorudolgum* An. 942.

heoru-drēor m. sword blood, gore.

instr. *þær wæs on blode brim weallende, atol yða geswing eal gemenged, haton heolfre, heoro-dreore weol* B. 849; *heall (bestymed) heoru-dreore* B. 487.

heoru-drēorig adj. 1. blood-stained, gory.

sg. nom. *husa selest heoro-dreorig stod* B. 935; *deaðræs forfeng hæleð heorodreorig* An. 996 (perhaps uninflected acc. pl.).

sg. acc. *hyne þa mid handa heoro-dreorigne þeodne mærne þegn ungemete till, wine-dryhten his wætere gelafede* B. 2720; *on þone hafelan heoro-dreorigne* B. 1780.

pl. nom. *heoru dreorige hyrdas lagan* An. 1083; *oft him feorran to laman, . . . heoru-dreorige cwomon* El. 1214.

2. weary unto death.

sg. gen. *brond þeceð heoredreorges hus* Ph. 217.

heoru-drync m. the sword drink, blood.

pl. dat. *Hreðles eafora hioro-dryncum swealt* B. 2358.

heoru-fæðm m. deadly embrace.

pl. dat. *wolde heorufæðmum* [*huru* — MS.] *hilde gesceadan yrre and egesfull* Exod. 504.

heoru-gīfre adj. very fierce, eager to bring destruction.

sg. nom. *þonne bryne costað hat heorugifre* Cri. 1060; *widmære blæst . . . hat heorogifre* Cri. 977 (the flames of the burning of the world); (Grendel's mother) *heoro-gifre grim ond grædig* B. 1498; *lead wide sprong hat heorogifre* Jul. 586.

sg. acc. *þone lig towearp heorogiferne* Jul. 567.

heoru-grǣdig adj. bloodthirsty.

pl. nom. *þæt hie ne murndan æfter mandreame hæleþ heoro-grædige* An. 38.

pl. gen. *þurh hearmcwide heoru-grædigra* An. 79.

heoru-grimm adj. very fierce, cruel.

sg. nom. *wæs seo adl þearl hat and heorogrim* Guð. 952; *ece fir, . . . hat and heorogrim* Cri. 1524; *freca Scyldinga, hreoh ond heoro-grim* B. 1564; *se hearda forst, hrim heorugrimma* Ridls. 41[55]; *hild heorugrimme* B. 1847.

sg. gen. *in hæft heorogrimmes* Az. 27.

sg. acc. *morþorlean . . . heard and heorogrim* Cri. 1613.

pl. nom. *hetend heorugrimme hilde - nædran forð on sendan* El. 119; id. An. 31.

pl. gen. *on hæft heoru-grimra* Dan. 307.

heoru-hōciht adj. with sword-like barbs.

inst. pl. *mid eofer-spreotum heoro-hocyhtum* B. 1438.

heóru-sćearp adj. sharp like a sword, very sharp.

nom. pl. *homera lafe heardecg heoroscearp* Ridls. 6[8].

heoru-sćeorp n. s. *sćeorp.*

heoru-serče f. s. *serče.*

heoru-swealwe f. the falcon.

sg. nom. *seo heoro-swealwe wynsum weorþeð* Wy. 86.

heoru-sweng m. sword-stroke.

sg. acc. *syþðan he æfter deaðe drepe þrowade, heoro-sweng heardne* B. 1590.

pl. instr. ***heardum heoruswengum scel þin hra dælan*** An. 952.

heoru-wǣpen n. a weapon, a sword.

pl. instr. *fuhton þearle heardum heoru-wæpnum* Jud. 263.

heoru-weallende adj. boiling fiercely.

lig-egesan wæg hatne for horde, hioro-weallende middelnihtum B. 2781.

heoru-wearh m. bloodthirsty wolf (?).

sg. nom. *(Grendel) heoro-wearh hetelic* B. 1267.

heoru-word n. a fierce word.

pl. gen. *yrre ne læt þe æfre geweealdan heah in hreþre, heoro-worda grund wylme bismitan* Fæd. lār. 84.

heoru-wulf m. sword-wolf, warrior.

pl. nom. *hare heora-wulfas hilde gretton* Exod. 181.

Meaning. A poetical word for sword in both OE. and ON.

Etymology. *heoru* is found in Goth. and Icel. or ON. though wanting in WGerm. Compare Goth. *haírus* m. 'a sword', ON. *hjǫrr*, OSax. *hëru* (in compound), identical with OI. *çáruṣ* m. f. 'shot, spear, arrow', Idg. *kérus* f. 'Geschoß' (s. Fick, Vgl. Wb. I, 43). The original meaning of this word is probably 'Rohr, Rohrstab' cf. OI. *çarás* 'Rohr, Pfeil' also *çáryas* m. 'arrow', *çáryā* f. 'reed, arrow' (Uhlenbeck, Ai., Wb. 304). According to Fick it is to be connected with OI. *çṛṇáti* 'zerbricht' (s. Uhlenbeck 315), to which belongs Gr. κεραυνός 'Donnerkeil, Blitz', as explained by Luft in Kuhn's Zeitschr. 36[145]. Noreen, Aisl. Gramm., § 256, connects *hiǫrr* with *skera* 'to cut', which derivation would connect it with OE. *sceran*, NE. *shear*, NHG. *scheren*.

Hæft.

Forms. *hæft, hæfte* n. (a).

References. 1. Capulus manubrium : hilt, handle.

sg. nom. manubrium : *hæft* Aelfc. Gl. 318[8]; id. WW. 332[38]; id.: *hæft and helfe* WW. 142[21]; *nim ðæt seax ðe ðæt hæfte sie fealo hryðeres horn* Lchdm. II, 272[11].

sg. dat. *fuhton þearle heardum heoru-wæpnum, hæfte guldon hyra fyrngeflitu* Jud. 263; *mec on fyrd wigeð cræfte on hæfte* Ridls. 73[22].

ME. Glosses. manubrium : *an hafte* WW. 594[44]; id.: *a^e hefte* WW. 663[36]; id.: *a heft* WW. 735[17].

Compound.

hæft-mēče m. ensis capulo preditus : sword with hilt sg. dat. *wæs þæm hæft-mece Hrunting nama* B. 1457.

2. *hæft* m. captivus s. B. T. and Grein, Sprachschatz II, p. 19.

3. *hæft* m. vinculum : bond fetter s. B. T. and Grein II, p. 20.

Etymology. Cognates to OE. *hæft*, ME. *heft*, *haft*, NE. *haft* 'a handle' are: OHG. *hefti*, MHG. *hefte* 'handle, heft', NHG. *heft*, ON. *hepti*, Du. *heft* 'handle'. Related to these is Goth. *hafts* 'bound', Lat. *captus* 'captured' from *hafjan* 'heben, to raise', *capio* 'to take, to grasp' from the Idg. rt. **kap-* with the original meaning of 'bending, making crooked', from which have developed the meanings 'to raise, to seize, to grasp' (s. Fick, Vgl. Wb. 387). Connected with OE. *hebban* 'to lift' (s. Skeat, C. Etym. Dic.) with the idea of 'grasping, something to grasp', then 'hilt, handle'.

Hilt.

Forms. *hilt* pl. *hiltas*, *hilt* m. n. (i), *helt* n. (Cons. s. stem), *hilte* f. (jōn).

(For *helt* s. Sievers, A.-S. Gramm., § 288, Anm. 1, for *hilt* § 267, Anm. 1, also Kluge, Stammbildungslehre, § 84 b).

References.

hilt m. n. hilt, handle.

sg. nom. *þa wæs gyldenhilt gamelum rince . . . on hand gyfen* B. 1677.

sg. dat. *and þæs swurdes mid þam sylfrenan hylte ðe Wulfric worhte* Chart. Th. 588[11].

sg. acc. *ic þæt hilt þanan feondum ætferede* B. 1668; *Hroðgar maðelode, hylt sceawode, ealde lafe* B. 1687.

pl. nom. acc. *ofer ða byrgenna blicað ða hieltas* Sal. 223; *þa hilt (somod) since fage* B. 1614.

pl. dat. *heard be hiltum* B. 1574: *ac se ord bigde upp to þam hiltum* Hom. Skt. I 12[266].

helt m. n. s. hilt.

sg. nom. capulus : *helt* Corp. 359.

sg. acc. capulum : ~ Corp. 414; id. WW. 11[44].

hilte f. s. *hilt*.

sg. nom. capulus : *hilte* WW. 142[35].

sg. acc. capulum : *hiltan* Aelfc. Gl. 318[1]; id.: *hilta[n?]* WW. 549[34]; capulo tenens : *oþ þa hiltan* OE. Gl. 1[4945], Hpt. Gl. 519[16].

pl. nom. *swa þæt þa hiltan eodon in to þam innoðe* Judic. 3[22].

capulum : *hilte* WW. 142[15] is, moreover, Acc. to *hilt* f. (ō) if capulum is not a copyist's mistake for capulus.

Compounds. 1. with *hilt* as second member of the compound.

fetel-hilt capulus balteo instructus : a hilt with belt attached.

sg. acc. *he gefeng þa fetel-hilt, hringmæl gebrægd* B. 1563.

fealo-hilte adj. capulo flavo (aureo) instructus, the tawny hilt, having a yellow or golden handle.

sg. nom. *feoll þa to foldan fealohilte swurd* By. 166.

wreoðen-hilt = *wriþen* adj. torto capulo instructus: with twisted hilt.

þæt sweord . . . wreoðen-hilt and wyrmfah B. 1698; s. Part I under sweord.

gehiltu n. pl. capulus : hilt.

pl. dat. *sweord be gehiltum* Gen. 2905. Cf. OHG. *ga-hilzi*.

2. *hilte* as first member of the compound.

hilte-cumbor n. an ensign with hilt.

sg. acc. *forgeaf þa Beowulfe bearn Healfdenes . . . hroden hilt[e]-cumbor* B. 1022.

derived:

hilting.

sg. acc. macheram i. gladium : *mece, hiltinge* OE. Gl. 1 [758]; id.: *hiltine* (probably for *hiltinc*) Hpt. Gl. 424 [30] hence Hall's supposition *hiltine* 'a sword'.

hiltian.

hilted pp. capulo instructus : provided with a hilt.

sg. acc. *þæt oft wæpen abæd his mondryhtne, maðm in healle, goldhilted sweord* Ridls. 56 [14].

Meaning. capulus : hilt, handle.

Etymology. To OE. *hilt, helt* n. m. belong MDu. *helt, hilt* m., ON. *hjalt* n. 'sword-hilt'; to OE. *hilte* f. belong OSax. *hilta*, MLG. *hilte*, MDu. *helte, hilte*, OHG. *helza*, MHG. *helze*, f.

OE. *hilt, helt* m. n. are derived from Germ. **helt-iz, -az* a neuter s-stem, while *hilte* f. is from Germ. **hilt-jōn* the origin of which is not clear.

Compare the Romance words: It. *elsa, elso* (from OHG. *helza* showing early borrowing), OFr. *helt* m., *helte* f., MFr. *heut, heu, heute* are probably later borrowings from

ON. *hjalt* n., OE. *hilte* f. Compare also the derived verb *enheldin* (Chanson de Roland) 'to adorn with a hilt'.

The masc. form *hilt* remained in ME., cf. Laym. 1559, dat. *hilte*, Gawain 1594 *hult*. In early NE. arose a very favorite expression "*by these hilts*" Henry IV — 2, IV, 230 and later in Byron 'Don Juan' XI, 57, in general, however, the meaning has remained unchanged to the present day.

Īsern.

Form. *īsern* n. (a).

References. ferrum, gladius.

sg. nom. *sweord sceal on bearme, drihtlic isern* Gn. C. 26; *oft mec isern scod sare on sidan* Ridls. 72[14]; *siþþan, mec isern innanweardne brun bennade* Ridls. 93[15].

sg. gen. *isernes dæl* Ridls. 59[9].

sg. dat. *on wædle wrace and on iserne* Ps. 106[9]; id.: Ep. Al. 166[735]; *buton ænigre are sceawunge ætgædere mid iserne and lige fornumene wæron* Bd. 1, 15, 52 32; *and ealle þe he mihte mid isene (iserne) and fyres lyge he fornam* Bd. 3, 17, 204 14.

sg. instr. *ic eom anhaga iserne wund, bille gebennad* Ridls. 6[1].

sg. acc. *swa se læce hyd his isern* (= knife) Past. 185[25].

Compounds.

īsern-byrne f. s. byrne.

īsern-here m. exercitus loricatus : armed host.

pl. dat. *æfter oðrum isernhergum* Exod. 348.

īsern-scūr f. iron shower, shower of missiles.

sg. gen. *þone þe oft gebad isern-scure* B. 3116.

īsern adj. ferreus : of iron. S. B. T. and Greins Sprachschatz II, p. 147.

Īsen.

Form. *īsen* n. (a).

References. ferrum.

sg. nom. *þa wæs se ofen onhæted, isen eall ðurhgleded* Dan. 244.

īsen adj. ferreus. S. B. T. and Grein u. *īsern*.

Īren.

Form. *īren* n. (a).

References. ferreum, gladius.

sg. nom. *ðæt þæt swurd þurh-wod wrætlicne wyrm, dryhtlic iren* B. 892; *æghwylc gecwæð þæt him heardra nan hrinan wolde iren ær-god* B. 989; *þæt-ðe gar nymeð . . . Hreþles eaferan, adl oþðe iren ealdor ðinne* B. 1848; *guð bill geswac nacod æt niðe, iren ær-god* B. 2586.

sg. gen. *licgað me ymbutan heardes irenes hate geslægene grindlas greate* Gen. 383.

sg. acc. *meaht ðu . . . mece gecnawan, dyre iren* B. 2050; *lætað wæpnes spor, iren ecgheard eadorgeard sceoran* An. 1181; *hio abiteð iren mid ome* Sal. 300; *(he) heht his sweord niman, leoflic iren* B. 1809.

sg. instr. *he wære mid irne eall ymbfangen* Sat. 518.

pl. gen. *þone syn-scaðan ænig ofer eorþan irenna cyst, guð-billa nan gretan nolde* B. 802; *þæt him irenna ecge mihton helpan æt hilde* B. 2683; *hine irenna ecga fornamon* B. 2828; *sealde his hyrsted sweord, irena cyst ombiht-þegne* B. 673, 1697; *sio æt hilde gebad ofer borda gebræc bite irena* B. 2259.

Compounds.

īren-bend m. an iron fetter.

nom. pl. *licgað me ymbe iren-bendas* Gen. 371.

pl. instr. *wæs þæt beorhte bold tobrocen swiðe eal inneweard iren-bendum fæst* B. 998.

īren-byrne f. s. byrne.

īren-þrēat m. a mailed band.

sg. nom. *wæs se iren-þreat wæpnum gewurþad* B. 330.

hring īren s. hring.

īren adj. ferreus.

sg. nom. *ecg wæs iren* B. 1459, 2778.

pl. instr. *(draca) of blacere liðran irenum aplum* Sal. 28; *monig atol deor irenum hornum* Sal. 469.

īren-heard adj. hard as iron.

sg. nom. *eofer iren-heard* B. 1112.

Meaning. Ferrum, gladius: iron, sword. Originally the material of which the sword blade was made, it became finally a term applied to the entire sword, and was so used in the OE. poetry. Cf. *æsć* 'spear'.

Etymology. The Germ. word for iron is either one of the usual borrowings from the Celtic or a borrowing of meaning only, which has extended to all of the Germ. dialects. It appears in three different forms (s. Pauls Grdr., 325) cf. Goth. *eisarn*, OSax., OHG. *īsarn*, *īsan* (Goth. **eisan*), MHG. *īsern, īsen*, NHG. *Eisen*, ON. *īsarn*, *járn*, *jarn* (Goth. *eizan*), Dan., Swed. *jern*, Du. *yser*, *ijzer* (MHG. *īsern*, *īsen*), OE. *īsern*, *īsen*, *īren*. According to Stokes (Fick, Vgl. Wb. II, 25) the OE. forms are probably borrowed from Gall. *eisarno* < Urcelt. **eisarno*, *eiserno*, OIr. *īarn*. Thurneysen (Kelto-Rom. p. 36) sets, however, an *īsarno* for the Celt. ground form (cf. Johnson, Bezz. Beitr. 18, 17 ff., Much, Z. f. d. Altertum 42, 164 ff., and Schrader, Real Lex. u. *eisen*). Much endeavors to bring the word into relationship with OI. *iṣirás* 'frisch, blühend, kräftig' to *íṣ-* f. 'Er-

quickung, Kraft' with the original meaning of 'the strong' cf. Dor. ἱαρός 'heilig, kräftig'.

In ME. two forms are extant *iren* Chaucer (C. T. 502), and *ÿsen (isen)* Ayenbete of Inwyt 139[31], the former of which has given NE. *iron*. On the other hand compare the German *Eisen*, which has preserved the second form.

Lāf.

Form. *lāf* f. (ō).

References. 1. reliquiae, residuum, relictus : remnant, remains, legacy.

sg. nom. *þæt is Hreðlan laf, Welandes geweorc* (lorica) B. 454; *standeð me her on eaxelum Aelfheres laf* Wald. 2[18].

sg. gen. *bið him yrfeweard ealdre lafe* Ph. 376; *se wæs ordfruma earmre lafe* Dan. 152.

sg. dat. *þæs heriges ham eft ne com ealles ungrundes ænig to lafe* Exod. 508; *he ys ana to lafe* Prs. Gen. XLII[38]; *þæt þær ne wearð furðon an to lafe on eallum Egipta lande* Prs. Exod. X[19]; *to lafe* An. 1081.

sg. acc. or pl. *geond Israela earme lafe* Dan. 80; *agaef him þa his leoda lafe* Dan. 453; *þonne min hlaford wile lafe þicgan þara he of life het wæl-cræfte awrecan* Ridls. 91[10]; *bana lafe ascan* Ph. 575.

nom. pl. *on him gladiað gomelra lafe heard ond hring, mæl* B. 2036.

2. gladius : sword.

sg. nom. *ne his mæge[ne]s laf gewac æt wige* B. 2628; *gomel swyrd geteah, þæt wæs Eanmundes laf* B. 2611; *nu eom wraþra laf, fyres and feole* Ridls. 71[3].

sg. acc. *þa he þone cniht genam . . ., folccuð geteag ealde lafe (ecg grymetode)* Exod. 408; *þær genehost brægd eorl*

Beowulfes ealde lafe B. 795; *ond þu Unferð læt ealde lafe, wrætlic wæg-sweord wid-cuðne man heard-ecg habban* B. 1488; *sweord ær gebræd god guð-cyning gomele lafe* B. 2563; *Hroðgar maðelode, hylt sceawode, ealde lafe* B. 1688; *het ða eorla hleo in gefetian Hreðles lafe, golde gegyrede* B. 2191.

pl. nom. *hine irenna ecga fornamon, hearde heaðo-scearde homera lafe* B. 2829; *mec hnossiað homera lafe heard ecg heoroscearp* Ridls. 6[7]; *þæt him fela laf[e] frecne nemeahton scur-heard sceþðan* B. 1032.

pl. instr. *heowon heaðo-linda hamora lafum eaforan ead weardes* Aeðelst. 6.

For compounds with *lāf* s. Grein, Sprachschatz, p. 152.

Etymology. Cognates to OE. *lāf* are: OHG. *leiba, leipa* f., Goth. *laiba* f. 'Überbleibsel, remnant, remainder', OFrs. *lāwe*, OSax. *lēba*, ON. *leif*. Formed on the pret. stem of the verb which appears in Goth. as *leiban* in *bi-leiban*, OHG. *bi-līban*, OE. *be-līfan*, from a Germ. form such as **laibō-*. To an Idg. rt. **leip-* 'to smear, to adhere, to stick' (Fick, Vgl. Wb. 121), which Wood (Jour. of Germ. Phil. I, 453 [1897]) supposes had the original meaning 'to flow'. Cf. OI. *limpáti* 'smeared', Gr. λῐπαρής 'anhaltend, beharrlich' (Uhlenbeck, Ai. Wb. 262), and OSlav. *lĭpnąti*. Lit. *lipti* 'to remain stuck, to adhere'.

Lēoma.

Form. *lēoma* m. (an).

References. 1. lumen, splendor : gleam, light. For examples s. B. T. Dic. and Grein, Sprachschatz II, p. 178.

2. gladius : sword-blade, sword, a poetical term.

sg. nom. *lixte se leoma* B. 1570.

Compounds. *lēoma* as second member of the compound.

beadu-lēoma m. ensis : sword.

sg. nom. *þæt se beado-leoma bitan nolde* B. 1523.

hilde-lēoma m. gladius : sword.

sg. acc. *þonne him Hun Lafing hilde-leoman, billa selest, on bearme dyde* B. 1143.

pl. nom. *wide sprungon hilde-leoman* (flames from the dragon's mouth) B. 2583.

sweord-lēoma m. ensium corruscatio : the gleam of swords.

sg. nom. *swurd-leoma stod swylce eal Finns-buruh fyrenu wære* Finn. 35.

Meaning. A kenning for sword chiefly found in Beowulf. The original meaning was that of 'light-beam, a shining light'.

Etymology. *lēoma* stands in Ablaut to Goth. *lauhmuni (lauhmōni)* f. 'lightning, flame' written either áu or aú (s. under *lauhatjan* Uhlenbeck, Goth. Wb. 89). Cognates to OE. *lēoma* are: ON. *ljóme* and OSax. *liomo* 'beam, light' to which is related Lat. *lūmen*, all belonging to an Idg. rt. **leuk-* 'to shine', to which is related Skt. *lókati* 'erblickt', *locanam* 'Auge, eye'.

Mēċe.

Form. *mēċe, mēche* m. (ja).

References.

sg. nom. framea i. tela : *mece* OE. Gl. 1[891]; mucro : ∾ WW. 33[20]; id. Corp. 1341; machera (gl. gladius [mu-erone]) : ∾ Hpt. Gl. 470[4]; machera : ∾ VPs. 57[5]; *hraþe seoþðan wæs æfter mund-gripe mece geþinged* B. 1938.

sg. gen. *bill forscrifeð, meces mærðo* Sal. 163; *sumum meces ecg on meodu bence yrrum ealowosan ealdor oþþringeð* Wy. 48; *nales wordum log meces ecge* B. 1812; *he on mer-*

genne meces ecgum getan wolde B. 2939; *meces ecgum* B. 2614; *oððe gripe meces* B. 1765.

sg. dat. romphea versatili i. gladio, i. mobili vel volubili : *eþwiltum*, *mid awendenlicum mece* OE. Gl. 1[1151]; romphæâ (gl. gladio) versatili (gl. vel volubili. mobili. ancipiti. utrâque parte acutus): marg. *eþwiltum oþþe mid awendenlicum mece* Hpt. Gl. 433[27]; machera i. mucrone : *mece* OE. Gl. 1[2739]; mucrone : ~ WW. 440[28]; *sloh ða wundenlocc þone feondsceaðan fagum mece* Jud. 104.

sg. acc. frameam : *meche* Cant. Ps. 16[13]; macheram i. gladium : *mece*, *hiltinge* OE. Gl. 1[758]; macheram : mece OE. Gl. 18[40]; id. WW. 440[27]; *meaht ðu, min wine, mece gecnawan þone þin fæder to gefeohte bær* B. 2047; *þonne he gewyrceð to wera hilde helm . . . scirne mece oððe scyldes rond* Crä. 65; *ne mihte he gehealdan heardne mece* By. 167; *þa hwile þe he wæpen mæge habban and healdan, heardne mece, gar, and god swurd* By. 236; *mægð scearpne mece . . . of sceaðe abræd* Jud. 78; *let se hearda Higelaces þegn brad(n)e mece, eald sweord eotenisc, entiscne helm . . . brecan ofer bord-weal* B. 2978.

sg. instr. *mid mece* Exod. 413; *ne murn ðu for ði mece* Wald. 1[24]; *mid ði mece* Wald. 2[6]; *alde mece* Exod. 494.

pl. gen. *meca gehwane* B. 2685; *mid meca ecgum* Boet. 9[29]; *hreman neðorfte meca gemanan* Aeðelst. 40.

pl. dat. *mecum gemetað* Wald. 2[24]; *on mergenne mecum wunde be yrð-lafe uppe lægon* B. 565; *mecum mylenscearpum* Aeðelst. 24.

Compounds. With *mēće* as second member of the compound.

beadu-mēće m. battle-sword.

pl. nom. *þæt hine syðþan no brond ne beado-mecas bitan ne-meahton* B. 1454.

hæft-mēče m. ensis capulo praeditus: sword with hilt.

sg. dat. *wæs þæm hæft-mece Hrunting nama* B. 1457.

hilde-mēče m. battle sword.

pl. nom. *ond Hear[dr]ede hilde-meceas under bord-hreoðan to bonan wurdon* B. 2202.

sige-mēče m. victorious sword.

acc. *swapeð sige-mēce mid þære swiðran hond* Cri. 1531.

Meaning. a long two-edged sword.

Etymology. Although tracea blein most of the Germ. dialects, the origin of the word is not clear, the contested point being that of borrowing — namely whether the Germ. form· is to be regarded as a loan word from Finnish *miekka*, or the Slav. and Finn. words as loan words from the Germ.

Bremer (PBB. XI, 4ff.) regards Goth. *mēkeis* recorded only in the Acc. form *mēki* (Eph. VI), as a possible loan word from the Finn., giving as reasons the skillfulness of the Finns at that time in the making of weapons; the fact that in Idg. no related word has as yet been found; the appearance of the word *mičĭ* as Finn. loan word in Slavic; and finally the various wanderings, which the word appears to have made as loan word in the various Germ. dialects. He cites here as example for the latter OE. *mēče*, which according to the laws of sound change must be derived from **mōki* rather than from **māki*, which would have given *mǣče*, and when compared to Goth. *mēkeis*, ON. *mǣkir*, OSax., *māki* can only be explained as Stammabstufung *ē* : *ō*, or as Goth. loan word borrowed before the emigration to England. Uhlenbeck explains the *ē* of OE. *mēče*, however, as an Anglian or Kent. form for WS. *ǣ*, which does away with the theory of Goth. borrowing for the OE.

Furthermore it is by no means certain, as Bremer states, that the Slav. *mĭčĭ* is a Finn. loan word, on the contrary it is much more probable that both *miekka* and *mĭčĭ* are very early Germ. loan words in Finn. and Slav. Of this opinion is Miklosich (D. W. Ak. XVI, 112[b], 1867), who treats OSlav. *mĭčĭ* as Germ. in origin; Kluge follows Mik. (Pauls Grund.[2] I, 361), as does Uhlenbeck (Goth. Wb.) giving Finn. *miekka* and OSlav. *mĭcĭ* as Germ. loan words. Schrader (Sprachvgl. u. Urgesch. 324) speaks against a Finn. origin for the word, and Thomsen (Got. Sprogklasses Indflyd. på den finske 43, 134) gives *miekka* as loan word from Goth. *mēkeis*, which together with *niekla*, *neula*, *nål* (Goth. *nēþla*) shows very old borrowing, all later Goth. loan words with *ē*, ON., OHG. *ā*, appearing in Finn. as *aa* (*ā*). Hirt (PBB. 23[341]) derives OSlav. *mĭčĭ* from the Goth., Goth. *ē* becoming *ĭ* in Slav. Cf. further Liv. *møk*, Lap. *miekke*, and Krim Goth. *mycha*, all meaning 'sword, knife'.

The root is uncertain, s. Fick, Vgl. Wb. I, 511. Graßmann, K. Z. XII, 166.

-Mǣl.

Form. *mǣl* n. (a).

References. 1. measure, time, point of time, occasion.

2. mark, token, ornament.

See B. T. and Grein, Sprachschatz II, p. 221.

3. sword (*-mǣl* in compound, and only used poetically).

brogden-, *brōden-mǣl* n. inlaid sword.

sg. nom. *sweord ær gemealt, forbarn broden-mæl* B. 1616; *þæt hildebil forbarn, brogden-mæl* B. 1667; *heardecg cwacaþ, beofaþ brogden-mæl* El. 758.

grǣg-mǣl adj. grey-colored.

sg. nom. *sweord Biowulfes gomol ond græg-mæl* B. 2682.

hring-mǣl adj. adorned with rings.

sg. acc. *he gefeng þa fetel-hilt, hring-mæl gebrægd* B. 1564.

scēaden-mǣl adj. with divided (branching) ornaments or patterns.

sg. nom. *þæt hit sceaden-mæl scyran moste* B. 1939.

wunden-mǣl adj. a sword with twisted ornaments, damascened.

sg. nom. *wearp ða wunden-mæl wrættum gebunden yrre oretta* B. 1531.

— ***mǣled*** adj.

hring-mǣled adj. adorned with rings.

pl. acc. *handum brugdon hæleð of scæðum hringmæled sweord, ecgum dihtig* Gen. 1992.

scīr-mǣled adj. with bright ornaments.

pl. acc. *mundum brugdon scealcas of sceaðum scirmæled swyrd* Jud. 230.

Etymology. Identical with OHG., MHG. *māl* 'Zeitpunkt', Goth. *mēl* 'time', which is connected with the Idg. root **mē̆* 'to measure', Lat. *mētīri* (s. Kluge, Etym. Wb., p. 257). The above words are a poetic kenning for 'sword', *-mǣl* being understood first as 'mark, token, ornament', then as 'sword with such ornaments'. The words are used as substantives or adjectives.

Ord.

Form. *ord* m. (a).

References. 1. cuspis, mucro: point of sword or other weapon, also used for the entire sword.

sg. nom. mucro: *swurdes ord oððe oðres wæpnes* Aelfc. Gl. 318[2]; mucro: *swerdes ord, vel oþres wæpnes* WW. 549[35];

mucro : *swurd oððe* ~ Aelfc. Gr. 35[2]; mucro : *swurdes* ~ WW. 142[16]; mucro : *ælces wæpnes* ~ WW. 142[36]; *þy læs se attres ord in gebuge under banlocan* Cri. 768; *oð-þæt wordes ord breosthord þurhbræc* B. 2791; *him æt heortan stod ætterne ord* By. 146; *ord in gewod* By. 157; *me sceal wæpen niman, ord and iren* By. 253; *ecg sceal on sweorde and ord spere* Gn. (Ex.) 204; *seaxes ord* Ridls. 61[12]; *and ord somod þingum geþydan* Ridls. 61[13]; *se ord bigde upp to þam hiltum* Hom. Skt. I, 12[226].

sg. acc. *lætað gares ord . . . in gedufan in fæges ferð* An. 1330; *þurh attres ord* Jul. 471.

sg. dat. instr. *mid gares orde* Gen. 1522; *ic aglæcan orde geræhte* B. 556; *hwa þær mid orde ærost mihte on fægean men feorh gewinnan* By. 124; *he mid orde anne geræhte flotan on þam folce* By. 226; *of sidan seaxes orde* Ridls. 77[6].

pl. gen. *hafað tungena gehwylc XX orda, hafað orda gehwylc engles snytro* Sal. 231—232.

pl. acc. *wið ord ond wið ecge* B. 1549; *hi willað eow to gafole garas syllan, ættrynne ord and ealde swurd* By. 47; *bord ord onfeng* By. 110; *æt garþræce berað bord and ord* El. 1186; *Hit is mycel nēd-þearf ðæt . . . mid irenum þislum and ordum hic man slea* Bl. Hom. 189[30]; *gara ordum* An. 32; *to þam orlege ordum and bordum* An. 1205, El. 235; *under tungla getrumum twigena ordum* Sal. 142; *bitrum ordum* Ridls. 18[8]; *ordum ic steppe in grene græs* Ridls. 16[5].

2. initium : source, beginning.

sg. nom. *þa word acwæð ord moncynnes* Gen. 1111; *oð þæt wuldortorht dæges þriddan up ofer deop wæter ord aræmde* Gen 2876.

For further references cf. B. T. and Grein, Sprachschatz II, p. 356.

3. acies, frons exercitus : van, front.

sg. gen. *hæfde wigsigor Elimitarna ordes wisa, weold wælstowe* Gen. 2004.

sg. dat. *symle ic him on feðan beforan wolde, ana on orde* B. 2498.

sg. acc. *siþþan hy forwræcon Wicinga cynn and Ingeldes ord forbigdan* Wid. 48.

For further references cf. B. T. and Grein.

4. nobilissimus, princeps : chief, prince.

sg. nom. *wile up heonan eard gestigan æþelinga ord mid þas engla gedryht* Cri. 515; *hi þær Pantan stream mid prasse bestodon, Eastseaxena ord and se æschere* By. 69.

For further references cf. as above.

Compounds. *ord* as first member of the compound.

ord[1].

ord-bona m. murderer.

sg. acc. *ordbanan Abeles* (Cain) Gen. 1097.

ord-stapu f. ingressus cuspidum : prick, wound.

pl. nom. *gif me ordstæpe egle wæron* Ridls. 72[17].

ord[4].

ord-fruma m. princeps : chief.

sg. nom. *wæs min fæder folcum gecyþed, æþele ordfruma Ecgþeon haten* B. 263; *se wæs ordfruma earmre lafe* Dan. 152.

[For further references, and for

ord-fruma auctor, creator : originator, creator s. Grein, Sprachschatz II, 357.]

ord-wiga m. summus vel praefectus militum : chief.

sg. voc. *Aetlan ordwyga!* Wald. 1[6].

Names.

Cf. names of persons *Ordlāf*, *Ordgār*, *Ordnōð*, *Ordulf*, *Ordhelm*, etc.

S. *orric esden* and *ord* for *ordrǣd*, *ordric* G. B. 496 (AD. 858).

Etymology. Cognate to OSax., OFrs. *ord*, OHG., MHG. *ort*, ON. *oddr* 'a point, corner'. The Goth. form must have been **uzds*, not recorded. Further etym. is not clear. Cf. Grimm, D. Wb. under *ort*.

Scēað.

Forms. *scēað*, *scǣð*, *scęð* f. (jō).

For the various forms s. Bülbring, Lautlehre §§ 167, 293 and 315.

References.

sg. nom. vagina : *scæð* Aelfc. Gl. 318[8] [MS. F. *sceð*, J. *sceað*]; vagina : *sceað* WW. 142[20]; item 332[37]; clasendis : *sweordes* ∾ WW. 140[35].

sg. dat. *mægð scearpne mece . . . of sceaðe abræd* Jud. 78; *sweord of scæðe atugon* Ps. Th. 36[14]; *of sceaðe* Cant. Ps. 36[14]; *þa Byrhtnoð bræd bill of sceðe* By. 162.

pl. dat. *handum brugdon hæleð of scæðum hringmæled sweord* Gen. 1992; *mundum brugdon scealcas of sceaðum scirmæled swyrd* Jud. 230.

Meaning. vagina, clasendis : the sword scabbard, sheath.

Etymology. Cognate forms to OE. *scēað*, *scǣð*, ME. *schethe* (Wycl. John XVIII 2), NE. *sheath* are: OHG. *sceida*, MHG., NHG. *scheide* 'sheath', OSax. *scēðja*, *scēdja*, ON. *skeiðer* (pl.) 'sheath', Dan. *skede*, Swed. *skida* 'husk, pod', Du. *scheede*. All from a Germ. type **skaiðō-*, **skaiðjō*, cf. Goth. *skaidan* 'to separate', from an Idg. rt. with *t*. In Idg. **skhait-* is found together with **skhaid-* 'spalten, trennen, split, separate'. Here in all probability

the media of the end syllable has developed from the corresponding tenuis under conditions as yet not completely explained (cf. Brugm. Grdr. I², p. 630).

From **skhaid-*, **skhid-* are derived Lat. *scindo*, Gr. σχίζω 'spalte', Lit. *skëdžu* 'scheide', OI. *chinád-mi*. From **skhait-*: Goth. *skaidan*, OE. *scēadan*, OHG. *skeidan* accented on the end syllable, while OE. *scǣþ* is derived from a form with accent on the vowel of the stem — both forms appearing in OSax. side by side *scēðja* and *scēdja*. From the derivation it is evident that the meaning is 'a separating wall' i. e. that which separates and protects the body of the warrior from the sword.

Scenn (?).

A single reference from Beowulf 1694 in the dat. plur. *swa wæs on þæm scennum sciran goldes þurh run-stafas rihte gemearcod.*

The nom. sg. is probably *scenn* or *scenne.*

Neither Etymology nor Meaning is clear, but *scenn* in the passage above quoted refers most likely to a plate of metal on the handle of a sword.

Seax.

Forms. *seax*, *sex*, *sæx* n. (a). (S. Sievers Gramm. § 108²).

References. 1. culter : knife.

sg. nom. culter : *saex* WW. 16³¹ = Corp. 625.; id.: *seax oððe scyrseax* WW. 366³⁰; cultellus : *sex* Aelfc. Gl. 315¹⁶ = WW. 548⁷; id.: *seax* WW. 273²; id.: *sex* Benet. c. LV, p. 93⁹; id.: *seax* R. Ben. c. LV, p. 92³.

sg. dat. *ne he his beard mid seaxe ne scear* Mart. 100⁸.

sg. instr. *se þe hæleþa bearn secgas searoþoncle seaxe delfað* Ridls. 41[97].

sg. acc. *he gelæhte þa his sex* Hom. Skt. II, 31[69]; *and hyt his seax and hwæt* Past. 187[5]; *geteah þeah his seax* Bl. Hom. 215[6].

2. machaera : sword.

sg. nom. *þa nyste he færinga hwær þæt seax com* Bl. Hom. 223[17]; *sæt smið, sloh seax lytel iserna wund swiðe* M. C. 21.

sg. gen. *swylce hit seaxes ecg scearp þurhwode* Cri. 1141; *heard mec siþþan snað seaxes ecg sindrum begrunden* Ridls. 27[6]; *hu mec seaxes ord and seo swiþre hond . . . þingum geþydan* Ridls. 61[12]; *siþþan he me of sidan seaxes orde hyd aryþeð* Ridls. 77[6].

sg. instr. *(heo) hyre seax[e] geteah* B. 1545.

sg. acc. *nim þonne þæt seax, ado on wætan* M. C. 48.

Compounds. *seax* as second member of the compound.

blōd-seax n. lancet.

sg. nom. flebotoma : *blodsaex* Corp. 896; fletoma : *blodseax* WW. 400[11]; flebotomus : *blodsex* WW. 117[38].

sg. dat. flebotomo : *blodseaxe* WW. 400[10]; id.: *blodseax* (nom. form) WW. 494[11].

sg. acc. flebotomum : *blodsex* WW. 240[17]; id.: *blodseax*, *oððe ædder-seax*: Graece namque fleps vena, tomum vero incisio nominatur WW. 410[10]; fledomum (phlebotomum) : *blodsæx* Leid. Gl. 110, Glogger 54, 7, p. 78; Corp. 896.

hand-seax n. dagger.

sg. nom. sica : *litel swurd oððe handsex* WW. 332[35]

= Aelfc. Gl. 318[2]; sica : *lutel* (*swerd*, uel *han*)*d sex* WW. 549[37].

sg. acc. *hæfde he and wæg mid hine twiecge hand-seax geættred* Bd. 2, 9, p. 122; *aerest his kyne-hlaforde an hand-secs* Chart. Th. 501[8]; *and Wulfstane an hand-secs on þrim pundan* Chart. Th. 502[16]; *and he gean his cyne-hlaforde an handsex, and þærae lecge is hundeahtati mancussa goldæs* Chart. Th. 527[8].

pl. acc. *hæfdon handseax on heora handum* Bd. 5, 13, p. 440.

hype(hup)-seax n. hip-knife, short sword.

sg. nom. pugio, vel clunabulum : *lytel sweord*, vel *hypesex* WW. 143[2].

sg. acc. *þonne he gewyrceð to wera hilde helm oþþe hupseax* Crä. 64.

læce-seax n. surgical knife.

sg. acc. *hyt þonne his læce-seax under his claðum* Past. 187[25].

nægel-seax n. nail-knife.

novaculum : *næglsex* WW. 142[23]; novacula : *næglsex* WW. 336[28].

mete-seax n. knife, dagger.

pl. dat. *and hie ne mid heora metseacsum ofsticedon inne on heora gemotærne* Or. 5, 12, 244, 18.

sćear-sex n. a rasor.

rasorium : *scearsex* WW. 142[22]; novacula : *scærsaex* VPs. 51[4]; machera acuta : *scyrseax scearp* Bl. Gl. 56[5].

þēoh-seax n. — thigh knife, a short sword carried on the thigh.

semispatium (for semispatha) : *þeoh-saex* Corp. 1832; senspatium : *þeohseax* WW. 532[6]; cf. also Ps. Th. 44[4] *gyrd þin sweord ofer þin þeoh.*

wæl-seax slaughter sword, war knife, dagger.

sg. inst. *þa-gen sylf cyning wællseax[e] gebræd* B. 2703.

Flurnamen.

Seax in Flurnamen has the meaning of Lat. *saxum* not Germ. *knife*.

Cf. *ærest on seaxea seað of seaxe seaðe on þone holan æsc* G. B. 596 (A. D. 901); *þonon on seaxa brōc* G. B. 1003 (A. D. 957). See Middendorff p. 116.

Meaning. 1. machaera : a short one-edged sword.

2. culter, cultellus : a knife.

Etymology. The term *seax* is Germ. with the meaning 'sword' or 'knife'. Cognates are: OHG., MHG. *sahs* 'a short knifelike sword'; in NHG. it appears in the compound *Messer* < OHG. *maz-*, *mezzi-sahs,* OFrs. *sax*, ON. *sax*, 'a short sword', in Swed., Dan. *sax*, which in the sg. refers to 'a large carving knife', in the pl. to 'scissors'. Radically related to Lat. *saxum* 'a stone, a sharp edged cliff' from Idg. **saksa-* m. 'Schärfe (Stein), Eisenspitze eines Geschosses, Schneide des Pfeils' etc. (Fick, Vgl. Wb. I, 560), to the rt. **sek : sok* 'to cut'. Found also in Lat. *secāre*, *securis*, *sica*, etc.

Related are also the following words in Slav. (cf. Kuhns Z. 16[207], Hpt. Z. 6[490]): — Lith. *sýkis* 'blow', OSlav. *sěšti* 'to strike', *sěkyra* 'axe', *sěčivo* (Mikl. 974), Serv. *sjèkiva* 'axe', NSlav. *sekera* 'axe', cf. Lat. *sica*. See Solmsen Kuhns Z. 34[1 f.], Brugmann Grundr.[2] I, p. 504.

For relationship to OCSlav. *kosa* 'sickle' (rt. *kes-*), OI. *ças-* 'to cut' cf. J. Schmidt (K. Z. XXV, p. 127).

Secǧ.

Form. *secǧ* f. (jō).

References.

sg. acc. *ac wit on niht sculon secge ofersittan* B. 684.

pl. instr. *secgum ofslegene him on swaðe feollon æðelinga bearn* Gen. 2001.

Meaning. ensis : sword.

Compounds.

seċġ-plega m. battle.

dat. *æt þam secgplegan* An. 1353.

Etymology. *Seċġ* is derived from the same root as OE. *sage*, *sagu*, Engl. *saw*, OHG. *sĕga*, *saga*, MHG. *sĕge*, *sage*, NHG. *Säge*, Du. *zaag*, ON. *sǫg*, Swed. *såg* 'a saw' from Germ. **sagō* f. (ō), while *seċġ* is from **sagjō* f. (jō) with i-Umlaut. Both belong to the Germ. base *sag-* with accent on the end syllable, from the stem accented form of which, *sáh-*, is derived OE. *seax*, OHG. *sahs* both forms belonging to the Idg. root **sek-* : *sok-* 'to cut'.

In the NE. the f. form with the meaning sword has disappeared, the masc. only being retained meaning 'rushes, sedge (sword-like grass)'.

Sweord.

Forms. *sweord*, *swurd*, *swyrd*, *swerd*, *swurð*, *sword* n. (a).

gen. pl. *sweorda* once *swordana* (Rush. MS.).

nom. acc. pl. *sweord*, *swiord* (Cant. Ps.), *swurd*, *swyrd*, once *suordas* (Lind.), once *sworde* (Rush), and *suerde* Chart. Th. 505^{20}, 512^{19} etc.

References.

sg. nom. gladius : *sweord* VPs. 36^{15}, 43^{7}, 58^{8}; VHy. 7^{51}, 7^{83}; gladius, machaera, spata, framea: *swurd* (MS. F. swyrd) Aelfc. Gl. 317^{18}; id. uel pugio : *sweord* WW. 142^{7}; mucro : *swurd oððe ord* Aelfc. Gr. 35^{1}; sica : *litel swurd oððe hand-sex* [MS. W. *hondsex,* MS. F. *swyrd*]

Aelfc. Gl. 318[2]; sica : *litel sweord* WW 142[14]; ensis : *swurd* Aelfc. Gr. 55[10]; *hiltleas sweord* WW. 142[34]; machera: *anecge sweord* WW. 142[37]; pugio, uel clunabulum : *lytel sweord uel hype-sex* WW. 143[1]; framea : *sweord oððe ætgare* WW. 404[15]; gladius : *sweord* Cant. Ps. 43[7], Cant. Hy. 6[42]; machera : *sweord* Cant. Hy. 56[5]; *min swyrd sceal þinne þone fægran lichaman eall to styccan forcyrfan* Homl. Ass. XV[107]; gladius : *sweord* Cant. Ps. 36[15]; ~ ib. 58[8]; ~ ib. VPs. 36[15], Cant. Hy. 4[9]; *ac þæt swurd ne mihte* Homl. Sk. I, 12[212]; *þæt swurd læg þar* Homl. Sk. I, 19[105]; *þæt scearpe swurd* Homl. Sk. I, 19[185]; *þæt swurd þurh-wod wrætlicne wyrm* B. 890; *sweord swate fah* B. 1286; *sweord wæs swatig* B. 1569; *þæt sweord ongan . . . wanian* B. 1605; *sweord ær gemealt* B. 1615; *hwam þæt sweord geworht wære* B. 1696; *þenden þis sweord þolað* B. 2499; *nu sceall . . . heard sweord ymb hord wigan* B. 2509; *urum sceal sweord ond helm . . . bam gemæne* B. 2659; *ðæt sweord gedeaf fah ond fæted* B. 2700; *þa wæs on healle heard-ecg togen, sweord ofer setlum* B. 1289; *feoll þa to foldan fealohilte swurd* By. 166; *is him on welerum wrað sweord ond scearp* Ps. 58[7].

sg. gen. gladii : *sweordes* VPs. 62[11]; gladii ejus : *sweordes his* VPs. 88[44]; *mid swurdes ecge* Homl. Skt. II, 25[415]; id. 25[503]; id. Prs. Exod. 27[13]; id. Homl. Skt. I, 18[408]; mucro : *swurdes ord* WW. 142[16]; mucro : *swerdes ord*, uel *oþres wæpnes* WW. 549[35]; gladii : *swurdes* Corp. Gosp. Lk. XXI[24] (other readings Camb. MS. *sweordes*, Lind. *suordes*, Rush. pl. *swordana*); *on sweordes had* B. 2193; *mid sweordes ecge* Gen. 2857; *sweordes ecg* B. 1106; id. An. 1132; *fultum þu him afyrdest fagan sweordes* Ps. 88[36]; *sweordes swengum* B. 2386; *under sweordes hand* Ps. 62[8]; *ond ic gean into þære stowe for uncer begra saule . . . and þæs swurdes mid þam sylfrenan hylte* Chart. Th. 558[10]; *ond ic gean minon*

feder . . . þæs seolferhiltan swurdes þe Ulfcytel ahte Chart. Th. 559[14]; *ond ic gean Eadmunde . . . þæs swurdes mid þam pyttedan hiltan* Chart. Th. 559[22]; *ond mines swyrdes mid fetele* Chart. Th. 516[27]; *and he gean Aelfrið . . . . anæs swurdaes* Chart. Th. 527[30].

sg. dat. mucrone : *sweorde* WW. 440[18]; gladio : ~ Cant. Ps. 43[4]; id. 44[4]; id. 143[10]; *mid his godcunde sweorde* Mart. 50[7]; in gladio : *in sweorde* VPs. 77[62]; id. 77[64]; id. 43[4], de gladio : *of sweorde* VPs. 143[10]; gladio meo : *sweorde minum* VHy. 5[15]; stricta mac(ha)era : *getogone sueorde* Corp. 1927; *mid his swurde* Homl. Skt. II, 25[281]; *mid atogenum swurde* Homl. Skt. II 25[583]; *mid swurde* Prs. Exod. 22[23]; *he ne slog mid his sweorde* Past. 199[5]; *mid ðæm sweorde* Past. 199[6]; *mid heardum* ~ Homl. Skt. I, 2[368]; *mid cwealm-bærum swurde* Homl. Skt. I, 7[244]; *hi sceoldan þa under-hingan nacodum* ~ Homl. Skt. I, 5[28]; *mid* ~ Homl. Skt. I, 9[126]; *mid þam* ~ Homl. Skt. I, 12[222—225]; *mid heofonlicum* ~ Homl. Skt. 18[406]; *from ðæm arleasan sweorde* VPs. 16[13]; a framea : *from* ~ VPs. 21[21]; *mid* ~ Bl. Homl. 47[14]; *gebrægd ða his sweorde* Bl. Homl. 223[7]; gladio : *sweorde* Cant. Ps. 77[62], [64]; *mid atogenum swurde* Homl. Ass. XVIII[284]; *of hwiten* ~ Homl. Ass. XV[184]; framea : *sweorde* Cant. Ps. 9[7]; id. : *sweorde* Cant. Ps. 21[21]; *mid his sweorde* Or. 5, 2, 216[24]; *þa heora tungan teoð teonan gehwylce sweorde efenscearpe* Ps. 63[3]; *sealde þa his swæs folc sweorde under ecge* Ps. 77[62]; *on guman sweorde* Gn. (Ex.) 126; *forsọc he ðam swurde* Wald. 1[28]; gladio : *swurde* Gosp. (Corp.) Matt. XXVI[52] (other readings Camb. *sweorde*, Lind. *sword*, Rush. *sweorde*); id. : *swurde* Gosp. Corp. Lk. 22[49] (other readings similar to Matt.).

sg. instr. *mid sweorde* Mart. 58[15]; ib. 218[16]; ib. 196[14]; ib. 108[3]; ib. 128[17]; ib. 86[10]; ib. 96[22]; ib. 168[18];

ib. 208[22], [23]; ib. 222[6]; *mid mine sweorde* Mart. 172[1]; ab eo ipsius gladio amputavi caput: *from him his agnum sweorde ic acearf heafud* VHy. 1[10]; *her lið sweorde geheawen* Jud. 289; *ane sweorde merce gemærde* . . . Wid. 41; *mid þys sweorde* Jud. 89; *forþan ic hine sweorde swebban nelle* B. 679; *þonne ic sweorde drep ferhð-geniðlan* B. 2880; *sweorde ne meahte on ðam aglæcean ænige þinga wunde gewyrcean* B. 2904; *mid sweorde ofsloh* B. 574; *ic him þenode deoran sweorde* B. 561; *leohtan sweorde* B. 2492; *mid sweorde* Exod. 419; id. Boet. 9[31]; *fyrene sweorde* Gen. 947; id. 1575; *ac hine se halga wer gyrde grægan sweorde* Gen. 2865; *ond lifes treo legene sweorde halig healdan* El. 757; *mid his swurde* By. 118; *gyrde hine his swurde* Finn. 13; *mid þy ilcan sweorde* Mart. 116[18].

sg. acc. macheram : *sweord* WW. 440[16], 532[5]; gladium : ~ Cant. Ps. 36[14], 63[4], 75[4], 7[13], 88[44], Cant. Hy. 6[25], 16[8]; id. VPs. 7[13], 36[14], 44[4], 63[4], 75[4]; VHy. 7[80] frameam: *swurd* VPs. 34[3]; gladium : ~ Gosp. Corp. Matt. 26[51, 52] (other readings Camb. *sweord*, Lind. *suord*, Rush. *sweord*); ~ ib. Lk. 22[36] (Rush. *sword*); ~ ib. John 18[10, 11]; id.: *swurde* Corp. Mk. 14[47] (other readings Camb. *sweorde*, H. and R. *sweord*, Lind. *suord*, Rush. *sword*); id.: *swurd* Corp. Matt. 10[34] (Camb. *sweord*, Lind. *ṣuord*, Rush. *sweord*); *ond hæfde fyren sweord in his honda* Mart. 182[15] (in Mart. *sweord* is 5 times recorded); *and gelaehte his agen swurd* Hom. Ass. IX, 304 (in Hom. Ass. *swurd* 8 times recorded); *þa þa he het petrum behydan his swurd* Hom. Skt. II, 162[65] (in Aelfric's Lives of the Saints *swurd* is recorded more than ten times); *and anra gehwylc hæfde sweord ofer his hype* Bl. Hom. 11[18]; *he sylf bar his swurd* Prs. Gen. 22[6, 10]; *þæt ic sweord bere* B. 437 (*sweord* in acc. occurs 12 times in B.); *gomel swyrd geteah* B. 2610; *nam on Ongenðio iren-byrnan*,

heard swyrd hilted B. 2987; *and ic an mine kynelouerd . . . an swerd* Chart. Th. 556[32]; *þa ic selde mine louerd þæt suerd* Chart. Th. 505[27]; in Gen., Jud., Hö., Sal., Cri., Boet., and Ridls. *sweord* occurs 9 times; *þa hwile þe he mid handum healdan mihte bord and brad swurd* By. 15 (in By. *swurd* is found 3 times).

nom. acc. pl. gladii : *swiord* Cant. Ps. 149[6]; gladii ancipites : *sweord twiecge* VPs. 149[6]; gladii : *swurd* Gosp. Corp. Lk. XXII[38] (other readings Camb. *sweord*, Lind. *suordas*, Rush. *sworde*); *þæt hig heora swurd þa abendon* Homl. Ass. XVI[139]; *Sigeferð and Eaha hyra sword getugon* Finn. 17; *handum brugdon hæleð of scæðum hringmæled sweord* Gen. 1992; *þæt we him ða guð-getawa gyldan woldon . . . helmas ond heard sweord* B. 2638; *hi willað eow to gafole garas syllan . . . and ealde swurd* By. 47; *hæfdon swurd nacod* B. 539; *discas lagon ond dyre swyrd* B. 3048; *rum wæs to nimanne londbuendum on ðam laðestan . . . bord ond brad swyrd* Jud. 318; *mundum brugdon scealcas of sceaðum scirmæled swyrd* Jud. 230; *þæt is þonne ærest his hlaforde . . . twa swurd* Chart. Th. 596[10]; *þæt is þ ic geann minum hlaforde . . . twa seolforhilted sweord* Chart. Th. 544[4]; *and twa scearpe swurd settan him to-geanes* Homl. Skt. I, 14[87]; *þæt is erst þat ic an mine louerd tueye suerde fetelsade . . .* Chart. Th. 505[20]; *ond seax swurð* Chart. Th. 527[10]; *ond to suerde so ic best habbe* Chart. Th. 512[19]; *ond þam cinge minne hære-geatwa feower sweord* Chart. Th. 499[29].

gen. pl. *ðonne sweorda gelac sunu Healfdenes efnan wolde* B. 1040; *besæt ða sin-herge sweorda lafe* B. 2936; *þær wearð Ongenðiow ecgum sweorda . . . on bid wrecen* B. 2961; *her Aeðelstan cyning . . . and Edmund æðeling . . . geslogon æt sæcce sweorda ecgum* Aeðelst. 4. *swordana* Rush. Luk. 21[24].

dat. pl. *þæt hig wyllað us mid hyra swurdum ofslean*

Prs. Exod. 5[21]; *ond mid sweordum hi wæron ofslægene* Past. 205[18]; *and het ða æt nextan þa hæðenan cwelleras ingan mid swurdum* Homl. Skt. II, 24[62]; *alege hi mid swurdum ðe lufigendra* Homl. Skt. II, 25[378]; *to þam anþræcum swurdum* Homl. Skt. II, 28[73]; mucronibus : *sweordum* WW. 440[14]; *mid urum swurdum* Homl. Ass. IX[148]; *mid sweordum and mid strengþum* Bl. Homl. 149[36]; *oð se mæsta dæl þæs heriges læg gesæged on ðam sigewonge, sweordum geheawen* Jud. 295; *eðelweardas ealdhettende swyrdum aswefede* Jud. 322; *fyllan folctogan fagum sweordum* Jud. 194; *fagum swyrdum ealde æfðoncan* Jud. 264; *fagum swyrdum* Jud. 302; *hæfdon calfela eotena cynnes sweordum gesæged* B. 884; *fagum sweordum* B. 586; *fife lagon on ðam campstede . . . sweordum aswefede* Aeðelst. 30; *heardum sweordum* Wid. 120; *wæpna ecgum, sweordum aswebban* An. 72; *wæran sacerdas heora sweordum abrotene* Ps. 77[64]; *mid here-geatwum hilde-torhtum, sweordum ond fetelum* Boet. 25[10]; cum gladiis : *mid swurdum* Corp. Matt. 26[55] (other readings: Camb. *sweordum*, H. *sweorden*, Lind. *suordum*, Rush.[1] *swcordum*); cum gladiis : *mid swurdon* Corp. Mk. 14[48] (other readings: Camb. *sweordum*, H. *sweorden*, R. *sweordon*, Lind. *suordum*, Rush.[2] *swordum*); cum gladiis : *mid swurdum* Corp. Lk. 22[52] (other readings as in Matt. 26[55] above).

Compounds. 1. with *sweord* as second member of compound.

āð-sweord f. a sword oath.

gen. *aðswyrde his* Ps. Stev. 104[9].

pl. nom. *bioð abrocene on ba healfe að-sweord eorla* B. 2064.

byrn-sweord n. fiery sword.

sg. acc. *he his byrnsweord getyhþ* Bl. Hom. 109[34].

guð-sweord n. sword.

acc. sg. *het ða in beran . . . guð-sweord geatolic* B. 2154.

māðþum-sweord n. precious sword.

pl. acc. *forgeaf þa Beowulfe bearn Healfdenes . . . mære maðþum-sweord* B. 1023.

māl-swurd n. ornamented sword.

gen. sg. *ond ic geann Aelfwine . . . þæs mal-swurdes ðe Wiðer ahte* Chart. Th. 560[23].

stæf-sweord n. s. *stæf-sweord* p. 196.

wǣg-sweord n. sword with wavy pattern.

acc. sg. *ond þu (h)Unferð læt ealde lafe, wrætlic wæg-sweord* B. 1489.

2. *sweord* as first member of the compound.

sweord-bealo n. sword-hurt : malum gladio illatum.

sg. nom. *Fin eft begeat sweord-bealo sliðen* B. 1147.

sweord-berende. sword-bearing.

pl. nom. *þe aeðelingas sweordberende settan heton* Gen. 1060.

sweord-bite m. sword-cut.

acc. *þurh sweordbite* Jul. 603.

sweord-bora m. sword-bearer, warrior, gladiator.

pugiles : *sweord-boran* WW. 489[26].

sweord-fǣtels m. s. *fǣtels.*

sweord-freca m. warrior.

sg. dat. *þa he þæs wæpnes onlah selran sweord-frecan* B. 1468.

sweord-gifu f. gift of a sword.

sg. nom. *nu sceal sinc-þego ond swyrd-gifu . . . eowrum cynne lufen alicgean* B. 2884.

sweord-gripe m. a sword-stroke.

acc. *þæt hi þurh sweord-gripe sawle forletan* Jul. 488.

sweord-hwīta m. swŏrd-pŏlisher.

sg. dat. *and ic geann Aelfnoðe minon swurdhwitan* Chart. Th. 561[22].

sweord-lēoma m. sword-gleam.

sg. nom. *swurd-leoma stod* Finn. 35.

sweord-geniðla m. warrior.

pl. *fyrdhwate . . . on twa healfe tohtan secaþ, sweord-geniðlan* El. 1180.

sweord-plega m. battle.

sg. dat. *æt ðam sweord-plegan* Wald. 1[13].

sweord-rǣs m. attack of swords, battle.

sg. nom. *sweord-ræs fornam þurh hæðene hand* Ap. 59.

sweord-slęge m. sword-blow.

acc. *þurh sweordslege* Jul. 671.

swyrd-geswing n. battle.

sg. acc. *þæt him swyrdgeswing swiðlic eowdon weras Ebrisce* Jud. 240.

sweord-wīgend m. sword-fighter, warriŏr.

pl. gen. *þeah þe Faraon brohte sweordwigendra side hergas* Exod. 260.

sweord-wund adj. wounded by the sword.

sg. nom. *swatfag and sweordwund secg* (MS. *sec*) *æfter oðrum* Wald. 1[5].

sweord-wyrhta m. sword-smith.

Flurnamen.

Sweord in 'Flurnamen' is identical with *ecg*, *gara*, *ord*, etc.

Sweord-hlincas now *Swarling* (Kent.) G. B. 321 (A. D. 805); *sweord-lingas* (P. N.) G. B. 811 (A. D. 946); *on sweord-leage* G. B. 451 (A. D. 847); *on sweordes stan* G. B. 55 (A. D. 883); *ninan swyrd-æceras* G. B. 479 (A. D. 1050) cf. *gār-æcer*.

Meaning. gladius, ensis, spata, machera, framea: the large two-edged iron sword, frequently with ornamental hilt. Sica=litel swurd oððe handsex.

Etymology. *Sweord* is the general Germ. term for sword though failing in Goth., with related forms, but with a different meaning that of 'boring', in Slav. The cognates are OHG., MHG. *swërt*, NHG. *Schwert*, OFrs. *swerd*, *swird*, OS. *swërd*, Du. *zwaard*, ON. *sverð*, Swed. *swärd*, Dan. *swærd*. The Slav. has the rt. **vert-* 'boring' in OSlav. *vrŭtěte* 'Bohrer (gimlet)', Slav. *svrŭdlu* < **sverd*.

From a Germ. type **swerða-*, which Heyne, in the ed. of Grimm's Wb. (1898), states is entirely unexplained. Earlier in his Beowulf Gloss. (Paderborn 1863) he connected it with a W. Europ. **svero-* 'tönen, schwirren' (Fick, Vgl. Wb. 1, 579), to Skt. *svárati* 'tönt, erschallt', which Uhlenbeck (Ai. Wb. 355) derives from *svár* 'Licht und Sonne' to Idg. rt. **sāu-* 'tönen, leuchten'. Skeat indicates a rt. **swar* 'to hurt, wound' connected with 'schmerzen', OHG. *sueran* while Schrader, Real Lex. under Schwert and Speirling makes the attempt to bring it together with Lat. *sorbus* 'Sperberbaum' < **sverdhos* assigning the original meaning to sword of 'wooden weapon'.[1] In this connection cf. Skt. *svárus* m. 'a long wooden stick', derivation also not clear. Heyne rejects all of these explanations, and prefers to offer no theory as to its derivation beyond the Germ. type **swerða*.

Stæf-sweord.

nom. sg. dolones: *stæf-sweord* WW. 143^{21}.

A compound of *stæf* and *sweord* 'a staff sword, a kind

[1] S. Osthoff, Etym. Parerga I, 92 ff., and *spere*, p. 151.

of pike with broad blade attached to a shaft' (s. Part. I, p. 45). This word occurring only in the Glossaries is to be connected with OHG. *stapa-suert:* framea (Schmeller, Z. J. 807), where lance is not meant but a kind of *stæf-sweord* (Germ. Stabschwert) s. Graff (VI, 612). Compare furthermore sica: *stabeswert* Steinm.-Sievers III, MCIX, 17.

To OE. *stæf*, ME. *staf*, NE. *staff* belong Du. *staf*, ON. *stafr*, Dan. *stab* 'starr', Swed. *staf*, OHG. *stap*, *stab*, NHG. *Stab* 'a staff, a letter of the alphabet', from Germ. **staƀa* the relation to OHG. *stabēn* 'starr sein' allowing it to be traced to Idg. **sthăb (sthăp)* 'to be firm', Skt. *sthāpay* 'to cause to stand' (causal to *sthá* from the root **sta* 'to stand'), which appears in OSlav. as *štabŭ*, *stabŭ* 'stick, staff' (s. Kluge, Etym. Wb., p. 374). Cf. Goth. *stabs* 'a letter', and Lat. *stipes* 'a post', Gall. *stob* 'a post'.

3. Bow and Arrow.

Arblaste.

Form. *arblaste* (?).

Reference. *mid anan arblaste ofscoten* A.-S. Chron. A. D. 1079 (ed. Earle and Plummer, p. 214).

Meaning. A kind of bow mounted on a wooden rest designed to hurl arrows or other projectiles.

Etymology. A Norm. Fr. loanword in very late OE. It is derived from Lat. *arcuballista*, OFr. *arcbaleste* > *arbaleste*, later in 12th century *arbalète*, and was applied to a war-machine for hurling stones and projectiles. As the first mention of this weapon in any OE. work occurs in 1079 after the Norman Conquest, such bows were in all probability unknown in England prior to the coming of the Normans.

In Germany is does not appear to have been known before the 12th century, where the name assumed the peculiar form *Armbrust* (f. and n.), which is simply due to an adoption by the people of two German words similar in sound and easily understood, for the unfamiliar foreign word (cf. Eng. *asparagus* and the dialectical *sparrow-grass*). In this form it has been borrowed in most of the Germ. dialects: Fries. *armbrerst*, *ermborst*, Du. *armbost*, *armborst*, ON. *armbrist*, Dan. *armbörst*, Swed. *armbost* (showing metathesis of the *r*). The It. *balestra*, Sp. *ballesta* are derived directly from the Lat., while the word is found in none of the Slav. dialects.

Boga.

Form. *boga* m. (an).

References. 1. arcus: a bow.

sg. nom. arcus: *boga* VPs. 36^{15}, VS. H. 4^{8}, Aelfc. Gl. 318^{4} = WW. 333^{2}, WW. 142^{26}, Aelfc. Gr. 79^{10}, ib. 81^{1}; camera, arcus, fornax : *bigels*, ~, *incleofa* WW. 198^{4}; balista : *gelocen boge* WW. 143^{22}; arcus : *bogae* Cant. Ps. 36^{15}, Cant. Hy. 3^{4}; arcus : *boga[n]* Cant. Ps. 59^{6} (the *n* being probably added by a later corrector); *boga sceal stræle* Gn. (Ex.) 154.

sg. gen. *ðæt hie flugen fram onsiene bogan* VPs. 59^{6}.

sg. dat. arcu : *bogan* Cant. Ps. 43^{7}, VPs. 43^{7}; *Effremes bearn ærest ongunnan of bogan stræle bitere sendan* Ps. 77^{11}.

sg. acc. *þa gebende an scytta sona his bogan* Hom. Skt. I, 18^{29}; *nim þinne bogan and gang ut* Prs. Gen. XXVII^{3}; *þa genam he his bogan and hine gebende* Bl. Hom. 199^{18}; arcum : *bogæn* Cant. Ps. 36^{14}, 63^{4}, 57^{8}, 77^{9}; 77^{57}; arcuum : *boga[n?]* OE. Gl. 1^{511}; arcum : *bogen* Cant. Ps. 6^{19}; *swa his bogan bendeð* Ps. 57^{6}, *þa heora tungan teoð teonan gehwylce sweorde efenscearpe and heora swiðne bogan* Ps. 63^{8};

intendit arcum : *[beh]ylt bogan* Bl. Gl. 254^{b}; in arcum perversum : *on bogan þweorne* Bl. Gl. 255^{a}; tetenderunt arcum, marg. note = tetendit : *tinde bogan* Bl. Gl. 261^{b}; arcum : *bogan* VPs. 7^{13}, 10^{3}, 17^{35}, 36^{14}, 45^{10}, 57^{8}, 63^{4}, 75^{4}, 77^{9}; VH. 6^{18}. arcum : *bogan* Cant. Ps. 10^{3}, 17^{35}.

pl. nom. acc. *bogan hangodan on hiora eaxlum* Hom. Ass. 18^{221}; *þæt hi him gebeorgen bogan and stræle* Ps. 59^{4}; *bogan wæron bysige* By. 110.

pl. gen. arcuum : *bogæn* Cant. Ps. 75^{4}.

pl. dat. arcubus : *bogum* Aelfc. Gr. 81^{3}.

2. antena, postena : saddle bow.

antena : *boga* Corp. 168; artena : *boga* WW. 106^{37}; postena : *boga* Corp. 1607.

3. relating to trees.

ramus : *boga* WW. 138^{31}.

4. fornix : an arch.

sg. nom. fornix : *boga* Ep. Er. 453, Corp. 909.

sg. acc. fornicem : *bogan* Ep. Er. 442, Corp. 901, WW. 405, 20.

For further references for 2, 3, and 4 s. B. T.

Compounds. *boga* as second member of the compound.

brægd-boga m. arcus incurvatus vel fraudulentus : treacherous bow. From *brægd* 'deceit, trick'. Cf. ON. *bragð*.

sg. dat. *wrohtbora in folc godes forð onsendeð of his brægdbogan biterne stræl* Cri. 765.

flan-boga m. arcus sagittis aptus : a bow for shooting arrows.

sg. dat. *sumne Geata leod of flan-bogan feores getwæfde* B. 1433; *se-þe of flan-bogan fyrenum sceoteð* B. 1744.

horn-boga m. arcus in duo cornua exiens. Cf. saddle-bow. S. Schulz (Höf. Leben II, 171), who inter-

prets it literally as horn-bow, made of horn, and Part. I, p. 50.

dat. *hie leton forð fleogan flana scuras, hilde-nædran of horn-bogan* Jud. 222; *syððan hyne Hæðcyn of horn-bogan, his frea-wine flane geswencte* B. 2437.

acc. *þær he horn-bogan hearde gebendeð* Ps. 75[3].

regn, rēn-boga m. rainbow.

sg. nom. *Hwi wæs se renboga to wedde gesett* Aelfc. IS. 350; also ib. 362; Aelfc. Gl. 306,2; WW. 175,4.

sg. acc. *God gesette þonne renbogan to wedde* Aelfc. IS. 351.

scūr-boga m. rainbow.

sg. acc. *þonne ic scurbogan minne iewe* Gen. 1540.

Meaning. S. above.

Etymology. *Boga* 'Bogen, Biegung' is formed like a nom. agentis, from the Schwundstufe of the vb. *būgan* 'to bend'. To OE. *boga*, ME. *bowe*, NE. *bow* correspond OHG. *poko*, *bogo*, MHG. *boge*, NHG. *bogen*, Du. *boog*, OS. *bogo*, OFrs. *boage*, ON. *bogi*, Swed. *båge*, Dan. *bue*, and in Cymr. and Ir. *bwa*, **bogha* loanwords from the OE. The word is wanting in Goth., but Krim Goth. *boga* 'bow' is recorded. These forms may be traced to an Idg. **bhugnó-* 'gebogen', from a root **bheuk-* beside **bheug-* 'biegen, to bend', cf. Skt. *bhujati*, Lat. *fugio*. In Greek the bow is named not from the form, but from the material τόξον, *taxus* 'yew'. — Related is OIr. *(fid-)boc* '(tree-)bending'; cf. Falk.-Torp, Et. Ordb. I, 83.

Bogan-strenġ.

Form. *bogan-strenġ* m (i.). S. Sievers § 266.

Reference. anquina: *bogenstreng* WW. 142[27] (r. *bogan-*).

Meaning. bow-string.

Etymology. The corresponding Germ. forms from a Germ. base **strangi-* are: OHG. *strang*, MHG. *stranc*, *strange*, NHG. *strang*, Du. *streng*, ON. *strengr*, Dan. *strang*, Swed. *sträng* 'rope, cord'. The subst. is derived from the adj. *strang* 'strong, severe, violent', because of the cords being strongly or tightly twisted. Or from an Idg. rt. **stregho*, **strengho-* 'drehen, to turn' (s. Fick, Vgl. Wb. I, 571), cf. Lat. *stringere*. Retained in NE. *bow-string*, where, according to a frequent ME. vowel-change, *e* has become *i* before the palatal nasal group *nġ*, *nǵ*. Cf. OE. *sengan* to NE. *singe*, ME. *fringe* from OFr. *frenge*.

Bolt.

Form. *bolt* m. (a).

References.

nom. acc. pl. catapultas : *speru*, *boltas* WW. 372[25]; ~ ib. 508[14].

nom. sg. jactus : *boltio* Er. (3) 1178 (*boltio* = the M.-Lat. form for *bolt*).

Meaning. Catapulta, a projectile, a bolt or heavy short arrow with blunt head to be shot from the cross bow or other engine of war.

Etymology. To OE. *bolt*, ME.-NE. *bolt* correspond the W.-Germ. forms OHG. *bolz*, *polz*, ODu. *bolt* 'a bolt for shooting', MDu., Du. *bout*, ON. *bolte* 'a bolt in all senses', MLG. *bolte*, *bolten* = 'bolt, fetter'. A derivation from Lat. *catapulta* through the form **bulta* has been sought, but against this is the It. form *bolzone* < M.-Lat. *bultionem*, which was probably borrowed from the Germ. M.-Lat. *boltio* is recorded as early as the 8th century. The further etym. is unknown as the word is not found outside the Germ. languages.

Brord.

Forms. *brord*, *broord* m. (a).

1. punctus : *brord*.

References.

nom. sg. punctus : *brord* WW. 277[12]; pun(c)tus : ~ WW. 470[16]; item Ep. 782, *broord* Er. 1685, *brond* Corp. 1685.

2. herba : *brord*.

herbae: *ne com þær nænig grownes up, ne wæstmas, ne furðan brordas oð sumres tid* Bd. lib. 4 C. 28.

Welbrord = a proper name Bd. 5_{10}, p. 414.

Meaning. 1. Cuspis, punctus : a prick, a point, a lance, a javelin.

2. Herba, the first blades or spires of grass or corn.

Etymology. Cognate forms to OE. *brord* are: OHG. *brort*, *prort* 'rim, the fore-part of a ship', ON. *broddr* 'arrow, also fore-part of anything', from a Germ. form **brozds* to Idg. **bhroz-dho-* 'Spitze' (Fick, Vgl. Wb. I, 94), cf. OI. *bhr̥ṣṭíṣ* f. 'Zacke, Spitze, Ecke', all from an Idg. root **bhers-* 'hervorstehen, emporragen, borstig sein'. Here belong also in all probability OC. Slav. *brazda*, Russ. *borozdá* 'Furche' (s. Uhlenbeck, Ai. Wb. 205). Cf. also OE. *brerd* : labrum WW. 434[18] in Ablaut to *brord*.

Cocer.

Forms. *cocer*, *cocor*, *cocur* m. (a).

Cocer is the normal form, *cocur* and *cocor* being probably influenced by the M.-Lat. form. *cucurum*.

1. *pharetra*, *quiver*.

References.

sg. nom. faretra : *cocer* Aelfc. Gl. 318[5]; id.: *coker* WW. 142[24].

sg. dat. faretra : *cocere* Cant. Ps. 10[3]; faretra : *cocere* VPs. 10[3]; ∾ ib. Ps. Spl. 10[3].

sg. acc. *nim þin gesceot, þinne cocur and þinne bogan* Prs. Gen. XXVII[3].

2. Framea or sword.

frameam :̈ *cocor* Ps. Spl. 34[3]; framea : *cocore* Ps. Spl. 21[19].

Meaning. 1. Pharetra, a case for arrows, a quiver. 2. In two places perhaps a sword.

Etymology. This word appears only in N. and W.-Germ., being unrecorded in Goth. The cognates in the Germ. dialects to OE. *cocer* are: O.-Sax. *cocāre*, OHG. *chohhar*, *kochar* 'a case, a quiver', MHG. *kocher*, *kochaere* 'a quiver', MLG. *koker*, *kaker*, Frs. *koker*, Du. *kóker*, NLG. *köker*, ON. *køgurr*, Swed. *koger* (n), while Dan. *kogger* is probably borrowed from the W.-Germ. branch. In Icel. *køgurr* is lost except in the compound *køgur-sveinn* 'quiver-boy' of the Hbl. 13[5], where Harbarð is called *køgur-sveinn* by Thor, with the usual translation 'Lumpenkerl'. Bergmann, however, has given as his translation not 'Lumpenkerl', but 'boy who carries the hunter's quiver' with reference to the thunder bolts of Thor, thereby connecting it with OHG. *chohhar* s. Vig. (Wb. Add. 776). For the forms in the Romance languages s. Diez (Etym. Wb. 554) where the M.-Lat. form *cucurum* of the Capitulare de Villis is given as borrowed from OHG. (cf. MGr. κούκουρον), from whence is also derived OFr. *couire*, M. and NFr. *cuevre*, *cuivre*. Kluge takes exception to the Lat. borrowing from the Germ. (s. Pauls Grund. 337), and considers the OHG. form as a very early borrowing from such a form as **cucerum* < M.-Lat. *cucurum*. According to his view borrowing from the OHG. must have given a M.-Lat. **cocurum*.

The word is retained in NHG. *Köcher* 'Behälter' — in Westphalia the words *Inkstkuekr* 'Tintenköcher', *Nåtlkuekr* 'Nadelköcher', being still in provincial use. In NE. on the other hand *quiver* from Fr. *cuivre* has taken the place of the OE. *cocer*, though in ME. the two forms *coker* and *quiver* existed side by side, *koker* and *coker* being found in both Laȝm. and Piers Plow., in the latter with the meaning 'stockings'.

The Idg. root of the word is not clear, nor have related words in other than the Germ. branch of languages been discovered.

Earh.

Form. ***earh*** f. (wō).

References.

sg. nom. fugax : ***flugol oððe earh*** Aelfc. Gr. 69[6].

sg. acc. ***lætað gares ord, earh attre gemæl in gedufan in fæges ferð*** An. 1331.

Compounds. with ***earh*** as first member of compound.

earh-faru f. 1. sagittarum volatus : flight of arrows.

acc. ***þonne ic ærest him þurh eargfare in onsende in breostsefan bitre geþoncas*** Jul. 404; ***habbað scearp speru, atole earhfare*** Sal. 129.

pl. dat. ***wið sceþþendra eglum earhfarum*** Cri. 762.

2. exercitus sagittariorum. (ON. ***herör*** or ***örvabod*** 'Heerpfeil' oder 'Pfeilgebot'.)

acc. ***þa se casere heht ongean gramum guðgelæcan under earhfære ofstum myclum bannan to beadwe*** El. 44.

instr. ***þe læs him scyldhatan scyððan comon, mid earhfare ealdgeniðlan*** An. 1048.

pl. nom. ***þær wæs heard handgeswing and herga gring, syððan heo earhfære ærest metton*** El. 116.

Arwe.

Forms. *arwe*, *arewe* f. (ōn).

References.

sg. dat. framea : *arwan* OE. Gl. 37[1].

nom. acc. pl. catapultas : *arewan*, *gavelucas* OE. Gl. 1[4238]; sagittas : *strelæ* and *arwen* Cant. Ps. 77[9]; sagittae : ∼ Cant. Ps. 56[5], 76[18]; *Swa þæt on þære rode þe stod bufon þam weofode sticodon on mænige arewan* Chron. A. D. 1083 (Earle and Plummer, p. 215).

instr. *and scotedon adunweard mid arewan* Chron. A. D. 1083 (p. 215).

Flurnamen. *Se here gewende þa æfter þam fram Lundene mid heora scipum into Arwan* Chron. 1016 (ed. Earle, Plummer, p. 150[15]). The name of a river in several counties called so either from its swiftness or straightness.

Meaning. A slender pointed missile shot from a bow, usually feathered and barbed, Lat. sagitta.

Etymology. In OE. existed two cognate forms *earh* and *arwe* < **arhwōn* w. f., akin to ON. *ör*, pl. *örvar* < **arhwa* st. f., Goth. *arhwazna* f. from *arhw-* (cf. *hlaiwasna* 'grave' from *hlaiw*) probably 'the thing belonging to the bow', Lat. *arcus* 'bow'.

Earh is the older form and Noreen (Urg. L. 180) regards **earwe* (not recorded) as a newly formed Nom. to the Casus obliqui *earwes*, *earwe* etc. after the manner of certain *s*-stems (cf. *dōgor*, *salor*). Compare also Sievers (PBB. IX[332]) where he treats *horh*, *horg* gen. *horwes*, *hores* (a similar case to *earh*) simply as an example of Gramm. Wechsel in the declension. Kluge (in Pauls Grund. I, 786) also agrees that *arwe* is a newly constructed form taken from the declension, but does not consider it a purely Eng. devel-

opment, but due rather to the influence of ON. *örvar* nom. pl. to *ör* (cf. Sweet. HES. 281). Kluge-Lutz regard it as due to Norse influence, and Koeppel (Archiv 104[29] ff.) grants the probability of this as very strong, though by no means certain, owing to want of references for **earwe*, and the very late appearance of the word in OE. The later development in ME. is from the wk. form *arwe*, *arewe*, NE. *arrow*. In OE. the ordinary terms were *strǣl* and *flā*, *flān* of which the former disappeared after 1200, the latter occurred, however, in Scotch after 1500, but the ordinary prose word after 1000 was *arwe*, *arewe*.

The Idg. ground form is *árq-* 'Geschoß' (s. Fick, Vgl. Wb. I, 355) from which Lat. *arcus* 'bow', belonging possibly to the rt. **ark-* 'tönen, jubeln, singen' (Fick I, 170) with reference to the singing sound of the bow string, and the sound of the arrow in flight.

Fla, Flan.

Forms. 1. *flā*, *flaa* gen. *flān* f. (ōn).

2. *flān*, *flaan* gen. *flānes*, *flāne* m. or f. (a, ō).

References.

sg. nom. 1. sagitta vel telum : *fla* Aelfc. Gl. 318[4] = WW: 332[39]; telum, sagitta : *fla* WW. 142[25]; telum uel obeliscus *flaa* WW. 143[15]; sagitta vel spiculum : *gefyðerad* ∾ WW. 143[16]; scorpius : *geættrad* ∾ WW. 143[17]; jaculum vel funda : *widnyt*, vel *fla* WW. 118[9].

2. catapulta : *flaan* Corp. 353.

gen. sg. 2. m. *þurh flanes flyht* By. 71; f. obolisci : *þæs stanes*, *brynes*, *flane* OE. Gl. 1[3524]; obelisci : *brenes*, *flane*, *þæs stanes* Hpt. Gl. 489[13]; obolisci : *flane* OE. Gl. 2[218]; 4[62]; 7[91].

sg. dat. 1. *þær wearð Alexander þurhscoten mid anre flan* Or. 134₂₃.

2. jaculo (sagitta): *fla(ne)*, vel *gafeluce*, vel *wi(d)bere* Hpt. Gl. 432[4]; *and þær wearð ofscoten mid anre flane* Or. 1,₂ 30₄₄; *sceft nytte heold, feðer-gearwum fus flane full-eode* B. 3119; a sagitta volante : *fram flane fleogendre* Spelm. Ps. 90,6 (nach BT.).

1. or 2. jaculo i. sagitta : *fla* . ., *gafe* . ., *wiuere* (read *flan* or *flane*) OE. Gl. 1[1103]; late OE.: *mid anre fla ofsceoten* Chron. A. D. 1100 (p. 235).

sg. acc. 1. *an scytta ascet ana flan swylce on ungewis* Hom. Skt. I, 18[220].

2. effunde frameam : *ageot ut flane* Bl. Gl. 34[3].

instr. 2. *(he) hyne of horn-bogan flane geswencte* B. 2438.

pl. nom. acc. 1. *ne forhtast þu ðe on dæge flan on lyfte* Ps. 90[6]; *he gedeð his flan fyrena* Ps. Th. 7[13]; *and heora flan him on afæstnodon foran and hindan* Hom. Skt. I, 5[427]; *hi calle fif fuhton mid Judan sceotiende heora flan* Hom. Skt. II, 25[495]; *ða deoflu feohtende scuton heora fyrgenan flan ongean þa sawle* Rel. Antiq. I, 277[28]; *ac he fysde forð flan genehe* By. 269.

2. m. tessa (for tela) : *flanas* WW. 533[24]; pila : *flanas* WW. 533[31]. f. sagittas : *flana* Cant. Ps. 7[14]; *ic afæstnic mine flana on him* Prs. Deut. XXX[23]; *flana* Ps. Th. 37[2], 44[7]; sagittas : *flane* Cant. Ps. 10[3]; ∾ ib. Cant. Ps. 17[5]; jacula : *flana* Bl. Gl. 54[22]; *ic him oðerne eft wille sændan fleogende flanne forane to-geanes* Zauberseg. II, 11; sagittae : *flane* Cant. Ps. 37[3]; ∾ ib. 44[6].

pl. gen. 1. or 2. *flana scuras* El. 117; *hie leton forð fleogan flana scuras* Jud. 221; *æled lætað on ðæs feondes feax flana stregdan biterne brogan* Sal. 130.

pl. dat. 2. spiculis : *flanum* Ep. Er. 937, Corp. 1894;

wæs Romana fela mid flanum ofscotod Or. 206 14; *þæt hie mon mid flanum ofercome* Or. 174 6; *mid flanum ofscotod* Prs. Exod. XIX[13]; ∾ Ps. Th. 10[2]; *and (het) hentan his mid flanum* Hom. Skt. I, 5[424]; *þone þe ic gefyrn het mid flanum acwellan* Homl. Skt. I, 5[450].

Meaning. sagitta: an arrow.

Compounds. 1. *flān* as first member of the compound.

flān-boga m. see *boga* (p. 199).

flān-geweorc n. apparatus jaculatorius: arrows.

sg. acc. *þonne gargetrum ofer scildhreadan sceotend sendað, flacor flangeweorc* Cri. 676.

pl. gen. *ic lafe geseah minum hlaforde, þær hæleð druncon, þara flan[geweorca] on flet beran* Ridls. 57[12].

flān-hred adj. arrow-equipped (?).

sg. nom. *þonne flanhred dæg nydgrapum nimeð* Reim. 72.

flān-þracu f. sagittarum impetus: attack or force of arrows.

sg. nom. *þæs þe him ingesonc hat heortan neah hildescurum flacor flanþracu* Gūð. 1117.

dat. (acc.) *wið flanþræce* Jul. 384.

2. *flā*, *flān* as second member of compound.

gūð-flā f. (*-flān* m. f.) sagitta bellica: war-arrow.

pl. gen. *guðflana gegrind* Gen. 2063.

Etymology. The st. m. *a*-stem and f. *ō*-stem *flān* only is descended from the old Germ. period. The cognates in N. and W.-Germ. are: OHG. *flein*, ON. *fleinn*. In MHG. and NHG. it has been replaced by the Lat. loanword *pīl* 'Pfeil', it being retained only in the proper name *Fleiner*.

The wk. form *flā* is a later development from the st. m. *flān*, in the same manner as in late OE. (Aelfric) a

wk. f. *tā* was formed from the st. m. *tān* 'branch' (s. Sievers, A.-S. Gramm. § 278, Anm. 2). *Flā* moreover appears principally in the glossaries.

An attempt to connect *flān* with Lit. *pliēnas* 'Stahl' has been made, but the further etymology of the word is not clear.

Fōdder.

Forms. *fōdder*, *fōddur* n. (a).

References. coriti : *boge-fodder* WW. 143[19]; theca : *fodder* ib. 143[20].

falcastrum, i. ferramentum curuum, a similitudine falcis uocatum : *wudubil* uel *foddur* WW. 235[6].

Cf. bibliotheca i. librorum repositio : *boc-hord* uel *fodder* WW. 194[13].

Meaning. It is necessary here in the case of *fodder* to distinguish between two etymologically separate words, which have fallen together in OHG. and OE. owing to identity of form. The first meaning is that of 'fodder, feed'; the second that of 'feeding case, holder, quiver' to Goth. *fōdr* n. 'Scheide, case'.

Etymology. The word as it here stands is a new nom., formed from the casus obliqui forms, to the old, nom. *fōdor* 'food for cattle', related to OE. *fōda* wm. 'food'. This shows gemm. before the liquid *r* in the gen. dat. etc. cf. *foddres*, *foddre* (s. Koeppel in Archiv 104[56]) after which is modelled the new nom. *fŏddor* or *foddor* with shortened vowel. The ME. double *o* in *foodyr* points to a retention of the long vowel in nom., but the shortened forms such as *fŏdre*, *fŏddre* finally superseded all other forms. Cognate forms are OHG. *fuotar* 'fodder for cattle, pabulum', MHG. *vuoter*, Du. *voeder*, ON. *fōðr* from a Germ.

**fōđróm*. Related also to Goth. *fōdjan*, which is probably derived from the Idg. rt. *pāt-* (s. Fick, Vgl. Wb. I, 471) 'to nourish', an extension of the rt. *pā-* in Lat. *pāsco* 'weide, füttere', *pānis* 'bead', *pābulum* 'fodder'. NE. *fodder* 'food for cattle'.

Fodder meaning 'case, holder' stands in direct relationship to Goth. *fōdr* n. 'case', OHG. *fuotar* 'dress-lining'. Uhlenbeck (Goth. Wb. 47) distinguishes between this *fuotar* and *fuotar* meaning 'nourishment, food' (cf. also Murray, NED. fodder).

This *fōdr* is derived from Idg. *pātrom* n. 'Behälter, Gefäß' to *páti* 'schützt'. All from a rt. *pā-* 'hüten, schützen' (Fick, Vgl. Wb. I, 471) to which is related Gr. πῶμα 'Deckel', Sct. *go-pā* 'Hirt'. The Germ. form with its double meaning has been taken up in the Romance languages (s. Kluge, Wb.), cf. Prov., OFr. *fuerre* 'case' corresponding to Goth. *fōdr*, NFr. *feurre* 'fodder' from which comes NFr. *fourreau* 'case, lining' and Span., Fr. *fourrage*, NE. *forrage.*

Hilde-nǣdre.

Form. *hilde-nǣdre* f. (ōn).

References.

nom. pl. *daroðæsc flugon, hildenædran* El. 141.

pl. acc. *hie ða fromlice leton forð fleogan flana scuras, hilde-nædran of hornbogan, strælas stedehearde* Jud. 222; *on þæt fæge folc flana scuras . . . hettend heorugrimme, hilde-nædran forð onsendan* El. 119.

Meaning. vipera pugnae : war-adder = a kenning for arrow or light throwing spear. Compare *ram* and *wifel.*

Onga.

Forms. *onga*, *anga* m. (an).

References. 1. Sagitta.

sg. nom. *me of bosme fareþ ætren onga* Ridls. 24[4].

2. a prick, a point.

nom. aquilius (aculeus) : *onga* Leyd. 233 = Glogger 64, 12, p. 91; aquilium (aculeus) : *anga* Ep. Er. 43, ∾ : *onga* Corp. 192; aquilium : *onga* WW. 350[8].

dat. aculeo : *angan* Cant. H. 9[17].

Meaning. A prick, a sting, a point, an arrow point.

Etymology. The meaning of arrow point is OE. only (once recorded), while the form is found in most of the Germ. dialects. The cognate forms are: OHG. *ango*, MHG. *ange* 'Hülse, Stachel', ON. *angi* 'a spine, a prickle'. In Lat. it appears as *ancus*, *uncus* 'gekrümmt, widerhakig', Gr. ἀγκών, ὄγκος 'Bug', all from an Idg. **onkos* 'Haken, Wölbung', Ved. *aṅkás*, Zend. *aka-* 'Haken'.

Closely related is NE. *angle* 'fish hook' from OE. *angul*, Lat. *angulus*, OHG. *angul* 'Stachel, Fischangel', Du. *angel*, ON. *öngull* from which *Önguls-ey* 'Anglesey' is derived, all from a rt. **ank-* 'to bend' (Fick, Vgl. Wb. I [3]).

Strǣl, Strǣle.

Forms. 1. *strǣl*, *strēl*, *strēal*, nom. acc. pl. *strǣlas*, *strēlas*, *strǣle*, *strēle*, *strēla*, *strielae* m. f. (a, ō).

2. *strǣle* f. (ōn).

(*strǣle* wk. f. is a later form recorded only in the nom. sg., the st. f. ō-stem being the original, from which the newly formed st. m.)

References.

sg. nom. 1. stragua (stragulum) : *strel* Corp. 1907; ∾ ib.

WW. 48[12]; *com an stræl of heofonum* Mart. 106[31]; *ond þa becom þæs yldran stræl on þæs gingran gunoð, ond þæs gingran stræl on þæs yldran breost* Mart. 206[11–12]; *þa sona mid þan þe se stræl on flyge wæs* Bl. Hom. 199[20]; *þæt seo stræl instepe wearð eft gecyrred* Bl. Hom. 199[21].

2. *swa seo stræle byð strangum and mihtigum hrorum on handa heard ascyrped* Ps. 126[5].

sg. dat. sagitta: *strele* Cant. Ps. 90[6]; ∾ ib. VPs. 90[6]; *mid his agenre stræle* Mart. 78[18]; *mid geættredum stræle* Bl. Hom. 199[18]; *mid þære geættredan streale* Vit. Gūð. 4; *boga sceal stræle* Gn. Ex. 154.

sg. acc. *wrohtbora forð onsendeð of his brægd bogan biterne stræl* Cri. 765; *his costunga streale* Vit. Gūth. 4.

voc. *Ana þu heardeste stræl to æghwilcre unrihtnesse* Bl. Hom. 241[3]; *hwæt ðu, deofles stræl, icest þine yrmðo* An. 1189.

instr. *þonne bið on hreþre under helm drepen biteran stræle* B. 1746.

nom. acc. pl. m. sagittae: *strelas* VPs. 56[5], 63[8], 76[18], 119[4], 126[4]; *þa strælas forcyrdon* Mart. 182[1]; *hig sceoton hyra strælas on twa healfa to somne* Mart. 206[11]; *þa flugon þa legetu swylce fyrene strælas ongean þa hæðnan leode* Bl. Hom. 203[9]; telaque: *strelas* Bd. Gl. 34; octavam: *strælas*[1] WW. 462[9]; sagittas: *strælas* VPs. 7[14], 10[3], 77[9], 143[6], VPs. H. 7[47, 82]; *hie leton forð fleogan flana scuras, strælas stedehearde* Jud. 223; *ne þearf him ondrædan deofla strælas ænig on eorðan ælda cynnes* Cri. 779.

f. sagittas: *strelae* Cant. Ps. 17[15], 77[9], 44[6], 56[7], 64[8], 76[18], 119[4], Cant. H. 6[28, 42]; sagittae: *strele* VPs. 37[3], 44[6]; sagittas: ∾ VPs. 17[15]; id.: *strela* Cant. Ps. 143[6]; sagittae: *strielae* Cant. Ps. 126[4]; *þæt hi him gebeorgan bogan and stræle*

[1] octavam is not glossed by stræl, which = sagitta.

Ps. 59[4]; *þurh þine stræle* Ps. 76[14]; *effremes bearn ærest ongunnan of bogan stræle bitere sendan* Ps. 77[11]; *strele beoð scearpe* Ps. 119[4]; *synd þine strele strange swylce* Ps. 143[7]; *(he) læteð stræle fleogan farende flan* Ridls. 4[56]; *boga sceal stræle* Gu. (Ex.) 154.

pl. gen. stragularum: *stræla, hwitla, westlinga* OE. Gl. 1[1035]; *stræla storm* B. 3117.

pl. dat. *he het hine mid strælum ofscotian* Mart. 26[8]; *hy wæron mid strælum scotode* Mart. 180[27]; *mid þæm fyrenum strælum* Bl. Hom. 203[29]; *miþ strelum gewundæd* Ruth. Cross. 18 (d) (*mid strælum forwundod* B. Vercellitext 62); *hi hine samnuncga scearpum strelum on scotiað* Ps. 63[4]; *and we hit þa unsofte mid strælum* Ep. Al. 153[361]; ∾ ib. Ep. Al. 158[517].

Compounds. 1. *strǣl* as first member of the compound.

strǣl-bora m. See B. T.

2. *strǣl* as second member of the compound.

here-strǣl m. sagitta : battle arrow.

sg. nom. *þæt him on aldre stod here-stræl hearda* B. 1435.

wæl-strǣl m. f. sagitta mortifera : deadly arrow.

pl. instr. *awrecen wælstrælum* Gūð. 1260.

wǣpen-strǣl m. sagitta.

nom. pl. *synd me manna bearn mihtigum toðum wæpenstrælas þa me wundedon* [arma et sagitta] Ps. 56[5].

Meaning.

sagitta: an iron arrow head together with the shaft. The meaning 'sunbeam' which the word has in some Germanic dialects is derived from the old idea that the sun's rays were the arrows of the sun god.

Etymology. *strǣl* is common to the W.-Germ.

languages appearing in OHG. and OSax. as *strāla* a f. ō-stem, MHG. *strāl, strāle* 'arrow, flash of lightning' from whence it was borrowed in Slavic (see Pauls Grundriss I, 360), OSl. *strěla*, NSl. *strijèla*, Russ. *strělá* 'an arrow' (cf. the proper name *Strelitze*), Serv. *strijèla*, Poln. *strzala*. In Du. it appears as *straal* 'arrow'. To be connected probably with Goth. *straujan*, NHG. *streuen*, Idg. **stera-* from the Idg. rt. **stṛ-* 'ausbreiten, streuen', cf. Lat. *sternere* and Skt. *stṛṇoti* 'streut, bestreut', OSl. *prostīra*, OE. *streowian*. Compare also the OHG. words *donarstrāla* 'Blitzstrahl', and NHG. *Strahlkeil* (Pfeilstein) 'Belemnite'.

Persson (Wz. w. u. Wz. var. p.¸9) suggests a possible radical relationship between OE. *strǣl* f. and OI. *sṛkás* m. 'lance, shot'. The rt. is **sr-ē* in OI. *sar-*, *sárati* 'eilt, strömt', and the fact is wellknown that Idg. **sr-* becomes in Germanic, as well as in Slavic, *str-* (s. Brugmann, Grund. I, §§ 578, 584) so that it is possible according to the laws of sound change. The first explanation, however, is held by most authorities to be the correct one, the latter being more or less based on relationship in meaning.

Wifel, Wifer, Wiber.

Forms. *wifel*, *wifer*, *wiver*, *wiber* (Sievers, Ags. Gramm., § 191) Gl.

References.

sg. dat. spiculo : *wifele* Hpt. Gl. 432[13]; iaculo (i. sagitta): *fla*, *ȝafe* . . ., *wiuere* OE. Gl. 1[1103], reading of Hpt. Gl. 432[4] *vi(d)bere*.

gen. pl. sagittarum : *wifera* Hpt. Gl. 405[15].

Meaning. A projectile, an arrow, a dart.

Etymology. Leo (OE. Glossar) connects the Aldhelm glossary words *wifel*, *wifer* with Lat. *vibrare*, as does Pogatscher (Lit. Blatt für germ. u. rom. Phil. XXII, 160), who derives OFr. *guivre* f. 'arrow' from OE. *wifer*. With this he connects further *wibete*, *vibete* 'arrow', which Wace 8133 mentions as an English word. Pogatscher sets OE. *wifel*, *wifer* in the same class with NHG. *schweben*, *schweifen*, OE., NE. *swift*; they belong to the group without initial *s-*, like Lat. *vibrare*, OE. *wăfian*, OHG. *wipf* 'rotation, quick motion', their original meaning being 'something swung, slung'. Cf. also NE. *swivel* from *swif-* 'a link turning on a pin or neck'.

For the derivation, which regards *wifel*, *wifer* as borrowed from the Fr. *givre (guivre)* 'an arrow', which Diez (Etym. Wb. 596) connects with Lat. *vipera* $<$ *viviparus* s. Baist (Var. über Rol.).

In ME. *wifle* appears Pr. P. 526 as bipennis : battle axe, in Robert Manning's Hist. of Eng. (ed. by Furnivall, London 1887) occurs the pl. form *wĭfles*.

4. Miscellaneous.

Æx.

Forms. *æx*, *ex*, *axe* (merc.), *acase* (Rush.), *acas*, *acasa* (Lind.) f. (jō).

References.

sg. nom. securis, vel secespita : *æx* WW. 141^{25}, ~ 478^{24}, ~ 550^{22}; ~ OE. Gl. 61^{2}; *ex* Aelfc. Gr. 56^{9}; ~ Aelfc. Gl. 318^{15}; *acas* Lind. Matt. 3^{10} (another reading *axe* Rush.); securis : *acasa* Lind. Lk. 3^{9} (*acase* Rush.); bipennis, securis:

twilafte æx uel *twibile* WW. 194[35]; *ac sio æcs wint of ðam hielfe* Past. 167[7, 9].

sg. gen. *ne æxe hlem ne bietles sweg* Past. 253[17].

sg. dat. *on æxe* Ps. Spl. 73[7]; *mid anre æxe yre* Chron. AD. 1012 (p. 142).

sg. acc. securim : *æxe* OE. Gl. 56[29]; *bær him æcse on handa* Bd. 4,3, 2466; *heora an sona his exe upbræd* Skt. Hom. II, 31[152].

pl. nom. bipennes i. securis biceps : *twi-billes, æcssa* OE. Gl. 1[2331]; id. : *æcssa* Hpt. Gl. 459[1]; id. : *æxa* OE. Gl. 2[71].

pl. dat. *mid scearpum æxum* Hom. Skt. II, 29[269]; securibus : *exum* Cant. Ps. 73[6] (Werkzeug); *æxum* Ps. (Th.) 73[6]; securibus : *ęcesum* VPs. 73[5].

Compounds.

brād-æx f. a broad axe, the war axe.

dolabrum : *bradæx* WW. 141[26]; dolabella : *bradacus* Leid. Gl. 197; dolatura i. lata securis : *bradæx* WW. 224[35], 390[13].

ceorf-æx. executioner's axe.

pl. dat. *þa heafda mid ceorf - æxsum of acorfena* Or. 4, 1, 160 15.

hand-æx a hand axe.

dextralis, i. dextre abilis : *handæx* WW. 221[22].

Stān-æx. According to WW. the use of this compound for translating bipennis points either to the use of stone axes by the Anglo-Saxons (cf. WW. 141[27]), or that they believed that the axes of stone found in different parts of England, and usually ascribed to the Celtic population of the island, were really the Roman weapons designated by that name.

bipennis : *stanæx* Aelfc. Gl. 318[17]; bipennis : *twibille* uel *stanæx* WW. 141[27]; ~ 334[1].

tapor-æx f. a small axe.

sg. nom. *swa feorr swa mæg an taper-æx beon geworpen ut of ðam scipe upon þæt land* Chart. Th. 317[30].

sg. acc. *and þar beo an mann stande on þan scipe and habbe ane taper-æx on his hande* Chron. A. D. 1031 (p. 158).

Cf. Icel. *tapar-øx*, borrowed from the OE.

æxfaru f. apparatus.

aparatu: *æxfaru* WW. 6[22] = Corp. 186.

Meaning. 1. A workman's tool. 2. A weapon of war. The latter with widely extended blade remained in use even into the Middle Ages — cf. Laym. 2263 wi-eax; Barbour's Bruce XII, 20, where *ane braid ax in swerdys bryth* is mentioned, and the Destruc. of Troy. 1588 *Armurers and arowsmythes with axes of werre.* In the glosses it is impossible to distinguish between 1 and 2, bipennis and securis being used indiscriminately for both. For discussion of bipennis s. Part. I, p. 58 ff.

Etymology. The term *æx* with its allied forms is confined to the continent of Europe, notwithstanding the fact that the tool or weapon itself dates back to the Idg. period. In W.-Germ. the related forms are: OSax. *accus*, MDu. *akes*, Du. *aaks*, OHG. *ackus*, MHG. *ackes*, NHG. *ax* or *axt* with inorganic *t*, Goth. *aqizi* (Vollstufe in suffix syllable beside OHG. Schwundstufe, s. Streitberg § 80), in N.-Germ.: ON. *øx* gen. *axar*, Swed. *yxa*, — all from an Idg. **agĕsiā* f. Axt *(agsiā)* (Fick, Vgl. Wb. I, 349). Radically related are Lat. *ascia (ac-scia)*, Gr. ἀξίνη 'axe'. According to Diez (Etym. Wb. 5), Fr. *hache* is not to be connected with *ascia*, an Ablative form *axada* existed, however, in OSpan., which has given NSpan. *azada* 'spade, hoe', although the forms to be expected *aza* or *axa* are not extant. Cf. also OPort. *enxada.*

Liðere.

Forms. *liðere, lyðre, liðre* f. (ōn).

References.

sg. nom. funda: *liðere* Aelfc. Gl. 318[6]; ~ ib. WW. 333[6], 404[27]; id.: *lythre* WW. 142[31]; funda: *liðre* WW. 23[33]; ~ Corp. 939.

sg. gen. fundibali: *liþeran* OE. Gl. 1[695]; fundibulae(?): *liþeran* WW. 404[28] (gen. or pl.).

sg. dat. *swa micelre bræðo swa mon mæge mid liðeran geworpan* Bd. 4, 13, 304 25; *of blacere liðran* Sal. 27.

Meaning. Funda; the simple hand-sling of woven work or leather, frequently with a kind of pocket in the middle used for hurling small stones.

Etymology. Being a weapon only of the ordinary soldier, various expressions common to the people have been applied to it in the different Germ. languages, arising from the motion used to hurl the stones, or from the material of which the *liðere* or sling is made. For example in OHG. *slinga* indicates the motion, while the OE. *liþere* is so called from the material. In ME. *liþere* still occurs, cf. Rob. 394, pl. dat. *liiþeren* where it is equiv. to slings, but gradually the OE. word gave way to the W.-Germ. *slinga*, NE. *sling*.

The wk. subst. f. is formed from OE. *leðer* 'leather' (cp. adj. *liðeren*) to which correspond Du. *Leder*, ON. *leðr*, Dan. *læder*, Swed. *läder*, NHG. *Leder*, NE. *leather* from a Germ. base *leðra-* 'tanned skin of an animal'. Root unknown.

Stæflīðere.

Forms. *stæfliðere, stæfliðe, stæfliðera (?), stæblidrae, steblidrae* f. (ōn).

References.

sg. nom. ballista : *stæfliðe* (Ms. R. reads *stæfliðeran*) OE. Gl. 1[3442]; *stæfliðere* Hpt. Gl. 423[23] = OE. Gl. 1[733]; ballista : *stæfliðera (?)* Hpt. Gl. 487[21]; id. : *staeblidrae* Ep. 136; *steblidrae* Er. 136; *staefliðre* Corp. 263; fundibalum : ~ WW. 338[8]; idem Aelfc. Gl. 318[7] = WW. 142[32]; (f)undibalum : *steflipere* WW. 550[2].

sg. dat. fundibulo : *stæfliðeran* Hpt. Gl. 527[12]; ~ ib. OE. Gl. 1[5026].

Meaning. A weapon for casting stones; a kind of leather sling fastened to a staff in order to increase the force in hurling. Cf. Part. I, p. 62.

Etymology. A compound of *stæf* and *liðere,* s. *stæf-sweord.* In ME. it is found together with *stæf-slinge,* cf. fustibulum : *a stafslynge* WW. 585[30].

Ram.

For *ram* consult Jordan "Die altenglischen Säugetiernamen", p. 153. The Lat. term *aries* is used with reference both to the war-machine and the animal. Cf. *ðerscað ðone weall mid ramum* Past. 161[6], where the meaning is clear, but in most cases the word occurs in Glossaries where it is impossible to distinguish between the two. In Aelfc. Gl. 319[7] it follows an enumeration of weapons, and in OE. Gl. 1[3444] is in a list with ballista, so that probably the war-machine is meant. In Aelfc. Gr. 12[4] occurs the following 'aries : *byð ram betwux sceapum and ram to wealgeweorce*', which can scarcely be regarded as ballista, and may refer to some sort of a machine used in building.

*Scot.

Form. **sćot,* pl. dat. *sćotum* n. (a).

Very rarely found with the meaning 'jaculum : a

missile used for throwing, a shot'. More frequently used to denote 'rapid movement, a rush, a dart', and 'contribution, tax, tribute'. For references for the latter consult B. T., and cf. NE. *scot-free* 'exempt from tax', then 'exempt from anything'.

Reference.

pl. dat. *mid scotum, ge mid stana torfungum* (Cotton MS. *gesceotum*) Or. 3, 9, 134, 15.

Compounds.

gesćeot s. *gesćeot.*

sćot-spere s. *spere.*

Derived.

sćotung f. (ō) a shot, a missile.

pl. nom. acc. jacula : *scotunge* VPs. 54[22]; ipsi sunt jacula : *hi synt scotunge oððe flana* Ps. Lamb. 54[22] (quoted from B. T.); jacula tua : *þine Scotunge* Ps. Surt. II, p. 190[15] (id.); ∾ ib. VHy. 6[23].

pl. dat. *oð þæt he eall wæs besæt mid heora scotungum, swilces igles byrsta* Hom. Skt. II, 32[117]; *þa wunda þe þa wælhreowan hæþenan mid gelomum scotungum* Hom. Skt. II, 32[182]; *wið ðam scotungum ðara werigra gasta he hine mid gastlicum wæpnum gescylde* Vit. Guð. 3 (quoted from B. T.).

Two Nomina Agentis formed on the same stem are:

sćota, gesćota m. (an). a warrior.

sg. nom. commanipularius : *gescota*, vel conscius, socius, collega Corp. 551; commanipularius, collega, miles : *incempa*, vel *gescota* WW. 207[6].

sćotere m. (ja). jaculator : shooter, archer.

pl. dat. *no he þære feoh-gyfte for scoterum* [*scotenum* MS.] *scamigan ðorfte* B. 1026.

Sćyte.

Form. *sćyte* m. (i).

References.

sg. acc. *sumum wyrp oððe scyte* Wy. 69; ne sagittarum jactus impedirentur : *þæt hie hæfdon þy strengran scyte* (strength in shooting) Or. 131, 10, 46, 13.

pl. dat. ictibus i. percussionibus : *scytum* OE. Gl. 1[3090]; ∾ ib. 2[148].

nom. acc. pl. jacula : *scytas* Lchdm. I, LXIX[9].

Meaning. The same as *gesćeot.*

Compounds.

fǣr-sćyte m. jactus improvisus vel fatalis.

sg. dat. *forþon we fæste sculon wið þam færscyte symle wærlice wearde healdan* Cri. 766.

sćyte-finger m. shooting or index finger.

sg. nom. index vel salutaris : *scytefinger* WW. 158[34]; index : *becnend, scytefinger* WW. 423[39].

Cf. also the OE. Laws:

Gif man scyte-finger of aslæhð, VIIII scill.' gebete Aeðelberht's Law 54, 2, Ges. Lieberm. p. 6 [54]; also in King Alfred's Law 57 ∾ *gif se scyte finger bið of aslegen, sio bot bið XV scill'.; his nægles bið III scill.* Ges. Lieberm. p. 82 [57].

Nomen Agentis.

sćytta m. (jan) archer, shooter.

sg. nom. arcister : *strælbora, scytta* WW. 350[28].

nom. acc. pl. *þa gegaderade Regulus ealle þa scyttan* Or. 4, 6, 174, 5; *and on þam ufan stodon gewæpnode scyttan* Ep. Al. 142[80].

pl. gen. *twelf þusenda scyttena symle him ætforan* Hom. Ass. IX[55].

Gesċot.

Forms. *ġesċot*, *ġesċeot* n. (a).

For *ġesċeot* s. Bülbring, AE. Lautlehre § 511, being a parallel case to *sċgoldon* for *sċoldon* so frequently found in Alfred, and always in Aelfric. Also Sievers 76[2].

References.

sg. nom. pila : *gesceot* WW. 143[11]; cancella : ∾, gradus ligneus WW. 198[17]; categia i. telum : ∾ WW. 140[36]; claua, vel cateia, uel teutona : anes cynnes ∾ WW. 143[10].

sg. gen. *gif hit wære ylfa gescot* MC. 38; *þis ðe to bote ylfa gescotes* MC. 42.

sg. acc. *nim þin gesceot* Gen. XXVII[3].

sg. instr. *þonne þu of heofenum dom hider on eorþan mid gescote sendest* Ps. 75[6].

pl. dat. jactibus ... uacuis: *mid idelum gescotum* OE. Gl. 49[2]; *þær forwearþ micel Alexandres heres for geætredum gescotum* Or. 134, 34.

Meaning. 1. jaculum : a missile used for throwing (usually a small stone), sometimes perhaps a small javelin.

2. Clava, a war club (?).

Compound.

ġesċot-feoht f. pugna : battle, war.

sg. dat. *eft gewurdon on gescot-feohta scearpe garas* Ps. 54[21]; *æt gescot-feohta* Ps. 75[3].

Etymology. Both **sċot* and *ġesċot* are neuters formed on the pp. stem *sċoten*, *ġesċoten* of the verb *sċēotan* 'to shoot'. *Sċyte* on the pret. pl.-stem *sċuton* with *i* Umlaut.

The related words in other Germ. dialects are: OHG. *scoz*, *gescoz*, MHG. *schoz*, *geschoz* 'a missile', OSax. *gescot* 'a throwing spear (?)', MLG. *geschot*, Du. *gescot* = pijlen, Ndrhein. *geschoysz*, Rhein. *geschoz*, *geschuz* 'sagitta, jaculum:

arrow, missile', NHG. *Schoß*, *Geschoß* 'a bolt, a missile', then 'a weapon of any sort to be shot', ON. *skotr*, OFries. *gescot*, ODu. *schut* 'an arrow, a dart', Du. *schot* 'a shot', ME. *schot*, *shot*, NE. *shot*, all from a Germ. base **skut-* to **skeutan* 'shoot'.

Cf. further Kluge, Etym. Wb., p. 352.

Sćytel.

Forms. *sćytel*, *sćutel*, *sćiutil* m. (a).

For *iu* instead of *y* cf. Bülbring, § 511 and § 302.

References. 1. a dart, missile, arrow.

jaculum: *sciutil* Er. (³) 1177; sagitta: *sciutil* Er. (³) 1179; sagittis parvulorum: *scytelum cilda* Ps. 63⁷.

2. the tongue of a balance.

momentum: *scytel* Ep. Er. 632, ∾ : *scytel* Corp. 1325; id.: *scutil* WW. 477⁹.

Compound.

sćytelfinger m. Index-finger.

index uel salutaris: *scytelfinger* WW. 306⁴⁴.

Etymology.

A masc. nom. instr. formed on the pret. pl. stem *scut*, Germ. **skut-* of the vb. *sćēotan* 'to shoot' with the suffix *-ila* (s. Kluge, Stammbild., § 90). For the further Etym. cf. *gesćot*.

A related word is OE. *sćytels*, *sćyttel*, *sćytel*, 'bar of a door': NE. *shuttle* 'a weaver's instrument for shooting the thread of the woof between the threads of the warp in weaving'.

III. Weapons of Defence.

1. The Shield.

Bord.

Form. *bord* n (a).

References. 1. clypeus : shield.

sg. nom. *þær bord stunað* Crä. 40; *lig-yðum forborn bord wið rond[e]* B. 2673; *sceolde celod bord cenum on handa ban-helm berstan* Fin. 31; *bord ord onfeng* By. 110; *scyld (sceal) gebunden, leoht linden bord* Gn. (Ex.) 95.

sg. gen. *bærst bordes lærig* By. 284.

sg. acc. *bord up ahof* Exod. 253; *forðon ic me on hafu bord ond byrnan* B. 2524; *þa hwile þe he mid handum healdan mihte bord and brad swurd; Byrhtnoð . . . bord hafenode; het þa bord beran; wæpen up ahof, bord to gebeorge; hwilon he on bord sceat; Byrhtwold . . . bord hafenode* By. 15, 42, 62, 131, 270, 309; *ac he bord ongean hefeð hygesnottor* Jul. 385; *gecoste berað bord ond ord* El. 1186.

pl. gen. *ofer borda gebræc* B. 2259; *þa wearð borda gebræc* By. 295; *þær wæs borda gebræc* El. 114.

pl. acc. *berað linde forð, bord for breostum* Jud. 192; *rum wæs to nimanne londbuendum on ðam laðestan . . . heolfrig herereaf . . . bord ond brad swyrd* Jud. 318; *(hie) clufon cellod bord* By. 283.

pl. dat. *stopon heaðorincas . . . to beadowe bordum beðeahte* Jud. 213; *he mid bordum het wyrcan þone wihagan* By. 101; *cene under cumblum corðre mycle to ðam orlege ordum ond bordum* An. 1205; *wordum ond bordum hofon herecombol* El. 24; *bordum ond ordum* El. 235.

2. tabula : board.

sg. gen. *ic on wude stonde bordes on ende* Ridls. 88[23].

sg. dat. *habban him gomen on borde* Gn. (Ex.) 183.

pl. dat. *hwilum ic bordum sceal heard heafodleas behlyþed licgan* Ridls. 15[9].

3. tabulatum, latera navis.

sg. nom. *bord oft onfeng ofer earhgeblond yða swengas* El. 238.

sg. dat. *drugað his ar on borde* Gn. (Ex.) 188.

sg. acc. *læd . . . under earce bord eaforan þine* Gen. 1333, 1357.

pl. dat. *þa beutan beoð earce bordum* Gen. 1354.

For further references to 2 and 3 s. B. T., and Grein, Sprachsch. I, 133.

Compounds. 1. with *bord* as second member of the compound.

gūð-bord n. clipeus bellicus: war-board, shield.

sg. nom. *gearo sceal guð-bord* Gn. (Ex.) 203.

sg. gen. *guðbordes sweng* Gen. 2693.

hilde-bord n. s. *guð-bord.*

pl. acc. *lætað hildebord her onbidian* B. 397.

pl. instr. *him ða gegiredan Geata leode ad on eorðan un-waclicne, helm[um] behongen, hilde-bordum* B. 3139.

hlēo-bord n. a protecting board, a book-cover.

pl. instr. *mec siþþan wrah hæleð hleo-bordum* Ridls. 27[12].

nægled-bord adj. s. Grein, Sprachsch. II, p. 275.

Cf. *Nægling* m. the name of Beowulf's sword B. 2680.

wǣg-bord n. navis s. Gen. 1340.

wīg-bord n. battle-shield.

sg. acc. *heht him þa gewyrcean wigendra hleo eall irenne . . . wig-bord wrætlic* B. 2339.

pl. nom. *wigbord scinon* Ex. 466.

ȳð-bord n. navis s. An. 298 and Crā. 57.

þrȳð-bord n. scutum validum: shield.

acc. *com þa wigena hleo þegna þreate þryðbord stenan* El. 151.

2. with *bord* as first member of the compound.

bord-gelāc n. clipeorum impugnatio: weapon.

sg. nom. *þy læs se attres ord in gebuge biter bordgelac under banlocan* Cri. 769.

bord-hæbbende m. scutifer: warrior.

sg. nom. *þæt eorl-weorod . . . mod-giomor sæt, bord-hæbbende* B. 2895.

bord-haga m. clipeorum sepimentum: testudo, phalanx.

dat. *under bordhagan* El. 652.

bord-hrēoða, (-hrēða) m. clipeus, testudo: shield ornamentation (Zupitza), a shield-covering either of animal's hide or of bast (Heyne, Holder).

bord and *hrēoða* from the st. v. *hrēoðan* 'to cover, to clothe'. Cf. *gold-hroden* 'gold-adorned' B. 614, 640 etc.

dat. *him hildemeceas under bord-hreoðan to bonan wurdon* B. 2203; *heapum þrungon . . ., under bordhreoðan* An 128; *þa þe for geoguðe gyt ne mihton under bordhreoðan breostnet wera wið flane feond folmum werigean* Exod. 236; *hæfdon him to segne . . . ofer bordhreoðan beacen aræred* Exod. 320.

pl. nom. *blicon bordhreoðan* Exod. 159.

pl. acc. *bræcon bordhreðan* El. 122.

Cf. further *sćild-hrēoða.*

bord-rand m. s. *rand.*

bord-weall m. 1. scutorum agger, testudo, clipeus.

sg. acc. *he bræc þone bordweall* By. 277; *hi bordweal clufon* Aeðelst. 5; *brecan ofer bord-weal* B. 2980.

2. litoris agger.

acc. pl. *bordweallas grof heard and hiþende* Ridls. 34[6].

bord-wudu m. clipei lignum, shield.

acc. pl. *setton him to heafdon hilderandas, bordwudu* B. 1243.

bord-þaca, þeaca m. (an). bord-thatch.

nom. sg. testudo: *borohaca* vel *sceldreda* vel *faerucæ* Ep. 997; ∾: *brodthaca* vel *sceldhreða* vel *fænucæ* Er. 997; ∾: *bordðeaca* Corp. 1999. Covering of a shield.

Meaning. The original meaning is board, from which is derived the meaning of shield, that which is made from a wooden board.

Etymology. Corresponding words to OE. *bord* in other Germ. dialects are: Goth. *-baúrd* in *fōtubaúrd* 'foot-stool', OSax. *bord*, OHG. *bort*, *port* in Ablaut to *brĕt*, MDu. *bert* (cf. Stokes in K. Z. 35, p. 157), Du. *bord*, *boord* with meaning of 'shield, board', ON. *borð*, Dan. *bord*, Swed. *bord*. For the NHG. borrowing from the LG. in *Steuerbord* and *Backbord*, for OIr. *bord* (OE. loanword), and for Fr. *bord*. from the LG. cf. Skeat., Etym. Dic., Kluge, Etym. Wb. 53, 57, Murray NED. under *board*, and Diez, Etym. Wb., p. 59, for the Fr. forms.

Camp-wudu.

A poetical expression probably for shield, it may, however, refer to a spear as the term 'battle wood' leaves it indefinite. The quotation from El. 51 is as follows. *þonne rand dynede campwudu clynede.* Similar expressions are *æsć-holt* = 'spear', *beadu-lēoma* = 'sword', and *hring-īsen* = 'coat of mail', also *mægen-wudu* = 'spear' B. 236.

Lind.

Form. *lind* f. (ō).

References.

sg. nom. *þæt him holt-wudu helpan nemeahte, lind wið lige* B. 2341.

sg. gen. *ofer linde lærig* Exod. 239.

sg. dat. *eodon him þa togeanes garum gehyrsted lungre under linde* Exod. 46; *stod under linde, under leohtum scylde* MC. 9.

sg. acc. *þæt meahte wel æghwylc on fyrd wegan fealwe linde* Gen. 2044; *ne mihte ða forhabban, hond rond gefeng, geolwe linde* B. 2610; *(he) his linde ahof* By. 244.

pl. (sg.?) acc. *þe him foran ongean linde bæron* B. 2365; *berað linde forð* Jud. 191; *(hi) linde heowon* Jud. 304; *linde bæron* By. 99; *hofon herecyste hwite linde* Exod. 301.

pl. dat. *under lindum* Exod. 228; *ofer lindum* Exod. 251.

pl. instr. *stopon heaðorincas . . . to beadowe bordum beðeahte, hwealfum lindum* Jud. 214.

Compounds. 1. *lind* as second member of the compound.

heaðu-lind f. tilia bellica, scutum: battle-shield of linden-wood.

pl. acc. *heowon heaðolinda hamora lafum eaforan Eadweardes* Aeðelst. 6.

2. *Lind* as first member of the compound.

lind-croda m. collisus scutorum, pugna: battle, shield-press.

dat. *æt þæm lindcrodan* Gen. 1998.

lind-gecrod n. turba clipeata: warlike troop, host.

sg. dat. *com werod unmæte, lyswe larsmeoðas mid lindgecrode* An. 1220.

lind-gelac n. pugna scutiferorum: battle.

sg. gen. *næron ða twegen tohtan sæne, lindgelaces* Ap. 76.

lind-gestealla m. socius scutifer : a shield-comrade.

sg. nom. *wigendra hleo, lindgestealla, lifgende cwom* B. 1973.

voc. pl. *rincas mine, lindgesteallan* An. 1344.

lind-hæbbende m. scutifer : a warrior.

pl. nom. *no her cuðlicor cuman ongunnon lind-hæbbende* B. 245.

pl. gen. *gum-feþa stop lind-hæbbendra* B. 1402.

lind-hwæt adj. scutifer strenuus : shield-brave.

sg. nom. *wæs se lindhwata leodgeborga eorlum arfæst* [MS. *leodhwata lindgeborga*] El. 11.

lind-plega m. s. *lind-gelāc.*

sg. dat. *æt þam lind-plegan* B. 1073; *to ðam lind-plegan* B. 2039.

lind-werod n. exercitus scutiferorum : warlike troop.

sg. nom. *heap wæs gescyrded, laðra lindwered* El. 142.

lind-wiga m. bellator scutifer : warrior.

sg. nom. *Weoxstanes sunu, leoflic lind-wiga* B. 2603.

lind-wīgend m. s. *lind-wiga.*

pl. nom. *sceotend þohton Italia ealle gegongan lind-wigende* Boet. 1 [18]; *ða fromlice lindwiggende lædan ongunnan þa torhtan mægð* Jud. 42.

pl. gen. *lindwigendra land gesohte secga þreate* El. 270; *flugon, ða ðe lyfdon laðra linde (?)* Jud. 298 [Grein reads here *lindwiggendra*].

Derivative.

linden adj. of lime wood.

sg. nom. *leoht linden bord* Gn. (Ex.) 95.

Meaning. Clipeus : a shield made of linden wood,

which wood was most frequently employed on account of its lightness and impenetrability.

Etymology. Cognate forms, with the meaning 'shield' are OHG. *linta*, MHG. *linde*, ON. *lind*. Cf. Swed., Dan. *lind* 'linden wood', NHG., Du. *linde*, ME. *lind*, *lynd*, NE. *lind*, *linden* 'the linden tree'. The further etymology is not definitely settled. Cf., however, Schrader, Real. Lex., p. 503, for relationship with the Slav. branch, Uhlenbeck, PBB. 26[302], and Kluge, Etym. Wb., p. 249, who conjectures relationship with Lit. *lentà* 'board', Gr. ἐλάτη (from **l̥ntā*) 'Fichte, Weißtanne'.

Rand.

Forms. *rand*, *rond* m. (a), *randa* m. (an).

References. 1. *litus*, *margo*.

sg. dat. *aras ða bi ronde rof oretta* B. 2538.

2. *margo clipei*.

sg. nom. *rand sceal on scylde* Gn. (C), 37.

sg. dat. *bord wið rond[e]* B. 2673.

sg. acc. *þonne he gewyrceð to wera hilde . . . scirne mece oððe scyldes rond* Crä. 65.

3. *clipeus*.

sg. nom. *rand dynede* El. 50; *þonne rond ond hand on herefelda helm ealgodon* An. 9; *þonne hand ond rond on beaduwange billum foregrunden nearu þrowedon* An. 412.

sg. dat. *he under rande gecranc* B. 1209.

sg. acc. *þæt he me ongean slea, rand geheawe* B. 682; *siþðan ic hond ond rond hebban mihte* B. 656; *hond rond gefeng* B. 2609.

pl. acc. *randas wægon forð fromlice on foldwege* Gen. 2049; *hi . . . on þone readan sæ randas bæron* Ps. 105[8]; *randas bæron sæwicingas ofer sealtne mersc* Exod. 332; *dælan ealde*

madmas, reaf ond randas Exod. 586; *beran ofer bolcan beorhte randas* B. 231; *setton sæ-meþe side scyldas, rondas regn-hearde wiþ þæs recedes weal* B. 326; *þæt we rondas beren eft to earde* B. 2653; *þæt hy hyra randan rihte heoldon* [for *randas.?*] By. 20.

Compounds. 1. with *rand* as second member of the compound.

bord-rand m. scuti margo, clipeus: shield.

sg. acc. *biorn under beorge bord-rand onswaf wið ðam gryre-gieste* B. 2559.

ġeolo-rand m. clipeus flavus: a shield, so called from the yellow colour of the linden wood of which it was made.

sg. acc. *þæt ic . . . geolorand to guþe (bere)* B. 438; *garas ofer geolorand* El. 118.

hilde-rand m. scutum bellicum.

pl. acc. *setton him to heafdon hilde-randas* B. 1242.

sīd-rand m. scutum amplum: a wide shield.

sg. nom. *þa wæs on healle . . . sid-rand manig hafen handa fæst* B. 1289.

2. *rand* as first member of the compound.

rand-bēag s. p. 233.

rand-burg f. city.

pl. dat. *(he) rondburgum weold* Jul. 19.

Cf. the *skjaldborg* of Brunhilde on the Hindarfjall in the Vǫlsunga Saga C. XX.

rand-burg f. wall.

pl. nom. *fægum stæfnum flod blod gewod. Randbyrig wæron rofene* Exod. 463.

rand-hæbbend m. bellator: warrior.

pl. gen. *þætte oþer nænig under swegles begong selra nære rond-hæbbendra, rices wyrðra* B. 861.

rand-wiga m. bellator clipeatus.

sg. nom. *se wæs Hroþgare . . . rice rand-wiga* B. 1298.

sg. acc. *Geat unigmetes wel, rofne randwigan restan lyste* B. 1793.

pl. gen. *randwigena ræst be þan readan sæ* Exod. 134.

pl. dat. *þæt þu randwigum rumor mote on ðisse folk-sceare frætwa dælan* Gen. 2828.

rand-wigend, ***wiggend*** m. id.

pl. gen. *nu ic gumena gehwæne þyssa burgleoda biddan wylle, randwiggendra* . . . Jud. 188; *cneowmaga, randwig-gendra rim* Exod. 435.

Meaning. margo, clipeus : the shield rim, which, with the boss, served to strengthen and hold the shield together, so that the whole shield came finally to be named from one of its most important parts.

Etymology. Cognate forms to OE. *rand* in Germ. dialects are: OHG. *rant,* MHG. *rant*, ON. *rønd* st. f., Swed. *rand*, but strange to say fails to appear in OSax., and is not recorded in Goth.

In the Romance languages it appears as Germ. loan-word Sp., Ptg. *randa*, *renda* 'lace border on a dress', It. *a randa* 'with difficulty, near', the exact meaning of which is 'near to the edge or brim', OFr., Prov. *randar* 'to adorn', NProv. *randa* 'Streichholz, um den Inhalt eines Gefäßes dem Rande gleich zu machen' (Diez, Etym. Wb.), from which is derived the verb *rander* 'dem Rande gleich-streichen' from which Fr. *randir* 'andringen, to press for-ward', Prov., Fr. *randon* 'force', vb. *randoner*, *randonar* 'antreiben, anrennen', with reference perhaps to the force of a river full to the brim (s. Skeat, Etym. Dic.), or to the charge of warriors with shields held before them, with reference to the OHG. *rant*, *sciltrant*. Cf. NE. *at random*,

used as subst., 'done or said at hazard', the older meaning of which was 'force, impetuosity'.

The Germ. ground form is **randa-* (Idg. **ram-tâ*), which according to Kluge is in Ablaut to **rind-*, NHG. *Rinde* from a root **rem*, **ram* 'aufhören, Ende', the *m* of which has become *n* before *d*. Related is NE. *rim*, and from the same ground form OHG. *ramft* 'Einfassung, Rand, Rinde'.

Relationship to Goth. *rimis* 'rest, quiet', OI. *ram-* 'to cease, to rest' has been suggested (s. Kluge, Etym. Wb., p. 318).

In NE. one meaning only, that of 'edge or bank of a river' has been retained in dialect; cf. *a reed-rand on our rivers and broads* = a reed-grown river bank (Vocab. of East Anglia EDS. 20[75]).

Rand-bēag.

Forms. *randbēag, -bēah, bǣġ, -bēh* m. (a).

For *bēh* s. Sievers (Ags. Gramm., § 108[2], Bülbring, § 317), and for *bǣġ* Bülbring (§ 107, 108, 193).

References.

sg. nom. umbo : *randbeah* WW. 549[44]; id.: ∾ Aelfc. Gr. 35[2]; umbo uel bucula[1] : *randbeh* WW. 142[30]; bucula, umbo : *rand-bæg* Er. (³) 1156; buculus : *randbeag* Ep. 153; baculus : *rondbaeg* Er. 153; buculus : *rondbaeg* Corp. 335; buculus, uel bucalaris : *randbeag* WW. 195[31]; buculus : *randbeah* WW. 275[24]; ferreus umbo : *isen randbeag* WW. 237[5]; umbro (for umbo) : *randbeah* Aelfc. Gl. 318[5] = WW. 333[5]; testudo : *snægel oððe randbeah* Aelfc. Gramm. 37[8].

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[1] Cf. Lat. buccula 'Bäckchen, erhabene Rundung' from which OFr. *bocle*, MHG. *buckel*. Cf. Kluge, Etym. Wb. u. *Buckel*. Cf. further NE. *buckle* 'boss, ring, clasp', and *buckler* 'a shield named from the boss on it'.

gen. sg. umbonis : *randbeages* OE. Gl. 1[5024]; reading of Hpt. Gl. 521[8] umbonis : *hrandbeages;* umbonis : *randbeages* WW. 512[19].

dat. sg. testudine : *scildtruman*, *randbeaga* [MS. R. reads *randbeage*] OE. Gl. 1[3796]; ∾ *hrandbeaga* (marg. *scild-trume*) Hpt. Gl. 495[9].

acc. sg. testudinem i. aciem : *scildtrume*, *randbeag* OE. Gl. 1[781].

dat. pl. umbonibus : *randbeaum [bea(g)um]* OE. Gl. 1[748], Hpt. Gl. 424[6]; umbonibus : *randbeagum* WW. 489[25].

Meaning. bucula, umbo: the boss of the shield, usually of iron.

Etymology. A compound formed of *rand* 'rim, shield', and *bēag* 'ring', corresponding to OHG. *rantboug*, *-bouc*, *rantpauc* st. m., 'shield-boss'.

Sćield.

Forms. *sćild*, *sćyld*, *sćeld* m. (a). Originally a *u*-stem.

For the various forms s. Bülbring, § 151 and Anm., § 306, and for later lengthening before *ld* § 285.

References. 1. scutum.

sg. nom. scutum vel clypeus : *scyld* Aelfc. Gl. 318[5] = WW. 333[4]; scutum : ∾ Aelfc. Gr. 31[8]; scutum, uel clypeus, uel parma : ∾ WW. 142[28]; pelta : *lytel scyld* WW. 142[29]; clypeus, testudo : *scyld* WW. 143[23]; pelta : ∾ WW. 468[29]; achile [ancile] : ∾ WW. 347[28]; idem 532[3]; ancile : *sintryndel*, *lytel scyld* WW. 143[24]; *scyld wel gebearg life ond lice læssan hwile mærum þeodne* B. 2570; *scyld scefte oncwyð* Fin. 7; *scyld sceal cempan* Gn. (Ex.) 130; *se selosta scyld* Bl. Hom. 13[10]; *forðon þe englas beoþ a halgum mannum on fultume swa swa scyld* Bl. Hom. 29[32]; *scyld (sceal) ge-bunden* Gn. (Ex.) 94.

sg. gen. *þonne he gewyrceð to wera hilde helm . . . oððe scyldes rond* Crä. 65.

sg. dat. scuto : *scylde* Cant. Ps. 45^{10}; id. : *mid scelde* VPs. 5^{13}; idem 90^{5}; *rand sceal on scylde* Gn. (Ex.) 37; *under leohtum scylde* MC. 10. *he sceaf þa mid ðam scylde* By. 136.

sg. acc. scutum : *scild* Cant. Ps. 34^{2}; idem 75^{4}; ∾ *sceld* VPs. 34^{2}; idem 75^{4}; *ne lecge scepes fell on scyld* Ges. Lieberm., p. 158; ∾ Bd. 6, 9, p. 122; *guma norðerna ofer scyld sceoten* AelðSt. 19; *þær he hornbogan hearde gebendeð and sweord and sceld æt gescot feohta* Ps. 75^{3}; *under his mæges scyld* B. 2675; *þæt ic sidne scyld (bere)* B. 437; *ac he bord ongean hefeð hyge snottor, haligne scyld* Jul. 386.

nom. acc. pl. peltae, uel parme : *þa læssan scyldas* WW. 143^{25}; *on Sardinium mon geseah twegen sceldas blode swætan* Or. 4, 8, 188, 25; *for þon þe hiera sceldas wæron betogen mid elpena hydum* Or. 5, 7, 230, 24; *dynedan scildas* Jud. 204; *scyldas lixton* Exod. 125; *ac hy scamiende scyldas bæran, guð-gewædu, þær se gomela læg* B. 2850; *setton sæmeþe side scyldas . . . wið þæs recedes weal* B. 325; *hwanon ferigeað ge fætte scyldas* B. 333; *scyldas wegon lidmen to lande* By. 98; *ðaette Gotan eastan of Sciððia sceldas læddon* Boet. 1^{2}; *II scyldas* Ges. Lieberm., p. 358; *and ic an mine kinelouerd . . . to scheldes* Chart. Th. 573^{7}; *þre scheldes* Chart. Th. 505^{23}.

pl. gen. peltarum i. scutorum : *scylda* OE. Gl. 1^{3795}; id. : *scilda* Hpt. Gl. 495^{7}; parmarum : *scylda* WW. 532^{7}; *hlyn wearð on wicum scylda and sceafta* Gen. 2062; *eallswa fela scylda* Ges. Lieberm., p. 358.

pl. dat. *mid sperum and scyldum* Hom. Skt. II, 31^{450}; *mid scyldum* Ep. Al. 151^{307}.

2. **praesidium, tutela.**

sg. nom. *þam biþ dryhten scyld in siþa gehwane* Ph. 463; *scyldigra scyld* Sal. 79.

Voc. *æc þu Drihten scyld minre iugoþe* Bl. Hom. 89[10].

3. **a part of a bird's feathers.**

sg. nom. *is se scyld ufan frætwum gefeged ofer þæs fugles bæc* Ph. 308.

Compounds. 1. *sćield*, *sćild* **as first member of the compound.**

sćield-burg f. scutorum testudo : phalanx.

sg. nom. *scyldburh (wearð) tobrocen* By. 242.

sg. acc. *(hi) scildburh scæron* Jud. 305.

sg. dat. *soðfæste men, sunnan gelice, fægre gefrætewod in heora fæder rice scinað in sceldbyrig* (= in coelo) Sat. 309.

sćield-freca m. bellator : warrior.

sg. nom. *þonne scyld-freca ongean gramum gangan scolde* B. 1033.

sćield-hrēoða, *-rēða*, *-hrēada* m. clipeus, testudo : shield, shield covering, phalanx.

sg. nom. testudo : *borohaca* vel *sceldreda* vel *færucæ* Ep. 997; id. : *brodthaca* vel *sceldhreða* vel *fænucæ* Er. 997.

sg. dat. testudine : *scyldreðan* WW. 532[8].

acc. *þonne gargetrum ofer scildhreadan sceotend sendað* Cri. 675.

pl. nom. *scinon scyldhreoðan* Exod. 113.

sćield-truma m. testudo : phalanx.

sg. dat. testudine : *of scyltruman* OE. Gl. 1[2959]; id. : *scildtruman* OE. Gl. 1[3796].

sg. acc. testudinem, i. aciem : *scild-trume* [for *-man* — MS. R. reads *scildtruman*], *randbeag* OE. Gl. 1[731].

sćield-weall m. clipeorum vallum, testudo: phalanx.

sg. acc. *þonne stræla storm strengum gebæded scoc ofer scild-weall* B. 3118.

sćield-wiga m. bellator: warrior.

sg. nom. *scearp scyld-wiga* B. 288.

sćield-wyrhta m. shield-maker.

sg. nom. *þæt nan scyldwyrhta ne lecge nan scepes fell on scyld* Aeðelstan's law 15, Ges. Lieberm., p. 158.

2. *sćield* as second member of the compound.

bōc-sćield m. fagineum scutum: shield of beech-wood.

sg. gen. *and mines bocscyldes* Chart. Th. 561[5].

pleg-sćield m. pelta, parma: a small shield.

sg. dat. cum tuta (gl. firma, secura) pelta (clypeo, parma): *mid truman plegscelde* Hpt. Gl. 430[36] = pelta i. parma: *plegscylde* OE. Gl. 1[761]; pelta: ~ WW. 464[21].

Derived.

sćieldan vb. 'to shield, protect'.

sćieldend, *ge-* m. protector.

sćieldere m. id.

ġesćieldnes f. protection.

sćieldung f. id.

Meaning. scutum, clipeus: shield.

Etymology. The OE. name *sćield* is of Germ. origin. OE. *sćild*, *sćyld*, *sćeld*, ME. *shēlde*, *schēlde*, NE. *shield*, OHG. *scilt*, *skilt*, MHG. *schilt*, NHG. *Schild*, OSax. *scild*, NFrs. *schild*, OFrs. *skēld*, *schild*, *schield*, Du. *Schild*, ON. *skjǫldr*, Dan. *skiöld*, Swed. *sköld*, Goth. *skildus*, with the original meaning of 'board', are derived from Germ. **skelduz* to which Lit. *skiltès* 'abgeschnittene Scheibe', *skeliù*, *skélti* 'cleave', Gr. σκαλλω scrape, dig [OI. *kalá* f. 'a small portion']; probably to the Idg. rt. **skel-* 'to cleave, divide', from which the transition to shield is 'that which is made from cut

wood, from peeled off bast or from hide flayed from an animal' (s. Kögel, Idg. Forsch 4[319]). Cf. Goth. *skil-ja* 'butcher', ON. *skilja*, *skilda* 'to separate, divide', OE. *scylian* 'to separate' (s. Persson, p. 38, No. 14, p. 62, No. 6).

Grimm (G. Spr.[3] 222, 333) on the other hand connects Goth. *skildus* with a form **skidlus*, **skidilus* formed on the lost stem "**skid-* earlier **skud-*". The latter is Schwundstufe to the rt. **skeụ-* (s. Persson, p. 45, No. 4) 'bedecken, cover', from which Gr. σκῦ-τος 'skin, hide', Lat. *scūtum* 'a leather covered shield'.

Schrader (Real. Lex. u. Schild), however, while suggesting the possibility of the connection of *scūtum* with σκῦ-τος, derives it rather from a form **skoito-m* in Ablaut to **skeito-*, from which latter are derived Ir. *sciath*, OSlav. *štitŭ*, likewise OHG. *scît*, and ON. *skíð* 'log, piece of wood', from an Idg. rt. **sqit-* (**sqeito-*, **sqoito-*) or **sqid-*. Cf. Lat. *scindo* (**sq(h)id*) beside OHG. *sceidan* (*sq(h)it*)- with the original meaning of 'cleaving', then 'cleft wood', then 'shield'. Cf. further Persson (p. 43, No. 10, p. 176, No. 28), who regards the roots **ski-d*, **sku-d* as derived from **ski-* 'to cleave' (p. 112, No. 22), **sku* 'to separate, to hew' (p. 133, No. 26), which in turn are derived from **sek-*, **s(e)kā* 'to cleave, to cut' (cf. Burg, K. Z. XXIX, 358 ff.). Thus *Scūtum* shows a parallel development in meaning to *skildus*.

Targa.

Form. *targa* m. (an).

References.

sg. nom. ignitus clipeus : *ferentarga* WW. 84[39].

sg. dat. parma i. scuto : *tar* . . . OE. Gl. 1[726] = Hpt. Gl. 424 *targa(n)*.

nom. acc. pl. *þæt is ærest minum hlaforde . . . twa*

targan Cod. Th. 516[32], in a later copy of will (970) read *tueye targen* ib. 518[4].

gen. pl. peltarum : *targena* OE. Gl. 1[2958].

Derived: *getarged* pp.

nom. pl. scutati : *getargede* OE. Gl. 1[2259] = Hpt. Gl. 459 from a vb. *targian*.

Meaning. A round shield smaller than the *sćyld*, with the original meaning of 'rim, rim of shield', which finally came to refer to the whole shield in the same way as rand, which is a parallel development.

Etymology. Cognates to OE. *targa*[1], ME. *targe*, *target*, NE. *targe* (obsolete), *target* are: OHG. *zarga*, MHG. *zarge* f. 'rim, ring, the sides of something enclosing a space, a frame', NHG. *zarge* 'the rim of a sieve', ON. *targa* 'shield'. Radically related is further OI. *darh-*, *dṛhyati* 'macht fest, befestigt', Lit. *dârżas*, Let. *dáras* 'garden, an enclosed space', Gr. δράσσομαι 'fasse an', to the Idg. rt. **der-ĝh* 'fassen, festhalten' (s. Brugmann, Grundr. I, p. 463, Persson, p. 27, Uhlenbeck, OI. Wb., 129). The meaning of shield then has developed from 'rim, band', originally 'that which held something fast'.

In the Romance languages the word appears as Germ. loanword in It., Span. *targa*, OFr. *targe* originally 'a large shield', Span., Port. *darga* from OHG. *zarga* beside Span. *adarga*, *adaraga* of Arabic origin (cf. Arabic *addaragah*). This word has wandered back again to the Germ., and has been taken up in OHG. as *tartsche*, ODu. *tartsche*, and in ME. *tarǵe* as a Fr. loanword is found in Rob. of Gloucester (361) and Chaucer (C. T. 473). The diminutive suffix *-et* in NE. *target* 'a small shield, a mark to fire at' is also

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[1] For absence of breaking s. Bülbring, § 182 c.

of Fr. origin, and the NE. pronunciation of *target* with *g* is probably due to an OFr. form *targuete* beside *tarǵete*, otherwise the pronunciation of the *g* would be as in *pageant*, and most other French loanwords.

The form *targaid* recorded in Ir. and Gael., is probably a loanword from some such form as ME. *targat*.

Tud (?).

tud m. n. *tudu* f. (?).

References. *parma* (Abl., to Aldhelm Laud. Virg. 71, [85]) : *tude* OE. Gl. 1^{5025}, Hpt. Gl. 521^{9}.

pl. gen. scutorum : *tudenarda* OE. Gl. 1^{747}. *tudenarda* is according to Napier perhaps corrupted from *tudena, randa* in which case *tude* above might be dat. sg. f. and *tudena* the unrecorded gen. pl. of *tud* m. n. or *tudu* f.

Meaning. With the meaning parma, scutum: 'shield', *tud (?)* occurs only in the two glosses mentioned above. Middendorf, however, gives *tud*[1] st. m., *tudde* wk. f. with the meaning 'Höcker, Wulst', and regards it as related to Dan. *tot* 'Haarbüschel, Zotte', OHG. *zotta*, *zata*, *zota* f., *zotto* m., MHG. *zote*, *zotte* m. f. 'Haarzotte, Flausch' from **toddōn*. Cf. ON. *todde* m. 'Büschel, Gewicht für Wolle' from whence NE. *tod* 'a bush, a measure of wool'. Cf. Kluge, Etym. Wb., p. 438, and Skeat, Conc. Etym. Dic. under *tod*.

The relation in meaning is not clear.

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[1] Flurnamen. *to tudes leghe* G. B. 1033 (A. D. 958); *an tuddan ham* G. B. 480 (A. D. 854).

ðel.

Forms. *ðel*, *þell* pl. *þelu* n. (a).

References.

sg. acc. peltam aurandel i. e. peltam auram del = peltam uaram del = peltam. parmam : *ðel* Er. C. G. L. V, 385[43] verbessert von Schlutter (Jour. Germ. Phil. I, 318); *and þeah man gesette an brad isen þell ofer þæs fyres hrof* Wulfst. 147[3] and [7].

pl. dat. *swelce eac heora wæpena noht lytel byrðen wæs forþon eal heora wæpenu þæra minra þegna and ealles mines weoredes and heriges ic hie mid [g]yldenum þelum bewyrcean* Ep. Al. 145[150] = thin plates of gold, with which the weapons were overlaid.

Compounds.

þell-fæsten n. ship, ark.

sg. dat. *nolde gladu æfre under salwed bord syððan ætywan on þell-fæstenne* Gen. 1482.

benč-þel n. wood of the benches.

nom. acc. pl. *eal bencþelu blode bestymed* B. 486; ∾ *beredon* B. 1239.

čēol-þel tabulatum navis, ship wood.

sg. dat. *eom nu her cumen on ceolþele* Bot. 8.

wǣg-þel. tabulatum marinum, navis : ship.

sg. acc. *lædan weras on wægþel and heora wif somed* Gen. 1358.

sg. dat. *ofer sid wæter secan wolde on wægþele eft* Gen. 1446; *of wægþele* 1496; *hie ða gebrohton æt brimes næsse on wægþele wigan unslawne* An. 1711.

Flurnamen. In the composition *ðel brycǵ* G. B. 50 (A. D. 680), *be þael brycge* G. B. 869 (A. D. 948) is mentioned together with *stānbrycǵ* and *eorðbrycǵ*. Cf. also the proper name *Delbrück*.

Meaning. 1. A wooden plank, a shield.

2. A thin plate of metal.

Etymology. To OE. *ðel* are related: OHG. *dili* m., MHG. *dil* m., MDu. *dēle*, Du. *deel*, ON. *þile* 'board, deal' from Germ. **þēlas*, **þilis* n. 'board'. Allied to *ðel* are further OE. *þille*, NE. *thill* 'the shaft of a cart', OHG. *dilla* f., MHG. *dille*, NHG. *diele* f. 'board, board wall', ON. *þilja* 'rowing-bench', Fin. *teljo* 'ship's bench' from Germ. **þiljōn* 'that which is made of board'.

Radically related are OPr. *talus* 'floor covered with planks', OSlav. *tilo* n., NSlav. *tlo* 'floor', Lit. *tilė* 'boards at the bottom of a boat'. To the Celt. family belong OIr. *talam* 'the ground, the earth', Cymr., Corn. *tal* 'brow'. Related are also Lat. *tellus* 'the earth', Gr. τηλία, Skt. *talam* n. 'surface, plane'; perhaps to Idg. rt. **tel-*, *tla* 'to raise, lift, carry' s. Uhlenbeck (Ai. Wb., p. 110 and 114).

thel remained until the end of the 16th century, when it was supplanted by Du. *deel* (NE. *deal*), which is identical with OE. *ðel*.

2. The Helm.

Bucc (?).

Forms. *bucc, bua, buuc* m. (!)

References. buccula: *bucc* Ep. [120]; *bua* Er. [338]; *buuc* Corp. [338].

Meaning and Etymology. Sweet explains this word recorded only in the above mentioned glosses as 'beaver of a helmet', deriving it from Lat. buccula, diminutive from bucca 'the cheek', with the meaning of 'beaver or cheek piece of helmet' as used by Livy, and places it in his Dic. without a question mark.

For another explanation s. Jour. of Germ. Phil. (I, 332 f.) where Schlutter offers the following suggestion: "As the Corp. Gloss. plainly reads *buuc*, and as in the Er. (²) (C. G. L. V, 318²) we find *patera fiola uel bucula calicis*, one might be inclined to think we had to do here with *bac*, 'bulky vessel, pitcher'. But we meet C. G. L. IV, 314⁴⁵, with *buccula*, *bucca* in a glossary where there is no idea of Old English interpretation; again we find IV, 27, 3, *buccula bacca*, and IV, 489, 32, *bucula uacca diminutiue* = V, 272²⁹ (Er. ²), *bacula uacca diminutiuae*, wherewith cp. IV, 212⁴⁰ *bucala : uaccula*. Hence it would appear that neither a pitcher nor a beaver, but a cow, is meant. Read then *bucula : uacca*, following the traces of Erfurt."

With reference to the second explanation cf. the gloss *vacca, vel buccula : buch* R. A. Wright I, p. 97, from a Welsh Gloss of the end of the 12th or the beginning of the 13th century from MS. Cott. Vespas. A. XIV, fol. 7 r⁰.

Byġe.

Form. *byġe* m. (i).

References.

nom. sg. conus : *helmes byge* WW. 143²⁸; sinus : *byge* Corp. 1874.

Meaning. A corner, a bend or curve, apex of a helmet.

Etymology. Formed from the weak grade of *bagan* intr. 'to bend, stoop, swerve' with the suffix *-iz*.

Camb.

Forms. 1. *camb* m. (a).

2. *cambe* f. (ōn).

References.

sg. nom. crista : *helmes camb* WW. 143[27]; id. : *cambihte, camb on hætte oððe on helme* WW. 373[13]; (pecten : *camb* WW. 282[5], 336[17], Corp. 1564, Ep. 825).

sg. dat. crista : *cambe* OE. Gl. 1[5019] = Hpt. Gl. 521; item OE. Gl. 2[416].

Cf. further cristas i. comas : *combas on fugele*, uel *loccas* WW. 215[34].

and the ME. Gloss: hec crista, est crinis vel quod eminet super galeam et super capita quorundam animalium: *the cokcome* WW. 703[23].

cambiht = crested.

crista : *cambihte* WW. 512[15]; cf. above WW. 373[13].

Meaning. 1. A comb, a crest. The form of the Anglo-Saxon leather cap or helmet with ridged edge having a strong resemblance to a cock's comb.

2. honeycomb.

Etymology. Related forms in other Germ. dialects are: OHG. *kamb*, *champ*, MHG. *kam*, *kamp*, NHG. *kamm*, ON. *kambr*, Dan. *kam*, Swed. *kam*, *kamm* 'the ridge of a mountain, crest'. Cf. Skt. *jámbhas* m., OSlav. *ząbŭ* 'tooth'. Lit. *žâmbas* 'edge, corner', Lett. *zûbs* 'tooth', Gr. γόμφος to Idg. **gombho-s* to rt. **gembho* 'to tear, to bite'. Retained in NE. with the meaning of *comb*, cf. also *cock's comb*.

Čin-berg.

Form. *činberg* f. (ō).

Reference.

sg. acc. *grimhelm gespeon cyning, cinberge* Exod. 175.

Meaning. The part of the helmet covering or protecting the chin.

Etymology. A compound of two Anglo-Saxon words *ćinn*, Goth. *kinnus*, NE. *chin*, and *berg* or *beorg* from the infin. stem of the verb *beorgan* 'to protect, conceal'.

[Cræsta (?)]

[This word is given by Somner, Lye, and Bosworth-Toller, but without references. I have been unable to find it in any of the OE. Glossaries, it occurring first in a weapon list of the 15th century as *hic conus : a crest* WW. 786[29], where *crest* is undoubtedly identical with Lat. *crista* 'a crest, a cock's comb', but whether it existed in OE. is questionable, for ME. *creste*, *crest* Chaucer (C. T. 15314), NE. *crest* comes from OFr. *creste* 'a tuft, a comb', making the supposition of an OE. *cræsta* unnecessary.]

Eofor-cumbol.

The word *cumbol (cumbor)* belongs under the head of war banners and pennants rather than under helm. Nevertheless the compound *eofor-cumbul (eofur-cumbol)*, of El. 76 and 259, refers distinctly to a boar emblem used on the helmet, which through a figure of speech (part for the whole) is transferred to the helmet itself. In OSax. *kumbal* has the meaning of a 'heavenly sign or token', which is retained in OE., but with the more specific meaning later of 'war banner, pennant, war emblem'. A similar compound to the above is found in the Norse Fornaldor Sögur, where *her-kuml* refers to 'a badge worn on the helmet'. The compounds with *cumbol* such as *cumbul-gebrec* 'battle', *cumbol-gehnast* (Æðelst. 49), *cumbul-wiga* 'warrior' Jud. 12, 243, 259, are numerous.

Cf. further *hroden hilte cumbor* 'banner with a staff' of B. 1022.

Grīma.

Form. *grīma* m. (an).

Reference.

sg. nom. larbula : *egisgrima* Ep.-Er. 569, Corp. 1168; masca : *grima* Corp. 1279; mascus : ∾ Corp. 1280 = marcus: ∾ of Ep.-Er. 643; musca (masca?) : *egisgrima* Corp. 1351.

Compounds.

beadu-grīma. larva bellica, cassis.

pl. acc. *feormend swefað, þa-ðe beado-griman bywan sceoldon* B. 2257.

Meaning. 1. Cassis : helmet.

2. masca : a mask.

Etymology. Cognates to OE. *grīma* are: OHG. *grīmo* 'mask, helm', ON. *grīma* 'mask, covering, a kind of hood used for a head covering', Dan. *grime* 'a horse's halter'. From the meaning 'mask' has arisen the mistake of regarding *grīma* as a 'helm with a visor', which is, however, an impossibility for the OE. period as the visor was certainly not introduced, at the earliest, before the 12th century, and in all probability later in the 13th. (Cf. the simple nasal of the helmets on the Bayeux Tapestry as late as 1066.) The ON. *grīmu-maðr* 'a disguised man', also the name of Odin *Grīmr*, *Grīmnir* = 'der Verlarvte' (Grm. 46, and Pauls Grd. III, 335), points to some sort of a head covering used to disguise a person. So *grīma* may be taken to refer to a helmet used in the sense simply of 'a head covering', not that of 'helmet visor'.

Schade connects the word further with OHG. *grīnan* 'den Mund verziehen', which is related to NE. *grin*, NHG. *greinen* to the Germ. rt. **grī*, Idg. **ghrī* (s. Kluge, Etym. Wb.).

The connection in meaning is probably from the distortion of the mouth produced by a grin making the person appear other than usual, from whence the Norse meaning of 'disguise, a covering for the head used as a disguise', and finally the OE. *grīma* 'head covering, helm'. Cf. Du. *grijus* 'a mask, a grin', where both meanings exist side by side.

In the Romance languages the Span. *grima* 'terror, fear', Port. ~ 'dislike' are borrowed from the German. It is possible that Fr. *grimace*, Span. *grimazo*, NE. *grimace* 'a distortion of the countenance', are related to *grīma*, but the etym. is not certain (cf. Diez, Wb., 456, and Skeat, Etym. Wb.).

Hēafod-beorg.

A kenning for *helm*, the head-protection. *Ymb þæs helmes hrof heafodbeorge wirum bewunden walan utan heold* B. 1030. Cf. *healsbeorg*, *brēostbeorg*, *bāngebeorg*, *scancgebeorg*.

Helm.

Form. *helm* m (a).

References. 1. galea, cassis: helmet.

sg. nom. galea: *helm* WW. 332[20] = Aelfc. Gr. 317[17]; cassis: ~ Aelfc. Gr. 56[5]; id.: *irsen [isern]-* ~ WW. 142[2]; *and eac wæs his helm ðyrl* Fin. 47; *helm sceal cenum* Gn. (Ex.) 205; *þa wæs of þæm hroran helm ond byrne lungre alysed* B. 1629; *þær wæs helm monig, eald ond omig* B. 2762; *þær on bence wæs ofer æþelinge yþ-gesene heaþo-steapa helm* B. 1245; *se hwita helm hafelan werede* B. 1448; *sceal se hearda helm hyrsted golde fætum befeallen* B. 2255; *urum sceal sweord ond helm, byrne ond byrdu-scrud bam gemæne* B. 2659.

sg. gen. cassidis, i. galeo : *-mes* (MS. R. *helmes*) OE. Gl. 1[5020]; cassidis : *helmes* OE. Gl. 2[417]; item WW. 12[3], 200[38], 363[18], Corp. 418; apex, summitas galeæ : *helmes top* WW. 143[26]; crista : *∾ camb* WW. 143[27]; conus : *∾ byge* WW. 143[28]; cassidis : *helme[s]* WW. 512[16]; id. : *helme[s]* i. diadematis Hpt. Gl. 521[1]; *ymb þæs helmes hrof* B. 1030.

sg. dat. cassibus, calamitatibus, uel ferum : *helme* WW. 200[41]; *and gelædde Mardocheum . . . mid helme geond þa burh* Hom. Ass. VIII, 242; *mid helme = cynehelme* Aelfc. Es. 245; *ecg sceal wið helme hilde gebidan* Gn. (C.) 16; *swin ofer helme* B. 1286; *heard under helme* B. 2539, 342, 404; *and he mid ane helme hlod it* Ep. Al. 146[168]; *na mid readum scylde, oððe mid helme* Hom. Skt. II, 31[115].

sg. acc. cassium : *helm* Corp.[422] = WW. 12[7]; item 363[23]; cassium, conum : *helm* WW. 200[37]; *(hi) brohton . . . sweord ondswatigne helm* Jud. 338; *þonne he gewyrceð to wera hilde helm oþþe hupseax* Crä. 64; *forgeaf þa Beowulfe bearn Healfdenes . . . helm ond byrnan* B. 1022; *helm ne-gemunde* B. 1290; *helm oft gescær* B. 1526; *þioden þristhydig þegne gesealde . . . gold-fahne helm* B. 2811; *þonne he on ealubence oft gesealde heal-sittendum helm ond byrnan* B. 2868; *ac he him on heafde helm ær gescer* B. 2973; *nam on Ongenðio iren-byrnan, . . . ond his helm somod* B. 2987; *þonne rond ond hand on herefelda helm ealgodon* An. 10; *under helm drepen* B. 1745; *his helm onspeon* B. 2723; *het þa in beran eafor heafod-segn, heaðo-steapne helm* B. 2153; *ond his magum ætbær brun-fagne helm* B. 2615; *let se hearda Higelaces þegn brad(n)e mece . . ., eald sweord eotenisc, entiscne helm brecan ofer bord-weal* B. 2979; *and ic on mine kine-louerd . . . and helm and brinie* Chart. Th. 573[5]; *nd ic an mine kyne louerd . . . helm and brinie* Chart. Th. 556[21].

nom. acc. pl. *and læddon to ðære beorhtan byrig Bethuliam helmas and hup-seax* Jud. 328; *þæt we him ða guðgetawa gyldan woldon . . . helmas ond heard sweord* B. 2638; *berað linde forð . . . scire helmas in sceaðena gemong* Jud. 193; *rum wæs to nimanne londbuendum on ðam laðestan, . . . herereaf, brune helmas* Jud. 318.

pl. gen. *and he becwæð his laford . . . LX healma* Chart. Th. 549[18].

pl. dat. *hæleð under helmum* Jud. 203.

pl. instr. *oð þæt folcgetrume gefaren hæfdon sid tosomne suðan and norðan helmum þeahte* Gen. 1989; *ad on eorðan . . . helm(um) behongen* B. 3139.

2. corona : crown, diadem.

sg. nom. corona : *helm* WW. 290[20].

sg. dat. *heah on helme hrysted fægere* Run. 53.

sg. acc. coronam : *helm* Cant. Ps. 20[4]; spineam, coronam : *þyrnenne helm* Mk. 15[17].

3. any sort of covering.

sg. nom. ulmus : *helm* WW. 279[14]; frondea ficus, i. frondosa : *geþuf ficbeam*, vel *helm*, vel *rug*.

sg. gen. verticis i. capitis : *helmes* OE. Gl. 1[1564]; item Hpt. Gl. 443[23].

sg. acc. *siððan wæges helm werode gesohte* El. 230; *under lyfte helm* Ridls. 4[64].

nom. acc. pl. frondea robora : *helmas* WW. 243[34].

4. a) Protector, God.

nom. acc. voc. sg. *gasta helm* Gen. 2420; *him engla helm getigðode* Gen. 2751; *eala dugaða helm!* Sat. 164; *þu eart hæleða helm* Sat. 658; *wuldres helm* Cri. 463; *ne hie huru heofena helm herian ne-cuþon* B. 182; *hu se gasta*

helm in þrynesse þrymme geweorðad acenned wearð El. 176; *gewat him þa se halga helm ælwihta* An. 118; *aeðelinga helm* Gen. 1858, 2721.

sg. dat. *and þa waldende lifes leohtfruman lac onsægde, gasta helme* Gen. 1793.

b) Wordly protectors, leaders, kings.

nom. acc. voc. *gewat þa heriga helm ham eft þanon* El. 148; *swa hire weoruda helm byrnwiggendra beboden hæfde* El. 223; *Hroðgar . . . helm Scyldinga* B. 456, 371, 1321.

pl. dat. *þæt hie oft fela folca feore gesceodon heriges helmum* Dan. 16.

For further references to 3 and 4 consult Grein, Sprachschatz II, p. 31 ff., and for the countless proper names with *-helm* s. Sweet, OET., p. 520.

Compounds. *helm* as first member of the compound.

helm-bǣre, *-berende* leafy.

sg. gen. frondiferi nemoris : *helmbæres bearuwæs* WW. 243[38].

helm-berend m. bellator : warrior.

pl. acc. *gegrette ða gumena gehwylcne, hwate helmberend hindeman siðe* B. 2517; *þe he usic gar-wigend gode tealde, hwate helm-berend* B. 2642.

pl. gen. *ne rohte he to þære hilde helm-berendra* Höll. 37.

Derivations.

helmian vb. obducere 'to cover'.

ban-helm m. munimentum adversus occisores : helmet.

nom. *sceolde celod bord cenum on handa, banhelm berstan* Fin. 32.

cyne-helm m. corona, diadema.

sg. nom. diadema i. corona : *cyne-helm* OE. Gl. 1[2202]; item WW. 142[3]; corona inclita : *myclic cynehelm* WW. 57[31].

sg. dat. palma i. corona : *cynehelme* OE. Gl. 1[3093].

nom. acc. pl. *þa cyne-helmas wæron scinende* Hom. Skt. II, 34[76]; *we habbað cyne-helmas halige* Hom. Skt. II, 34[114].

pl. dat. *mid twam cyne-helmum* Hom. Skt. II, 34[75].

grīm-helm m. helmet, s. *grīma.*

sg. nom. acc. *guðweard gumena grimhelm gespeon* Exod. 174; *þær wæs on eorle eðgesyne brogden byrne . . . grimhelm manig* El. 258.

pl. gen. *beadumægnes ræs, grimhelma gegrind* Exod. 330.

pl. acc. *hwanon ferigeað ge fætte scyldas . . . ond grimhelmas* B. 334.

gūð-helm m. galea bellica : helmet.

sg. nom. *guð-helm toglad* B. 2487.

heaþo-helm (?) m. s. *gūð-helm.*

acc. *hildes egesan hyðo h . . f mid (?)* B. 3156.

For *lyft-*, *mist-*, *neaht-*, *sceadu-*, *sund-*, *wæter-helm* s. Grein, Sprachschatz, and B. T.

heoloþ-helm, *hæleþ-* m. helmet which makes the wearer invisible. Cf. ON. *huliðs hialmr.*

sg. acc. *(he) hæleðhelm on heafod asette* Gen. 444.

sg. instr. *mid þam he færinga heoloþ helme biþeaht helle seceð goda geasne* Wal. 45.

leþer-helm m. leather helmet.

sg. nom. galea : *leþerhelm* WW. 142[1].

Meaning.

galea, cassis: A helmet either of leather or of metal.

Etymology. Cognates to OE. ***helm*** are: OHG., OSax., OFrs. ***helm***, Du. ***helm***, ***helmet***, ON. ***hjálmr***, Dan. ***hielm***, Swed. ***hjelm***, M. and NHG. ***helm***, Goth. ***helms*** to a Germ. ****helm-az*** m. from the vb. ***helan*** 'to cover', from an Idg. rt. ****kel-*** 'to cover, protect, conceal'. Cf. OI. ***çár-man-*** 'Schirm, Schutzdach, Decke'; from the same rt. also Lat. ***cēlare***.

The Germ. word appears very early in Slav. as loanword (s. Schrader, Real. Lex., p. 366, and Kluge, P. Gdr., 361). According to Uhlenbeck OSlav. ***šlěmŭ*** is a borrowing from the OHG. ***helm*** (*Germ. ***helma-***), not from Goth. ***hilms*** (s. Uhlenbeck, Archiv f. Slav. Phil. 15 [491], and Hirt, PBB. 23 [338]). The OSlav. form, and Lit. ***szálmas*** are in all probability, however, not borrowed directly from the OHG., but have come through the medium of OPr. ***kelmis*** 'a hat', which became ****chelmŭ***, ***šelmŭ*** > OSlav. ***šlěmŭ*** (cf. Grimm, Gd. d. Spr. 121, and Berneker V, 474).

The Germ. word appears also to have wandered westward and appears as loanword in It., Span., Port. ***elmo***, Prov. ***elm***, OFr. ***heaume*** (s. Diez, Wb. 121); cf also MLat. ***helmus*** in the Reichenauer Glossar.

From Fr. ***healm***, ***heaume*** is formed a diminutive with the suffix ***-et***, which appears in Span. and Port. as ***almete*** for ***elmete***, and in Fr. as ***armet*** 'Pickelhaube'.

In ME. and NE. appear both ***helm*** from OE. ***helm*** and ***helmet*** with the Fr. diminutive suffix ***-et***, the former of which in NE. is confined chiefly to poetry.

Hlēorberge (?).

hlēor-berge f. (ō̦n), ***hlēor-bere*** f. (ōn) [?].

Reference.

ac. pl. ***hlēor-bergan (?)*** B. 304 reading of Heyne.

sg. dat. *eofor-līc scinon ofer hlēorberan gehroden golde fāh and fȳrheard ferh wearde hēold* Grein.

Meaning and Etymology. This much contested passage reads in the MS. *hleorberan*, which was emended by Gering (Z. Z. 12[123]) to *hlēor-bergan*, which was adopted by Heyne in his Glossar, and is explained by him as having reference to 'der Teil des Helmes, der über die Wangen herabreichend sie einschließt und schützt' i. e. 'Wangenberge'.

Bugge (Z. Z. 4[125] ff.) reads '*of hlēor beran*' and regards *līc-scionen* as dat. sg. to *līc-scīone* (adj. 'schön gestaltet') with reference to Beowulf, while he translates *ferhwearde* as a compound meaning 'Lebensschutz'. Grein retains the reading of the MS., but regards *hlēorbere* as referring perhaps to the 'visor of a helm'. Cf. *grīma* where the reasons against such a translation are given.

As regards the formation of the compound it is composed of *hlēor* 'cheek' OSax. *hlēor*, Du. *lier*, ON. *hlȳr* to Germ. *hleura-* (cf. NE. *leer*) and *berge* a subst. from the vb. '*beorgan*' 'to protect' (for form *berge* without breaking s. Sievers, § 43, 3. 164, 1), or *bere* from *beran* 'to bear', with the meaning in either case of 'a helm with some sort of protection for the cheeks, but not for the entire countenance' (s. Part I, p. 92).

Wala (?).

wala m. (an), *wale* f. (ōn) [?].

Reference.

nom. or acc. pl. *ymb þæs helmes hrof heafod-berge wirum bewunden walan utan heold* B. 1031.

Meaning. According to Sievers 'a rounded elevation or projection on the helmet to which the crest was fastened' (s. PBB. XII[369]).

Etymology. *Wala* m., *wale* f. is perhaps a weak variant of the strong fem. *walu* 'weal, mark of a blow'. To this OE. *walu* correspond Goth. *walus* 'stick, staff', ON. *vǫlr*, Swed. *val* 'a round staff', OFrs. *walu* (in *walubera* 'a pilgrim'). The word occurs four times in the glosses with the meaning 'mark of a blow upon the flesh, a ridge': — vibex : *walu*, vibices : *wala* Hpt. Gl. 487[59]; vibice : *wale* Hpt. Gl. 516[16]; vibices : *wala* Hpt. Gl. 510[41]; asperae invectionis mastigias: *sliðra wala swipa* Hpt. Gl. 527[26] — from which is derived the meaning of 'round projection or elevation'. *walu* is from Germ **walu* — 'a round staff' probably connected with the root **u̯el*, which is found beside root **u̯er* with the meaning 'to turn, to wind' (cf. Persson 31[8]). Of similar origin is Fr. *gaule (waule)* 'a large pole' (Diez, Wb. 594). Cf. also OI. *válati* 'wendet sich, dreht sich', Lat. *vol-v-o*, OSlav. *valiti* 'to roll'. ME. *wale*, NE. *wale*, *weal* 'the mark of a blow'.

Compound.

wyrt-wale wk. f. *wyrtwalu* st. f. root.

wyrt-wala m. See Sweet Stud. Dic. and Bosw.-Toll.

Wīg-hafola.

'The war head' in B. 2661 is a poetical kenning for helmet. Grein will change *heafola* into *neafola* reading *wig-neafolan* 'umbonem bellicum i. e. clypeum: shield', but Heyne retains *heafola* citing as parallel to *wigheafolan bær* the expressions: — *wæpen beran* 291, *hring-net beran* 2754, and *scyldas bæran* 2850.

3. Body Armour.

Brēost-beorg.

Forms. *breost-beorg* f. (ō) or *-ġebeorh* n. (a).

References. propugnaculum : *breostgebeorh* WW. 466[14]; id. : *briostbiorg* Corp. 1696.

Cf. propugnacula : *breostweal* WW. 490[13].

A protection for the breast, a small *byrne*. The word is found only in the glosses. Cf. further *healsbeorg*.

For the meaning and etymology of the terms for corslet, which are applied to ordinary garments as well, refer to the Heidelberg Diss. by Stroebe 'Die altenglischen Kleidernamen' (1904).

Byrne.

Forms. *byrne* f. (jōn). Late *brinie, brenie, beorne.*

References.

sg. nom. lorica : *byrne* Aelfc. Gl. 317[17]; item WW. 332[21]; lorica, uel torax, uel squama : ∾ WW. 142[5]; lorica anata (for hamata) : hringedu ∾ WW. 434[1]; thoraca (Aldh. thorace) : ∾ WW. 512[17]; *on him byrne scan* B. 405; *þær on bence wæs ofer æþelinge yþ-gesene heaþo-steapa helm, hringed byrne* B. 1245; *ða wæs of þæm hroran helm ond byrne lungre alysed* B. 1629; *urum sceal sweord ond helm, byrne ond byrdu-scrud bam gemæne* B. 2660; *byrne nemeahte geongum gar-wigan geoce gefremman* B. 2673; *sæde, þæt his byrne abrocen wære heresceorpum hror* Fin. 46; *seo byrne tobærst* By. 144; *seo byrne sang* By. 284; *þær wæs on eorle eðgesyne brogden byrne ond bill gecost* El. 257.

sg. gen. thoracis : *byrnan* WW. 532[2]; *ne-mæg byrnan hring æfter wig-fruman wide feran hæleðum be healfe* B.

2260; *and ic gean minon feder Aeðelrede cynge . . . þæs seolfer-hiltan swurdes . . . and þære byrnan* Chart. Th. 559[15].

sg. dat. *þa gegyrede heo hy mid hærenre tunecan ond mid byrnan, þæt is mid lytelre hacelan* Mart. 190[28]; *mid his scinendan byrnan* Hom. Skt. II, 25[279]; *on byrnan* B. 2704.

sg. acc. *hi to mede hyre . . . brohton . . . swatigne helm, swylce eac side byrnan* Jud. 338; *þa þu me gesealdest sweord ond byrnan* Hö. 72; *forgeaf þa Beowulfe bearn Healfdenes . . . helm ond byrnan* B. 1022; *helm ne-gemunde, byrnan side, þa hine se broga angeat* B. 1291; *forðon ic me on hafu bord on byrnan* B. 2524; *he frætwe geheold fela missera, bill ond byrnan* B. 2621; *þioden þrist-hydig þegne gesealde, . . . beah ond byrnan* B. 2812; *þonne he on ealu-bence oft gesealde healsittendum helm ond byrnan* 2868; *þa Byrhtnoð bræd bill of sceðe, . . . and on þa byrnan sloh* By. 163; *oðer him ongan wyrcan ðurh dierne cræftas segn ond side byrnan* Sal. 453; *feta, gyf ðu dyrre, æt ðus heaðuwerigan hare byrnan* Wald. 2[17]; *het ða in beran . . . hare byrnan* B. 2153; *and habbað Cristis byrnan* Hom. Skt. I, 5[244]; *and ic . . . an mine kine louerd . . . helm and brinie* Chart. Th. 573[6]; ~ ib. Chart. Th. 556[21]; *ic him to mine here-gete an helm and a brenie* Chart. Th. 582[9].

pl. nom. acc. *byrnan hringdon* B. 327; *IIII helmas and IIII byrnan* Ges. Lieberm., p. 358 [71 a]; *and læddon to ðære beorhtan byrig Bethuliam . . . hare byrnan* Jud. 328.

pl. gen. *and he becwæð his laford . . . LX healma and LX beornena* Chart. Th. 549[18].

instr. pl. *billum ond byrnum* B. 40; *hwæt syndon ge searo-hæbbendra, byrnum werede* B. 238; *gebide ge on beorge byrnum werede* B. 2529; *ad on eorðan . . . . helm[um] behongen, . . . beorhtum byrnum* B. 3140.

Compounds. 1. *byrne* as second member of the compound.

guð-byrne f. lorica bellica: corslet.

sg. nom. *guð-byrne scan* B. 321.

here-byrne f. idem.

sg. nom. *here-byrne hondum gebroden* B. 1443.

heaþo-byrne f. idem.

sg. nom. *nemne him heaðo-byrne helpe gefremede* B. 1552.

sg. acc. *þonne he gewyrceð to wera hilde . . . heaþu-byrnan* Crä. 64.

iren-byrne f. lorica ferrea.

sg. acc. *nam on Ongenðio irenbyrnan* B. 2986.

isern-byrne f. idem.

sg. acc. *þa he him of dyde isern-byrnan* B. 671.

Worthy of note is the form *heals-brynige*, to gloss thoraca OE. Gl. 2[418], being from ON. *brynja* not OE. *byrne*, and corresponding to ME. *brunie*.

2. *byrne* as first member of the compound.

byrn-ham m. s. *ham*.

byrn-wiga m. bellator loricatus.

sg. nom. *þæt se byrn-wiga bugan sceolde* B. 2918.

voc. *eala byrnwiga!* Wand. 94.

pl. gen. *byrnwigena brego* Jud. 39.

byrn-wigend m. idem.

pl. nom. *ealle his weagesiðas, bealde byrnwiggende* Jud. 17.

pl. gen. *swa hire weoruda helm byrnwiggendra beboden hæfde* El. 224.

pl. instr. *and þa gehlodon hildesercum, . . . byrnwigendum, werum and wifum wæghengestas* El. 235.

Meaning. lorica, thorax: corslet, coat of mail.

Etymology. The Germanic branch is represented by OE. *byrne*, ME. *brunie*, *brynie*, *brinie*, *brenie* (for the dialectical differences cf. Morsbach, ME. Gramm., § 127), NE. *byrnie*, *brinie*, *brynie*, Goth. *brunjō*, OHG. *brunja*, *brunna*, MHG. *brünne*, NHG. *brünne*, MLG. *bronnie*, *bronige*, ON. *brynja*, *brynja hringr*, Dan. *brynie*, Swed. *brynja*. OSlav. *brŭnja* (s. Pauls Grundriß, p. 361) is to be regarded as a loan word from the Germ. Berneker (V, 419) attributes also OPr. *brunjos*, Lett. *brúnas* to Germ. borrowing. Prellwitz looks upon OSlav. *brŭnja* as borrowed from MHG. *brunje*, *bronigen*, while Uhlenbeck (Archiv f. Slav. Phil. 15[483]) regards it as borrowed from OHG. *brunja*, and Hirt (PBB. 23[347]) from Goth. *brunjō*. However, the fact remains that the Slav. word is Germ. in origin, and has to do with a wellknown list of loan words, for in the names of weapons, and in war tactics the Germanic example was followed by the Balto-Slavs.

Grimm (Gramm. III[443]) connects the word with the vb. *brinnan* 'leuchten, glänzen', on account of the metalic gleam of the *byrne*; Weinhold (Aldnord. Leb. 209) regards the Germ. word as borrowed from the Slav. (cf. Kluge in Grundriß 361), but at present the probability is in favour of bringing it together with OIr. *bruinne* 'breast'. Leo (Fer. Schrift. I[57]) is in favour of Celt. borrowing and brings forward various proofs from the different Celtic dialects. To the Celt. branch belongs Gael. *bran-nunch* or *bran-nouch* 'the byrnie or coat of mail', from OCymr. *broun* or *bruin* 'the breast, the body', also originally 'the breast covering'. In Welsh and Gael. the meaning of *bron* or *broun* is confined to the 'female breast', which accounts for the entire absence in Welsh of such derived forms as *brannunch* or *bruineadach*, and the very unusual

appearance of such in Bret. — here the corresponding words are formed from a derived form from *bron-* meaning 'the breast, the body of man in general' *breunid*, from which then 'the covering for that part of the body' *breunidad*. Stokes also (cf. Fick, Vgl. Wb. II, 184) points to Celt. origin for Goth. *brunjô*, OHG. *brunna*, and endeavours to connect them with the Urcelt. rt. **brend* 'schwellen, sich erheben'.

The Romance forms OFr. *broigne*, *brunie*, Prov. *bronha*, MLat. *brugna* (in a charter of 813) 'armour, coat of mail', are Germ. loan words (s. Diez, Etym. Wb. 534).

The development from ME. into NE. shows various dialectical differences and Norse influence (s. Murray NED.). The most frequent forms are: NE. *byrnie*, which comes from a ME. form *byrny*, *byrnie* (cf. Barbour's Bruce II, 352 *byrnys*, and Douglas, Aen. XII[95]), also used by Morris in "Sigurd the Wolsung"; NE. *brinie*, *brynie*, with *r* metathesis, from ME. *brinie*, *brynie* (Hav. 1775 *brinie*); all these forms, as also the ME. dialectic variants *brunie*, *bruni*, *brenie*, *breni*, point to Icel. *brynja*, Dan. *brynie* (cp. Björkman Scand. Loan Words in ME., p. 183). NE. *byrnie* cannot be directly derived from OE. *byrne* with *r* metathesis, which would have given ME. *burn*, *birn*, but is to be regarded as a mixed form derived from the OE. form with metathesis, and the ending of the Scand. form. The ME. form with *u* belongs to the SW. Mittelland (cf. Laym. 1553 *brunie*, 6718 *burne*). The word is now obsolete, being used only as an archaismus.

Ham, hom.

Forms. *ham*, *hom* m. (a), and *hama*, *homa* m. (an). In simplex *hom*, *homa* (s. Stroebe, Altengl. Kleidern.,

10_{59}. 73) is a kind of under garment worn chiefly by the men in the house without any other upper garment. The form was that of a long jacket without sleeves (later with sleeves), from whence the compounds *byrn-*, *fyrd-hom* etc. with reference to a battle garment, a protecting coat or jacket, in the poets synonymous with *byrne.*

Compounds. *ham*, *hama* as second member of the compound.

byrn-ham m. lorica.

acc. pl. *berað linde forð, . . . and byrnhomas* Jud. 192.

fyrd-ham m. idem.

sg. acc. *heo þone fyrd-hom ðurh-fon nemihte* B. 1504.

scīr-ham adj. clad in bright armour.

pl. nom. *þæt wil-cuman Wedera leodum scaþan scirhame to scipe foron* B. 1895.

byrn-hama m. lorica.

sg. acc. *ðeahþe laðra fela ðinne byrnhomon billum heowun* Wald. 1[17].

gold-hama m. lorica aurea.

dat. *næs þa fricgendra under goldhoman gad in burgum feorran geferede* El. 991.

græġ-hama adj. grey-colored.

gylleð græghama, guðwudu hlynneð Fin. 7.

Etymology. Cf. Stroebe, Die Altenglischen Kleidernamen, p. 74.

Healsbeorg.

Forms. *halsbeorg*, *halsbearh*, *healsbearh* f. (ō), *healsberga* m. (an) [?].

For *halsbearh* cf. Bülbring, § 134, Sievers 214[1], for *healsberga* Sievers, § 164[1]. The forms with *r* breaking are in the majority.

References.

sg. nom. thoraca i. lorica : *halsbearh* OE. Gl. 1[5021]; thorace (gl. lorica) : *healsbearh* Hpt. Gl. 521[4]; lorica i. galea : *healsberga* OE. Gl. 1[725]; ∾ — : *halsberga* Hpt. Gl. 423[10].

sg. acc. loricam (inextricabilem) : *unoferwinnendlice halsbearga* (for *a* in f. acc. cf. Sievers, AS. Gramm., § 253, Anm. 2, or nom.?) OE. Gl. 1[759]; item Hpt. Gl. 424[8] (adds, however, inexpugnabilem to inextricabilem above).

Meaning. lorica, thorax : a piece of protective armour for the neck and throat, which developed later into the hauberk.

Etymology. A compound word formed from Germ. *hals* 'neck' and subst. *beorg* from the vb. *beorgan*, Goth. *bairgan* 'to protect, to cover'. To OE. *heals-beorg* correspond OHG. *halsberg*, *-berga*, *-perga*[1], MHG. *halsberc* m., *halsberge* f., ON. *hálsbiörg* f., Du. *halsbarch*. It appears further as Germ. loan word in It. *usbergo*, *osbergo*, Prov. *ausberc*, OFr. *halberc*, *hauberc*, NFr. *haubert*. The OFr. form was taken up in ME. before the time of Chaucer (cf. C. T. 2433) from which developed NE. *hauberk* 'a coat of ringed mail'.

Hlenča.

Forms. *hlenča* m (an). *hlenče* f. (ōn) [?].

References.

pl. acc. *Moyses bebead . . . frecan arisan, habban heora hlencan . . . beran beorht searo* Exod. 218.

Compound.

wæl-hlenča, *-e* m. f. (?). A coat of mail, or possibly fetters.

[1] Cf. Steinm.-Sievers, Ahd. Glossen III, 632, 17 lorica : *halsp-ch*, 637, 43 torax : *halsberga*, 682, 65 thorax : *halsberga*.

acc. *cyning cinberge . . . wiges on wenum, wælhlencan sceoc, het his herecista healdan georne fæst fyrdgetrum* Ex. 176.

pl. nom. *garas lixton, wriðene wælhlencan; wordum ond bordum hofon herecombol* El. 24.

Meaning. The linked battle garment, a shirt or coat of chain mail. Dietr. (H. Z. X, 424 f.) regards *hlenca* as well as *wæl-hlenca* or *hlence* as the chains with which the conquered in battle were bound. Grein, Zupitza, and others regard both passages, however, as referring to a kind of shirt woven from iron links, and synonymous to such expressions as *hring-locene syrċe* Jerem. 46[4], *hringiren* B. 322, *wæl-net* Exod. 302, all of which can refer only to a garment of chain mail.

Etymology. *hlenča, hlenče* with the meaning 'ring-mail' is confined to the OE. Cognates in the other Germ. dialects have the meaning 'link, fetter, hip' etc. Cf. ON. *hlekkr* < **hlenkr* 'a chain', Dan. *lænke*, Swed. *länk* (from whence NE. *link-*, OE. *hlenča, -e*, would have given NE. *linch*). OHG. *lanca, hlanca (lancha, hlancha)* 'hip, loin, bend', MHG. *lanke* and *gelenke* 'the slender supple part of the body between hip and breast', being, as it were, the joint of the whole body, NHG. *Gelenk* 'joint of every kind'. Cf. Lit. *lènkti* 'to bend', and MHG. *lenken* 'to bend, to turn' denominative to MHG. *lanke* (Kluge, Etym. Wb., p. 246). From OHG. *hlanca* is also derived Fr. *flanc* 'side', which has been re-borrowed in German as '*Flanke*', in NE. as *flank* 'the side'. The Germ. forms are derived from Germ. **hlankō, *hlankjōn-* to Idg. **klong-, *kleng-* (cf. Fick, Wb. II, p. 395) 'umfassen'. Cf. further, Lat. *clingere* Skt. *çṛṅkhalā* f., *çṛṅkhala-* m. or n. 'chain, fetter' (Uhlenbeck, AI. Wb., p. 315).

Hrægl.

F o r m. *hrægl* n. (a).

In simplex *hrægl* has usually the meaning of 'garment in general' i. e. vestimentum. In Beowulf, however, it has in several instances the secondary meaning 'armour, byrnie'.

pl. gen. *onsend Higelace, gif mec hild nime, beaduscruda betst, þæt mine breost wereð, hrægla selest* B. 454.

sg. gen. *bruc ðisses beages, Beowulf leofa, hyse, mid hæle, ond þisses hrægles neot, þeo[d]-gestreona* B. 1217.

sg. nom. *him wæs ful boren . . . ond wunden gold estum geeawed, earm-[h]reade twa, hrægl ond hringas* B. 1195.

1217 and 1195 may refer to a valuable garment rather than to a corslet, but the latter is more probable.

C o m p o u n d s.

b e a d o - h r æ g l n. lorica.

sg. nom. *beado-hrægl broden on breostum læg* B. 552.

f y r d - h r æ g l n. idem.

sg. acc. *helm oft gescær, fæges fyrd-hrægl* B. 1527.

For Etymology and later development cf. Stroebe, Altenglische Kleidernamen, p. 75.

Hring.

F o r m. *hring* m. (a).

R e f e r e n c e s. 1. Annulus aureus : *hring*, s. Grein, Sprachschatz II, 106.

2. vinculum : chain, idem.

3. annulus loricae, hamus.

sg. nom. *hring utan ymb-bearh, þæt heo þone fyrd-hom ðurh-fon ne-mihte, locen leoðo-syrcan laþan fingrum* B. 1503;

ne mæg byrnan hring æfter wig-fruman wide feran hæleðum behealfe B. 2260.

pl. dat. hamis, circulis lorice: ***hringum*** OE. Gl. 50[50].

Compounds. With *hring* as first member of the compound.

hring-īren n. lorica.

sg. nom. *guð-byrne scan heard hondlocen, hring-iren scir* B. 322.

hring-loca m. (an) hami loricae nexi : a coat of ringed-mail.

pl. acc. *he wæs on breostum wund þurh ða hringlocan* By. 145.

hring-net n. s. *net.*

Derivations.

hringed adj. made of rings or links.

sg. nom. *þær on bence wæs . . . hringed byrne* B. 1245.

sg. acc. *ond his magum ætbær . . . . hringde byrnan* B. 2615.

hring-mǣl, -mǣled adj. capulus annulo instructus: hilt adorned with rings.

sg. acc. *he gefeng þa fetel-hilt . . . hring-mæl gebrægd* B. 1564.

pl. acc. *handum brugdon hæleð of scæðum hringmæled sweord* Gen. 1992.

Etymology. To OE. *hring* correspond OHG. *hring,* MHG., NHG. *ring*, ON. *hringr*, Dan., Swed., Du., LG. *ring*, OSax. *hring.*

Radically related possibly to Gr. κρίκος 'ring', CSlav. *kragŭ* 'circle', *kraglŭ* 'round' to Germ. **hringa-*, Idg.**krengho-* 'to turn, revolve' (Fick, Vgl. Wb. II, 394) from the root **(s)ker*, *(s)kr-i* 'to turn, to move hither and thither' (Persson 106 [12], 165 [12]).

Nett.

Form. *net* n. (ja).

Compounds.

brēost-nett n. lorica.

sg. nom. *him on eaxle læg breost-net broden* B. 1548.

pl. nom. *þaþe for geoguðe gyt ne mihton under bord-hreoðan breostnet wera wið flane feond folmum werigean* Exod. 236.

here-nett n. idem.

sg. nom. *nemne him heaðo-byrne helpe gefremede, here-net hearde* B. 1553.

hring-nett n. idem.

sg. acc. *hring-net beran, brogdne beadusercean* B. 2754.

pl. acc. *hring-net bæron, locene leoðosyrcan* B. 1889.

searo-nett n. lorica affabre facta.

sg. nom. *on him byrne scan, searo-net seowed smiþes or-þancum* B. 406.

wæl-nett n. lorica.

pl. *egesan stodon, weredon wælnet, þa se woma cwom* Ex. 202.

Meaning. A battle garment made of woven iron rings, a coat of mail.

Etymology. *Net* alone had not the meaning of coat of mail in the OE. poems, but only in compound. *Net* in simplex is common to most of the Germ. languages and corresponds to OHG. *nezi*, *nezzi*, MHG. *nezze*, *netze*, NHG. *netz*, OFrs., NFrs., OSax., Du., ON. *net*, Swed. *nät*, Dan. *net*, Goth. *nati* from Germ. **natja-*. According to Uhlenbeck (Goth. Wb. 115) *nati* is derived from an Idg. rt. **ned-*, *nedh-*, OI. *nadh-*, *nah-* with the meaning 'binden, knüpfen, flechten', in Ablaut to which is the Idg. rt. **nōd*

'nähen, stricken' from which Kluge (Etym. Wb., p. 282) derives the various forms.

Păd.

Forms. *păd, paad* f. (ō).

In simplex *păd* has the meaning of 'body garment', cf. Stroebe, Altengl. Kleidern., p. 48. In compound with *here*, however, it has the meaning of 'battle garment, coat of armour'.

here-păd f. vestis militaris, lorica.

sg. nom. *seo herepad, sio æt hilde gebad ofer borda gebræc bite irena* B. 2258.

For Etymology cf. Heyne, Körperpflege und Kleidung, p. 255, and Stroebe, l. c.

Sćeorp.

Form. *sćeorp* n. (a).

In simplex *sćeorp* 'ornatus, vestitus' has the meaning of 'garment', in compound with *fyrd, gūð, heoru, hild, sige* it refers to 'war-ornament, battle-garment, armour'.

Compounds.

fyrd-sćeorp n. armour.

acc. *freolic fyrdsceorp hwilum folcwigan wicge wegað* Ridls. 15[13].

gūð-sćeorp n. war-garment.

sg. acc. *and læddon to ðære beorhtan byrig . . . hare byrnan, guðsceorp gumena golde gefrætewod* Jud. 329.

heoru-sćeorp n. armour.

sg. acc. *þa þu me gesealdest sweord ond byrnan, helm ond heorosceorp* Hö. 73.

hilde-sćeorp n. idem.

sg. acc. *me ðis hilde-sceorp Hroðgar sealde* B. 2155.

sige-sćeorp. adornment of victory, triumphal apparel.

sg. nom. *gold geriseð on guman sweorde, sellic sige-sceorp* Gn. Ex. 127.

For Etym. s. Diss. by Stroebe, p. 79.

Sćrūd.

Forms. *sćrūd*, *sćruud* n. (cons. st.).

In simplex *sćrūd* = habitus, vestitus, vestimentum, clamis, colobium, 'a garment, a mantel, or some sort of undergarment'. In compound with *gūð* etc. = 'a battle garment', byrne, lorica.

beadu-sćrūd. vestimentum bellicum, lorica.

pl. gen. *beadu-scruda* B. 453 (for citation s. *hrægl*).

byrdu-sćrūd (?).

sg. nom. *urum sceal sweord ond helm, byrne ond byrdu-scrud bam gemæne* B. 2660. For the various readings here suggested cf. Heyne's Beow. Glossar 118, Bugge, Tidskr. VIII, 58, and Zach. Z. IV, 216. Heyne is of the opinion that *byrdu* is a mistake for *bord*, which would give the meaning of 'an especially richly adorned shield with decorated umbo and *rand-bēag*'. Bugge, proposes the reading *bȳwdu-scrūd* (from vb. *bȳwan*) 'a richly adorned garment', which is nearer to the original meaning of *sćrūd.* Ettmüller and Thorpe suggest *beadu-sćrūd* 'lorica, byrne' supporting the reading by reference to B. l. 453 above. This reading apparently has much in its favour as it makes a better parallel to *byrne*. Holthausen, in his new Beowulf edition, has *bord ond beaduscrud bam gemæne.*

gūð-sćrūd. vestitus bellicus.

sg. nom. *þær wæs on eorle eðgesyne brogden byrne ... geatolic guðscrud* El. 258.

For Etymology s. Diss. by Stroebe, p. 81.

Serče.

Forms. *serče*, *syrče* f. (jōn).

References for meaning 'lorica'.

sg. nom. *æt þæm ade wæs eþ-gesyne swat-fah syrce* B. 1111.

pl. nom. acc. *hwanon ferigeað ge fætte scyldas, græge syrcan* B. 334; *syrcan hrysedon* B. 226.

Compounds. *serče* as second member of the compound.

beado-serče f. tunica bellica, lorica.

sg. acc. *hring-net beran, brogdne beadu-sercean* B. 2755.

Cf. ON. *bøð-serkr.*

heoru-serče f. idem.

sg. acc. *oretta . . . heard under helme, hioro-sercean bær under stan-cleofu* B. 2539.

here-serče f. idem.

sg. acc. *sæ-deor monig hilde-tuxum here-syrcan bræc* B. 1511.

hilde-serče f. idem.

pl. dat. *and þa gehlodon hilde-sercum, . . . werum ond wifum wæghengestas* El. 234.

leoðo-serče f. lorica hamata : chain mail (lit. limb shirt).

sg. acc. *þæt heo þone fyrd-hom ðurh-fon ne-mihte, locene leoðo-syrcan laþan fingrum* B. 1505.

pl. acc. *hring-net bæron, locene leoðo-syrcan* B. 1890.

līc-serče f. lorica corpus tegens.

nom. *þær me wið laðum līc-syrce min heard hand-locen helpe gefremede* B. 550.

Meaning. A kind of shirt worn by men and women, which, however, in Beowulf, and in compound with *beadu* etc. in the Elene also, refers to the shirtlike coat

long and wide worn by the men in battle, and frequently woven from iron links (s. Part I, p. 100).

Etymology. A Lat. loan word for which cf. Pogatscher, §§ 129, 269, 279, and Diss. by Stroebe, p. 60, Sarrazin (PBB. XI, 173 ff.) cites *serče* as a Norse loan word in Beowulf, which is refuted by Sievers (PBB. XI, 354).

Wǣd, Wǣde.

Forms. *wǣd* f. (i), *wǣde* n. (ja).

In simplex *wǣd* and *gewǣd* have the meaning of 'dress, garment' the Lat. lemma being indumentum. For references s. Stroebe, Altenglische Kleidernamen, p. 82. In compound, however, with *here*, *gūð* etc., *wǣd* has the meaning of 'battle garment': vestis bellica.

Compounds.

here-wǣd f. vestis militaris.

inst. pl. *þa wæs on sande sæ-geap naca hladen here-wædum* B. 1897.

Cf. ON. *here-vaðir.*

heaðo-wǣd f. vestis bellica.

inst. pl. *ne hyrde ic cymlicor ceol gegyrwan hilde-wæpnum ond heaðo-wædum* B. 39.

gewǣde n.

brēost-gewǣde n. lorica: breast garment, byrnie.

pl. nom. *gehwearf þa in Francna . . . fæðm . . . feorh cyninges, breost-gewædu ond se beah somod* B. 1212.

pl. acc. *no ðy ær suna sinum syllan wolde, hwatum Heorowearde . . . breost-gewædu* B. 2162.

eorl-gewǣde n. vestitus virilis: armour.

pl. dat. *gyrede hine Beowulf eorl-gewædum* B. 1442.

gūð-gewǣde n. vestitus bellicus.

nom. acc. pl. *syrcan hrysedon*, *guð-gewædo* B. 227; *ond his magum ætbær brun-fagne helm . . . guð-gewædu, fyrd-searu fuslic* B. 2617; *ac hy scamiende scyldas bæran, guð-gewædu* B. 2851; *þæt he genunga guð-gewædu wraðe forwurpe* B. 2871.

pl. gen. *geaf him ða mid Geatum guð-gewæda æghwæs unrim* B. 2623.

For Etymology s. Diss. given above p. 84.

4. Greaves.

Bān-beorg.

Forms. *bān-beorg*, *-berg* f. (ō), *-gebeorg*, *-geberg* n. (a).

References. ocreos (ocreas) : *banberge, scan(c)gebeorg* WW. 535[9]; ocreis : *baangeberg* WW. 35[23] = Corp. 1426; ocreis : *banbeorgum* WW. 459[18].

Meaning and Etymology. Protection for the legs or greaves is the name applied to the protective armour of thin plates of metal, which reaching to the foot were made fast there. Cf. OHG. *beinberga* (Steinm. - Sievers III, 632, 6, ocrea : *peinperga*, 637, 44, ocree : *beinberga*), MHG. *beinberge*. Cf. also Walt. 335: *Ingentes ocreis suras complectitur aureis*, and San Marte, p. 42.

Bān-rift.

Form. *bān-rift* f.

References. tibialis : *ban-rift* WW. 277[37]; id. : *baan-rift* Ep. 1031, *baan-ryft* Er. 2025; id. : *baan-rist* Corp. 2025.

Cf. tibarii : *pein-reftā* Steinm.-Sievers I, 665[15].

Meaning. *Bān-rift* refers to the bandages so frequently worn by warriors. For further discussion and Etymology s. above mentioned Diss. by Stroebe p. 12. Also Heyne, Haus-Altertümer, III, p. 253.

Sćin-hosa (?).

Forms. *sćin-hosu* f. (ō) [?], *-hosa* m. (an) [?], *-hose* f. (ōn) [?]; nom. pl. [?] *-hosa*, dat. pl. *sćinhosum*.

Cf. Sievers, Ags. Gramm., § 278, Anm. 1.

References. casus obliquus (?). ocreis : *scinhose* Hpt. Gl. 521[5]; item OE. Gl. 1[5022] (MS. R. reads *hosum*).

pl. dat. ocreis : *of scinhosum* OE. Gl. 2[419].

nom. m. (?). caliga and ocrea : *hosa* Aelfc. Gl. 314[14] = WW. 327[29]; = ib. 547[10].

Cf. ocreae, uel tibiales : *leþer-hosa* WW. 125[31].

Meaning. Hose for the shins, greaves. At an early period a metal plate appears to have been attached to the stocking, reaching only to the knee, and protecting only the front of the leg. Later in the age of Chivalry they increased in size, were made of iron or steel rings, and belonged to the full equipment of a knight. They were at first used only for the right leg, which was unprotected by the shield.

Scīn-hosa (?) is a compound of *scinu* shin and *hosa*, a kind of stocking or covering for the leg. In some cases of metal, the NE. greaves. Cf. Stroebe Diss. for *hosa* in simplex p. 37. Cf. also MHG. *sīn īsen hosen* Wigalois 295[11].

Sćeanc-gebeorg.

The neut. *sćeanc-ġebeorg* is synonymous with *bān-beōrg* 'greaves, shank protection'. It is recorded only once as ocreos (ocreas) : *banberge*, *scan(c)ġebeorg* WW. 535[9].

Corrections.

Page 4, line 10: read 'Psalms' for 'Psalmes'.

Page 48, line 9 from bottom: read 'takes' instead of 'is N. Europ. taking'.

Page 49, line 1 and 2 from top: cancel the words 'Caesar for mention of arrows among the Gauls;' and note [1].

Page 50, line 8: read *isern-scure*, instead of *isern scure*.

Page 50, line 15: read II, 171 instead of II, 17.

Page 50, line 16: read 'thicker' instead of 'ticker'.

Page 50, line 23: cancel the words '*draca ne fleogeð* (Fins. 3)'.

Page 118, line 4: cancel 'sg. instr.'.

Page 118, line 10: read *sylð me* inst. of *sylðme*.

Page 118: cancel lines 20 and 21.

Page 118, line 23: read 'exuviae' inst. of 'exuuviae'.

Page 118, line 25: read 'exuuiae' inst. of 'exuuviae'.

Page 119, line 4: put comma after *bidon*.

Page 119, line 4 fr. b.: read **rauƀa* inst. of **rauba*.

Page 119, line 5: read 'booty' inst. of 'boody'.

Page 119, line 9: read 'nom. acc. sg. or pl.' inst. of 'nom. acc. pl.'.

Page 119, line 11: read *todælan* inst of *to dælan*.

Page 119, line 14: read 'manubium: *waelreaf* Corp. 1277;' inst. of 'manubrium: *wæl-reaf* Corp. 1279'.

Page 119, line 15: cancel 'Er. [1277]'.

Page 119, line 22: The words 's. under *rēaf* WW. 233[45]' belong to sg. nom. in the preceding line.

Page 128, line 13–14: cancel 'sg. nom.' and transfer the reference to 'sg. acc.'.

Page 153, line 5 and 6 fr. b.: read *wælstenġ* inst. of *wæl-stenġ*.

Page 161, line 3: cancel 1.

Page 162, line 9: read 'caedens' inst. of 'cadens'.

Page 162, line 16: read *yldo*, inst. of *yldo-*.

Page 162, line 17: read *fromweardum* inst. of *from weardum*.

Page 163, line 1: read *wid-cuđne* inst. of *widcudne*.

Page 163, line 8 fr. b.: read *áçri-ṣ* f. inst. of *áśri-s*.

Page 164, line 1: read *andweard*.

Page 165, line 9: read *heoru-dreorige*.

Page 167, line 16 f.: read 'most Old Germanic dialects' inst. of 'Goth. and Icel. or ON. though wanting in WGerm.'.

Page 167, line 19: read *kérus* inst. of *kérus*.

Page 176, line 5 fr. b.: read 'mucrone' inst. of 'muerone'.

Page 234 ff.: read *scild* inst. of *scield*.



Alphabetical Index.



C. F. Winter'sche Buchdruckerei, Darmstadt.

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Professor an der Universität Heidelberg
Heft 16

A GRAMMAR
of the
DIALECT OF KENDAL
(Westmoreland)

DESCRIPTIVE AND HISTORICAL

With Specimens and a Glossary

by

T. O. Hirst



Heidelberg
Carl Winter's Universitätsbuchhandlung
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Preface.

The following treatise on the modern dialect of Kendal was originally written as a dissertation for the Honours School of English language and literature of the Victoria University. It has since been enlarged and rearranged.

I am indebted to Mr. H. C. Wyld, Professor of the English language at the University of Liverpool, for the idea of writing a treatise which would outline as accurately as possible the phonological features of this dialect. I may add that I owe much in the arrangement and general system of the work to Mr. Wyld; as well as one or two etymologies, and help in the phonetic exposition.

The phonetic transcription used, is partly based on Sweet's Broad Romic. When necessary I have used his Organic Symbols.

There is no doubt that the native element in this dialect is of Northern, rather than of Midland origin. In several cases it is only possible to trace back the dialeçt forms to a distinctly Northumbrian type.

In giving the Old and Middle English forms of the modern words, I have therefore, as far as possible, adduced, for the former the old Northumbrian, for the latter, northern forms from such texts as Cursor Mundi, Havelok

the Dane, and the Towneley Plays, and Glossaries like the Catholicon, and Levins. The broad features of the dialect, when compared with the Midland dialects of Lancashire, South Yorkshire, and Cheshire, show it to be decidedly Northern.

From the 15th century onwards, borrowings from the literary language have taken place, especially during the 17th and 18th centuries.

The Scandinavian element, which seems to be mostly E. Scandinavian in origin, amounts to about one eighth of the whole. The words borrowed have evidently been taken direct from the Danish population, and not from the literary language; one or two words however, such as *fę̣l* sb. fell, and *fų̄əs* sb. waterfall, seem to be of Western origin, as they do not occur at all in E. Scandinavian. The Romance element amounts to one eleventh of the total number of words. There are very few words from this source that are not also in use in Polite English. Only about a dozen words are of undoubted Celtic origin — i. e. about one hundredth of the entire vocabulary.

I must here express my indebtedness to the Rev. J. Sephton, M. A., Honorary Reader in Icelandic, for valuable help in dealing with the Scandinavian element, and for the loan of books otherwise inaccessible.

I am moreover indebted to Mr. Amos Graveson for a list of Bird Names in use in Kendal, which I have incorporated in my own list, but have distinguished forms strictly belonging to Kendal by the addition of the letter K.

Gateacre, Liverpool 1905.

T. O. Hirst.

Contents.

Bibliography.

I. List of Texts and Glossaries consulted with abbreviations.

Middle English Texts and Glossaries.

Alex. Sk. = The Wars of Alexander. EETS. (ES.) 47.
Bruce = Barbours Bruce. EETS. (ES.)
Cath. = Catholicon Anglicum. EETS. 75.
CM. = Cursor Mundi Part VI. EETS. 99.
Compl. Scot. = Complaint of Scotland Part II. EETS. (ES.) 18.
Gaw. = Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight. EETS. 4.
Hav. = Havelok the Dane. EETS. (ES.) 4.
Horn. = King Horn. EETS. 14.
Lev. = Levins Manipulus Vocabulorum. EETS. 27.
Prk. Cons. = Hampole Pricke of Conscience.
Pr. P. = 'Promptorium Parvulorum sive Clericorum Lexicon Anglo-Latinum' etc. recensus Albertus Way. Londini Sumptibus Soc. Camdenensis. MDCCCXCIII.
Ratis R. = Ratis Raving. EETS. 43.
Towne = The Towneley Plays. EETS. (ES.) 71.

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Chapter I.

Pronunciation.

§ 1. The dialect of whose phonological position I propose to treat in the following work, is spoken in the country lying around Kendal in S. Westmoreland. According to Ellis's classification, it belongs to the West-Northern division, corresponding to D. 31 variety 111.

Its boundary lines include on the north side Tebay *(Tībə)* and Staveley *(Stę̄vlį)*, but neither Shap *(ʃap)* nor Orton *(Ōtn̥)*. To the west it is bounded by the country close to Lake Windermere and by the towns of Windermere and Bowness, which, from the dialectologist's point of view, are of no interest. To the south on the Cartmel side it does not extend much farther than Whitbarrow *(Hwįtbarə)*, but on the other bank of the Kent it reaches to Kirby-Lonsdale *(Kərbį-Lɔnzdl̥)*. To the east it is bounded by the mountain country between the Grayrigg *(Grę̄rrįg)*-Tebay *(Tībə)* valley and the Garsdale *(Gazdl̥)* and Hawes *(Hōz)* valleys in Yorkshire. In the town of Kendal itself the dialect is less pure and reliable than outside, though as a rule the actual sounds in use are identical.

§ 2. I have obtained almost all my information as to this dialect from Mr. Roger Capstick, a farmer by occupation, now resident in the neighbourhood of Liverpool. Mr. Capstick is a native of the Kendal district, having

been born at **Low Park Farm**, some six miles north of **Sedbergh** *(Sędbər)*, in 1849. Until three years ago he resided at **Low Park**, never having been further away from **Kendal** than **Penrith** *(Pįərəþ)* and **Appleby** *(Apl̥bį)*. **Mrs. Capstick** was born just outside **Sedbergh**, her father being a native of **Coatley** *(Kōtlį)* in the vicinity and she has likewise remained in the Kendal district, until the family came to Liverpool. **Mr. Capstick** has preserved the dialect as spoken in his youth admirably, and has only to a slight extent been influenced by the speech of the people from other parts.

Vowels.

§ 3. The Kendal dialect contains eleven **simple vowel sounds**.

Note. The classification used is that of Dr. Henry Sweet.

	Wide Front	Wide Back	Wide Round Back
High	* ſ = *į* (§ 4)	* ʅ = *ɒ* (§ 8)	* ʅɔ = *ų* (§ 11)

	Front	Mixed
Mid	*** [= *ę* (§ 5 and 6)	* ʅ = *ə* (§ 7)

	Back
Mid	***]ᵣ = *a* (§ 9 and 10)

		Back
Low	* } = *o* (§ 12)	*** ɪ = *ɔ* (§ 13)

Narrow

High	*** ſ+ = *i* (§§ 14 and 15)	Mid	*] = *a* (§ 16)

Round

Mid	** }ᵣ = *ō* (§ 17).

Note. Of these * occurs only short, ** only long, and *** both long and short.

There are also the following diphthongs:

a) with *ų* (ɪ̂) as second element *įų* (§ 18), *ęų* (§ 19), *ųu* (§ 20), *aų* (§ 21).

b) with *i* (ɪ) as second element *ai* (§ 22), *ei* (§ 33), *ɔi* (§ 24).

c) with *ə* (ʅ) as second element *iə ę̄ə* (§ 24), *uə* (§ 25).

§ 4. *į* (ɪ) is the high-front-wide as in Polite English *spin*. It occurs in all positions, both stressed and unstressed though occasionally *i* (ɪ *see* § 14) takes its place. Examples: *bįnd* vb. bind, *fįʃ* sb. fish, *hwįk* adj. living, *gįmlək* sb. gimlet, *hįndər* adj. hinder, back, *gįldərt* sb. hairnoose, *sįkl* sb. sickle, *spįŋk* sb. chaffinch.

§ 5. *ę* (ɾ) is the mid-front wide as in Polite English *hen*. Examples: *dęg* vb. water, *ęg* sb. egg, *ęks* vb. ask, *ęlm* sb. elm, *męn* sb. men, *sębm* num. seven, *spęlk* sb. rib of a basket, *wępm* sb. weapon.

§ 6. *ę̄* (ɾ˖) is the long form of *ę*. It resembles French wide *ê*, but probably has the lips less open. In one or two words, it becomes *ęi* (ɾ˔ɪ) the mid-front-narrow raised followed by the high-front-narrow. This diphthongisation is not found before consonants (e. g. *kei* sb. key, *nęktei* sb. necktie, *ei* interj. eh?) Examples: *dę̄* sb. day, *dę̄l* sb. dale, *grę̄* adj. grey, *hę̄l* sb. hail, *lę̄t* vb. seek, *slę̄* vb. slay.

§ 7. *ə* (ʅ) is the mid-mixed-wide as in the Scotch *bird (bərd)* and occurs only before *r*. Occasionally in the word *mərį* (adj. merry) *ə* is advanced to ʅ˖. This probably is Ellis's *e*° (see § 76 and Ellis E. E. Pron. V 80 721*). Examples: *bərd* sb. bird, *bərk* sb. birch, *dərt* sb. dirt, *gərt* adj. great, *hərd* vb. hoard up, *ərþ* sb. earth, *wərk* vb. work.

§ 8. *ʋ* (l˖) is the high-back-wide slightly advanced, and occurs after *r*. Occasionally it is heard after

r alone, as in *rvdl* sb. riddle, and *rvn* vb. run, but more usually after a consonant followed by *r*. Examples: *brvk* vb. break, *brvst* vb. burst, *trvnl* sb. wheel of wheel-barrow, *þrvst* vb. thrust.

§ 9. *a* (]˕) is the mid-back-wide slightly lowered, and occurs in all positions, except before *r* + consonant, where it undergoes half-lengthening to]˕ˑ e. g. *hard, mark, park.* *r* is often dropped in this combination and then]˕ˑ becomes *ā* (]˕ː). In the combination *arə a* is always]˕, but in *ar* it fluctuates between]˕ and]˕ː. Examples: *aks* sb. axe, *bad* adj. bad, *faḍər* sb. father, *laf* vb. laugh, *man* sb. man, *saŋ* sb. song, *sparə* sb. sparrow, *tar* sb. tar.

§ 10. *ā* (]˕ː) is the lengthened form of *a*. It is deeper than Polite English *ā* (]ː), but the deepness is not so marked as in Swedish *ā* (ɟː). Occasionally it is slightly advanced to]˕ːˑ, but this pronunciation is not common. Examples: *āld* adj. old, *dāb* vb. daub, *krāl* vb. crawl, *mā* vb. mow, *sā* vb. sow, *spār* vb. spare.

§ 11. *ų* (1ɔ) is the high-back-wide with underrounding, but this underrounding is not so clear as in Swedish *ŭ* (1)). Examples: *bųl* sb. bull, *grųnd* sb. ground, *krųdz* sb. curds, *mųd* sb. mud, *mųḍər* sb. mother, *stųf* sb. stuff, *wųml* sb. auger, *wųrþ* sb. worth.

§ 12. *o* (ɟ) the mid-back-wide-round only occurs in syllables which have not the main stress. In studied speech it passes into *ų* (1ɔ) the high-back-wide. Examples: *wino* vb. winnow, *hwar ðę ko frę* where they come from.

§ 13. *ɔ* (ɟ) is the low-back-wide-rounded as in Polite English *not*. In one or two words it is narrowed to ɟ e. g. *ɔf, ɔn.* Examples: *bɔrn* p. p. born, *bɔrþ* sb. broth,

holįn sb. holly, *hɔrn* sb. horn, *jɔk* sb. yoke, *kɔrn* sb. corn, *krɔft* sb. croft, *pɔdįʃ* sb. porridge.

§ 14. *i* (ɪ) is the high-front-narrow as in French *ici*. It only occurs in a few words. *Him* (him) when stressed often has *i* (ɪ), otherwise it has *į*. In *hil* (hill) the narrow vowel is common, but not invariable. In the following words *i* is always narrow. Examples: *ibmįn* sb. evening, *klim* vb. climb, *klin* adj. clean, *lik* vb. leak, *ʃip* sb. sheep.

§ 15. *ī* (ɪ˖) is the lengthened form of *i*. It is often slightly lowered in unstudied speech, becoming (ɪ˔). This sound has been identified as a diphthong by Ellis (E. E. Pron. V. p. 538) viz. *ei* (ɛɪ), but the sound I have always heard, is quite free from diphthongisation. Examples: *frīz* vb. freeze, *gīs* sb. pl. geese, *ī* sb. eye, *lī* sb. lie mendacium, *līt* sb. light, *rīk* sb. smoke, *ətwīn* prep. between.

§ 16. *a* (ʌ˕) is the mid-back-narrow slightly lowered. Examples: *bakl* sb. good condition, *frand* sb. friend, *rad ųp* vb. tidy, *ranʃ* burly, thickset man, *rast* vb. rest.

§ 17. *ō* (o˕˖) is the mid-back-narrow-round with lowering. Examples: *bō* sb. ball, *dōn* sb. dawn, *gōst* sb. ghost, *lōm* sb. loam, *pōmsandə* sb. Palm-Sunday, *skōd* vb. scald, *stōk* sb. stalk, *wō* sb. wall.

Diphthongs with *u* (ʊ) as second element.

§ 18. *iu* (ɪʊ) is the high-front-wide followed by a very tense *ų* (ʊ). After *j*, (as in *kųjiur*) it passes into the high-mixed-wide-round. In studied speech it usually becomes *į—u* (ɪ ʊ). It occurs before consonants, vowels, and in final positions. Examples: *biuk* sb. book,

diuər sb. door, *kliu* sb. clew, *kriuk* sb. crook, *siu* vb. sew, *tiun* sb. tune.

§ 19. *ęu* ([ʅ˚) is the mid-front-wide followed by a very tense *ųu*, as in the preceding diphthong. In studied speech it passes into *įu* or *į-u*. Sometimes *ę-u* is heard with a distinctly vocalic second element. It is a rare sound and only occurs in final positions. Examples: *nęu* vb. pret. knew, *þręu* vb. pret. threw, *tʃęu* vb. chew.

§ 20. *ųų* (ıʅ˚) is the high-back-wide followed by a very tense *ųu*. Examples: *bryu* sb. brow, *gųus* sb. goose, *hųuf* sb. hoof, *kųu* sb. cow, *pųu* sb. pull, *sųu* sb. sow, *ʃųu* sb. shoe, *ʃųuḍər* sb. shoulder.

§ 21. *au* (Jʅ˚) is the mid-back-wide followed by a very tense *u*. The first element is at times raised to ı˕, or even ı, producing a sound, which is very difficult to distinguish from *ųu*. Examples: *daulį* adj. sad, melancholy, *dauṭər* sb. daughter, *gauk* sb. simpleton, *kaųį* sb. hornless cow, *mauþ* sb. mouth, *rauk* vb. poke the fire.

Diphthongs with *i* (ſ) as second element.

§ 22. *ai* (J˕ſ) is the mid-back-wide-lowered followed by the high-front-wide. Examples: *aivį* sb. ivy, *bai* vb. buy, *haid* vb. hide, *kai* sb. pl. cows, *nain* num. nine, *sail* vb. strain.

§ 23. *ei* ([˔ſ). The mid-front-narrow-raised followed by the high-front-narrow. This diphthong is very rarely heard and occurs only finally. See § 6.

§ 24. *ɔi* (ɟſ) is the low-back-wide-round followed by the high-front-wide and sounds the same as Polite English *ɔi*. It does not occur in words of Gmc. origin. Examples: *bɔil* vb. boil, *mɔiḍər* vb. perplex, worry, *nɔiz* sb. noise, *tɔi* sb. toy.

Diphthongs with *ə* (ʅ) as second element.

§ 25. *ẹ̄ə* (ɾ·ʅ), *i̯ə* (ſ·ʅ) are used in the Kendal dialect indifferently. In unstudied speech the first is the more usual. The first element is at times altered to the mid-front-wide raised position giving ɾ˔ʅ. The second element is often retracted to ɿ. In no one word have I ever known the same vowel (i. e. ɾ or ſ) to be maintained all along consistently. Examples: *bi̯ən* sb. bone, *dri̯əv* vb. pret. (he) drove, *fi̯əs* sb. face, *gri̯ən* vb. groan, *hi̯ər* sb. hare, *li̯əþ* sb. barn, *li̯əð* adj. loath, *ni̯əm* sb. name.

§ 26. *u̯ə* (ɬʅ) is the high-back-wide-round followed by the mid-mixed-wide. As in *i̯ə* and *ẹ̄ə* at times the second element becomes ɿ. In a few words I have heard ɟ for ɬ, e. g. *bōat, kōam, sōal.* Examples: *kū̯ət* sb. coat, *lū̯ən* sb. lane, *rū̯əd* sb. road, *skū̯ər* vb. scour, *snū̯ər* vb. snore, *sū̯əl* sb. (boot-) sole.

Consonants.

§ 27. The Kendal dialect contains twenty-six consonants.

		Stop	Open Cons.	Side	Nasal	Trill
Back	Voiceless	*k*	—	—	—	—
	Voiced	*g*	—	—	*ŋ*	—
Front	Voiceless	—	—	—	—	—
	Voiced	—	*j*	—	—	—
Alveolar	Voiceless	*t*	—	—	—	—
	Voiced	*d*	—	*l*	*n*	*r*
Point-Alveolar	Voiceless	*ţ*	—	—	—	—
	Voiced	*ḑ*	—	—	—	*ŗ*
Teeth	Voiceless	—	*þ*	—	—	—
	Voiced	—	*ð*	—	—	—

		Stop	Open Cons.	Side	Nasal	Trill
Blade-Point	Voiceless	—	*s*	—	—	—
	Voiced	—	*z*	—	—	—
Blade	Voiceless	*(t)*	*ʃ*	—	—	—
	Voiced	*(d)*	*ʒ*	—	—	—
Lip	Voiceless	*p*	—	—	—	—
	Voiced	*b*	*ƀ*	—	*m*	—
Lip teeth	Voiceless	—	*f*	—	—	—
	Voiced	—	*v*	—	—	—
Lip with back modification	Voiceless	—	*w*	—	—	—
	Voiced	—	*hw*	—	—	—

In addition to the above consonants, the stress *h* exists in Kendal, but does not occur in cases where original stress has been lost — as *Hęz·tə sīn įm? Tęl ər a want ər.*

The consonants *m*, *n* and *l* can become vocalic, and are then treated as vowels. Their vocalic nature is indicated in the following manner — *m̥*, *n̥*, *l̥*.

§ 28. The consonants *k*, *g*, *ŋ*, *t*, *d*, *l*, *n*, *j*, *þ*, *ð*, *f*, *v*, *s*, *z*, *ʃ*, and *w* are pronounced exactly as in Polite English, though *v* seems to be partly unvoiced before unstressed *t* in the pret. *lįvt* = lived.

r the alveolar trill is as a rule more strongly trilled than in Southern English, especially when initial. Before *v* (see § 8) the trill is usually less noticeable. It never occurs after *ṭ*, *ḍ*.

ṛ the point alveolar trill, takes the place of the ordinary alveolar trill after *ṭ* and *ḍ*.

ṭ and *ḍ* the point alveolar stops occur only before the trill belonging to the same series e. g. *maṭər, faḍər, sṭṛįəm.*

ʒ the blade open-voiced only occurs medially and finally mostly after *d* the blade stop voiced, forming the affricate *dʒ*. *ʃ* forms a similar affricate with *t*.

ƀ the lip-open voiced, only occurs in the word *sẹƀənti̜* num. seventy, and is sounded like the South-German *w*.

hw the lip-open-voiceless with modification, is sounded as in Scotch, but never passes into χ + *w* i. e. back-open-voiceless + lip-open with back-modification. When unstressed it becomes *w*. It only occurs initially.

Chapter II.

The Kendal vowels and their OE. equivalents.

i.

§ 29. Kendal *i* has the following origins.

1) ME. *ĭ* from OE. *i*, Scand. *i* and OFr. *i* has remained, except before *m* and *n* + cons. and *ld*. This *i* (I) was originally narrow (HES. § 412) in OE., and maintained its character throughout the ME. period. In the sixteenth century it was still *i* (I) (Ellis EE. Pron. III, 881 ff.), but was widened to *i̜* (I) during the seventeenth.

Examples:

bi̜lhiuk sb. billhook. OE. bill, ME. bill. CM. 31.

fli̜k sb. flitch. OE. flicce, ME. flykke. Pr. P. 167. flyke Cath. 135. flick Lev. 120, 17.

gli̜sk vb. shine forth. Cf. OE. glisian, ME. glisien, also ME. glist en.

hi̜lt sb. hilt, handle. OE. hilt, ME. hylt. Pr. P. 240.

ki̜t sb. milking-pail. No OE. known, ME. kit. Lev. 148, 43. kyt Bruce XVIII. 168. ODu. kitte = 'tub' (OE.

cyte may be related according to Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 317).

lįg vb. lie. Northumb. licʒa Cook 132, ME. li, lig CM. 3778, 2944. lig Townl 18/326.

pįk sb. pitch. OE. pic, ME. pik. CM. 11885.

sįkl sb. sickle. OE. sicol, ME. sykyl. Pr. P. 455.

sįnį sb. sinew. OE. sinu, ME. sinu. CM. 3941.

skįft vb. shift, remove. OE. sciftan, ME. scift. CM. 4440.

slįp vb. slip. OE. slipan, ME. slipped (pp.). Gaw. 244.

twitʃ bōk sb. earwig. Cf. OE. anʒel-twicca WW. 320, 32, OE. *twiċċan, ME. twicchen. Low Germ. twikken (Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 671).

wįdį sb. bent oʒier, withy. OE. wiþiʒ, ME. wythe. Pr. P. 531.

hwįk adj. living. Northumb. cwic Cook 33, ME. cwic CM. 8738.

Note. *lįm* sb. limb owes its shortness to a *b* inserted after *m* in the oblique cases in ME. In *sįnį* sb. sinew, *į* instead of **ai* (ME. ī) is due to following ME. *u*. In *wįdį* sb. bent ozier, withy OE. *iʒ'* has hindered the lengthening of *i* (Morsb. ME. Gram. § 64).

§ 30. 2) Kendal *į* corresponds to Scand. *i* in the following words:

gįldərt sb. hairnoose. ME. gildert PS. IX, 31. Aasen *gildra* 215 (Björkman 154). ON. *gildra*.

klįp vb. clip shear, ON. OSwed. *klippa*, Dan. *klippe* (Björkman p. 246).

§ 31. 3) Kendal *į* corresponds to OFr. *i* in the following words:

fįtʃ sb. vetch a plant. ME. fetche WW. 664, 24.

gįmlək sb. gimlet. ME. gymlocke Lev. 158, 39. Cf. OFr. *gimbelet*.

pịsịmər sb. ant. ME. pissemire Mand. 301. OFr. *pisser.*
twịlt sb. quilt. OFr. *cuilte, coulte.*

Note. In *hwịn* sb. gorse *ị* represents Celtic *i*. Cf. Welsh *chwyn* = 'weeds'.

§ 32. 4) OE. *i* before *m*, *n* + the stops *b*, *t*, *d*, has always remained short in Kendal.

These short forms are to be explained, as being made, either from compounds, or from the analogy of words which have *l*, *r*, or *n*, in the following syllable. E. g. ME. limber, childer, wildernesse, hindern (Kaluza § 217 c), cf. Kendal *blịndərz* sb. blinkers, *hịndər* adj. hinder, back; *hịndər* vb. hinder, *wịnlstrịə* sb. a long straw. OE. *i* before *nc*, *nʒ* has remained short not only in Kendal but throughout the ME. dialects (Kaluza § 217 a).

Examples:

blịnd adj. blind. Northumb. blind Cook 22, ME. blind CM. 184.

blịŋk sb. gleam of sunshine. Cf. ME. blinked CM. 76684, blinke CM. (Fairf.) 1964 = 'glance' noun. This word goes back to a hypothetical OE. *blincan, for which cf. Du. blinken = 'shine, smile'. The OE. blīcan is probably cognate.

kịŋk sb. blow. Cf. OE. cincunʒ WW. 171, 39. Kinke Townl. 'I double up', 'I tie myself in a knot'. Cf. MDu. kinken 'pant, gasp' (see Skeat, Etym. Dict. 137).

kịŋkɔf sb. whooping-cough for OE. *cinc-cōh. Cf. Du. kinkhoest, ODu. kiech-hoest, cf. Du. kinken, and OE. cincunʒ above.

klịŋk sb. blow, stroke. Cf. Du. klink 'a blow', klinken vb. 'clink, sound', and Dan. klinge. Most probably native.

ʃrịŋk vb. shrink. OE. (for)-scrincan, ME. schrynkyn Pr. P. 449.

tįŋklər sb. tinker. ME. tinkler Lev. 77, 12, also tynkare Pr. P. 496. Cf. OE. tinclian, ODu. tintelen (see Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 644).

wįnd vb. wind. Northumb. winda Lind. 95. ME. wind CM. 245, 78.

wįnlstrīə sb. long straw. For OE. (Northumb.) *windelstrē cf. OE. windel, ME. windel = 'basket', OE. windwian 'winnow' and Scott, 'Old Mortality' Chap. VII: bare, nothing but windlestraes, and sandy laverocks.

Note. *į* in the following words corresponds to Scand. *i* + nasal cons.

klįŋk sb. lump of rock. Dan. *klinte*, ON. *klěttr*, Norw. *klett*.

spiŋk sb. chaffinch. Cf. Swed. *gulspink*, Norw. *gulspikke*, Dan. *spinke* = 'a kind of sparrow' (Molbech, Dial. Lex.) (See Björkman p. 255).

These two words are clearly of Danish and not of Norwegian origin. For Norw. *gulspikke* see Aasen p. 261—262.

§ 33. 5) OE. *e* has become *į* in Kendal in a few words. In Northumbrian *e* probably remained, even after the fronted consonants *ʒ́*, *sć* (see Bülbring § 290, but cf. also § 296), but was raised to *i* in the ME. period before the thirteenth century, for CM. has such forms as ȝit and kist for Northumb. ȝet and cest. *i* here was probably wide, ME. *i* being wide before *p*, *s*, *n*, *t*, *f*, and *m* (HEES. 649).

Examples:

gįt vb. get. Cf. Northumb. onȝeta.

jįt adv. yet. Northumb. ȝet Cook 100, ME. yit CM. 2591, yett CM. 553.

klįk vb. snatch away. Cf. ME. clekis Alex Sk. 282 = 'plucks', also cleke sb. Alex Sk. 2163.

kįst sb. chest. Northumb. cest, ME. kist CM. 21018 and 5617.

stįdį adj. steady. For OE. *stediȝ cf. OE. steding line, stede, staðol.

stįdl vb. walk lazily or crookedly. ME. stedill = 'make stand still' Alex Sk. 3977. Halliwell steddle. For OE. *steðelian for *staðolojan cf. staþol and *stįdį* above.

wįlə sb. willow. OE. weliȝ, ME. wilwe. Pr. P. 528.

Note. In *gįđər* vb. gather and *tųgįđər* adv. together OE. æ has become *į* via ME. *e* (cf. gederes Gaw. 421 and 777). This shows that æ had become *e* quite early in the ME. period, if it is not even older and hence the change æ < *e* is older than *e* < *i*. *Stįdį* sb. anvil goes back to Scand. **steđi*, cf. ON. *steđi*, Norw. *sted* Aasen p. 747. ME. steþi CM. 23237. Stythy Cath. 365 stidye Lev. 97. 7.

§ 34. OE. *e* before *n* + cons., ME. *e* has become *į* in Kendal in the words *bįŋk* sb. bench and *sṭrįŋkḷ* vb. sprinkle. It is highly probable that both these words are not native to the dialect but are borrowed from some other northern dialect. *e* + *n* generally remains in the Kendal dialect. *bįŋk* in all probability comes from a nominative *benc with gen. and dat. benċes, benċe which would give ME. benk (see Bruce 7. 238) and *benche. Modern Kendal *bęŋk* or *bįŋk*, *bęnʃ* (with simplification of *ntʃ* to *nʃ*). All three forms exist in the dialect, though possibly *bęnʃ* is a later borrowing from polite English. Unfortunately in *sṭriŋkl* we have no *ę* form in the modern dialect although such forms as strenkelen Pr. P. 479, strenkild Alex Sk. 3676, and strenkling CM. 28580, really exist in ME.

§ 35. In the words *dįŋ* sb. noise, ME. dinge Cath. 100, *flįŋ* vb. fling, ME. flingen Alis 1111, *hįŋ* vb. hang; *i* is generally believed to represent Scand. *e* (cf. ON. dengia, flengia, hengia), but Björkman (p. 207) thinks it highly improbable that *e* should have become *i* in ME., seeing that there are so few traces of it to be found. For ding he conjectures a Scand. *dinga, cf. OSwed. diunga

= *dingwan. Murray (NED. see *fling*), likewise doubts the probability of the change *ẹn* < *įn*.

§ 36. OE. *y* was unrounded to *i* (ɪ) in the ME. period and was widened to *į* (ɪ) in the 17th century (Ellis, EE. Pron. III p. 881 ff.) and has remained so in Kendal till the present day.

Examples:

bįznəs sb. business. ME. bisinesse Pr. P. 37; cf. OE. bysig.
brįg sb. bridge. Cf. OE. brycg, ME. brig. CM. 8945.
mįtʃ adv. much. OE. myćel, ME. miche. Alex Sk. 5602.
plųustilt sb. plough handle. OE. stylte.
ʃįlf sb. shelf. OE. sćylf (Bl. Homs 27), ME. schelf Pr. P. 448.

Note. In *kįnlįn* sb. fuel *į* has its origin in Scand. y. Cf. OIc. *kyndill* = 'torch', OSwed. *kyndill messe* (Ihre) both derived from OE. *candel*, itself from Lat. *candela*. Cf. ME. kindling CM. 19389, Alex Sk. 3292.

OE. *ȳ* has become *į* in *wįʃ* vb. wish, *þįml* sb. thimble.

§ 37. OE. *ǣ* (WGmc. ā) has become *į* in the words *įvər* adv. ever, *įv(ə)rį* adj. every, *nįvər* adv. never, and *ʃįpərd* sb. shepherd; representing ONorthumbrian ǣfre, *ǣferilć. nǣfre and Anglian scēp (see § 87). This *ǣ* (ɪ꞉) became *ē* (ɛ꞉) in the ME. period and was raised to *ī* (ɪ꞉) before the sixteenth century, and then shortened to *i* (ɪ) and widened to *į* (ɪ) in the seventeenth century.

§ 38. OE. *ī* has become *į* in Kendal in the words *fįftį* num. fifty, *fįftįn* num. fifteen, and *stįf* adj. stiff. Here *ī* was shortened to *i* (ɪ) in the ME. period and widened to *į* (ɪ) in the seventeenth century.

§ 39. Words of uncertain origin.

fįdʒ vb. fidget, *flįkə* vb. laugh heartily, *jįlp* vb. yelp, *mįzl* vb. drizzle, *penįwįg* sb. small round cake (ME. whig

= whey), *pįgįn* sb. small wooden bowl with handle to it, *stįtſ* sb. potato-row, *swįn* vb. make (ones way) as *swįnįn ə wę̄ ųp.* *swindʒ* vb. singe, *twįdl̦* vb. pass the thumb or fingers over one another.

tſįtį sb. cat.

ę.

Kendal *ę* has the following origins.

§ 40. OE. *e* (ę) both with and without nasal combinations has in most cases remained short during the ME. period till the present day, in Kendal. In *slęd* sb. sledge from ME. slę̄de, OE. *sleda; *ę* instead of *įə* is due to early shortening probably arising from a compound in which sled was the first member.

Examples:

ębm̦ adv. straight, direct (e. g. *liuk ębm̦ jɔndə*). Northumb. efne Cook 45. *ęlər* sb. alder tree. OE. ellarn.

fętl̦ vb. get ready, put in order for OE. *fetlian, ME. fetlen (see Wall p. 79), cf. OE. fetel = 'belt, girdle'.

jęst sb. yeast. Northumb. *ȝest, ME. jest. Cath. 426.

nęb sb. (duck)bill. OE. nebb, ME. neb. Alex Sk. 807.

slęd sb. sledge, for OE. *sleda, ME. slę̄de. Pr. P. 458. Cf. MDu. *slede, slide,* OHG. *slito,* ON. *sleðe.* (Stratm.-Brad. 555.)

spęlk sb. basket-rib. OE. spelc = 'splint', ME. spelke. Pr. P. 468.

stręk adj. adv. straight. OE. strec, ME. strek. Prk. Cons. 2623.

hwędər pron. which whether (e. g. *ędər ɔn əm hwedə ðųu wįlt*) Northumbrian hweðer Lind 56. ME. qveþer CM. 8733.

hwęlp sb. puppy. Northumb. hwelp Lind. 55, ME. qvelpe CM. 18645.

hwęml̦ vb. upset. ME. quelm CM. 24862, whelmyn Pr. P. 54.

Note. *hędž* sb. hedge (OE. heȝe B. T. II 525) is in all probability a laonword from either polite English or a Midland dialect.

§ 41. *ę* in the following words represents a **Scand.** *e*:

dęg vb. water. Norw. *deggja* Aasen p. 103, ON. *døggua* = *degguja = Prim. Norse *dauujan.

ębm sb. object. ON. *efni*, ME. efne. CM. 335.

ęg ən vb. incite. ON. *eggia*, ME. eggyn. Pr. P. 136.

eldin sb. fuel. Norw. *elding* Aasen 132, ON. *elding*, ME. eyldinge. CM. 3164.

fęl sb. fell, hill. ON. *fell*, (Wall p. 99).

kęnsbak sb. 'mark by which anything can be recognised at a distance'. By popular etymology for *kenspak, cf. Norw. *kjennespak* Aasen 358, Swed. *kännspak*, cf. ON. *spakr* = 'wise' (see Björkman p. 220 and Wall p. 108).

klęg sb. gadfly. Norw. *klęgg* Aasen 363, ON. *kleggi* (Björkman p. 284).

męldər sb. 'a quantity of corn to be ground'. Norw. *melder* Aasen p. 493. OIc. *meldr* (Björkman p. 284).

[eg] skęl sb. eggshell. ON. *skel*, ME. skelle York. Plays II, 65 (see Björkman 124).

stęg sb. gander. Norw. *stegg* Aasen p. 747, ON. *steggr*, ME. steg. Cath. 367, Lev. 53, 25.

§ 42. OE. *a* (ɪ) **and** *æ* (ɩ) became *e* (ɾ) perhaps already in the OE. period (cf. the Mercian *e*-forms, where *ẹ* = ɩ˔ or ɾ, see Bülbring § 91). This was widened to *ę* (ɾ) in the ME. period (see HES. § 650) and has remained so ever since.

Examples:

bęk sb. brook. OE. bæc, ME. becc. CM. Gött. 8946 (see Björkman p. 144).

ęftər prep. after. OE. æfter Lind. 2, ME. efter CM. 493.

ęsp sb. aspen. OE. æspe, ME. espe. Cath. 117.
ęʃ sb. ash(-tree). OE. æsċ, ME. esche. Cath. 117.
gęm sb. game. Cf. OE. gæmnian, ME. game. CM. 10564.
gęv vb. pret. gave. OE. gæf, ME. gaf. CM. 17136.
(kāt-)hęk sb. 'tailboard of a cart'. OE. hæcc, ME. hek. Towne 126/305.
hęltər sb. halter. OE. hælfter, ME. helter. Cath. 182.
hęsp sb. hasp. OE. hæsp, ME. hespe. Cath. 188.
hęv vb. have. OE. *iċ hafa, ME. haf. CM. 430 etc.
hęzl sb. hazel. OE. hæsel, ME. hesyl. Pr. P. 288.
jęt sb. gate. Northumb. ʒæt Lind. 31, ME. gate Towne 53/40, CM. 1264, Cath. 425.
sęk sb. sack. OE. sæc, ME. sek. CM. 4859.
skęl sb. scale. OE. sceale, ME. scale. Cath. 320.
węltər vb. stagger about. Cf. OE. wealtan, MHG. *walzen*. *węltər* is for OE. *wæltrian, cf. ME. weltrand Bruce III, 719.
węʃ vb. wash. OE. wascan, ME. wesche. CM. 27547, also wasch CM. 15219.

Note. In *kęst* vb. cast ON. *a* has become *ę*. Cf. ON. *kasta*.

§ 43. OE. *e* + *n* + consonant has remained in Kendal in the following words:

bęnd vb. bend. OE. bendan, ME bende. Pr. P. 30.
bęŋk sb. bench. (See however § 34.)
ęnd sb. end. OE. ende.
sęnd vb. send. OE. sendan.

In *glęnt* vb. look up, and *męns* sb. kindness, hospitality, *ę* is of Scand. origin representing orig. *e*. For the former cf. ME. glenten, Swed. *glänta* (Björkman 241), for the latter ME. menske, Trist. 2118, ON. *menska* = 'humanity', OSwed. *mænska* = 'goodness', ODan. *meniske, menske* 'kindness, goodwill' (Björkman 139.)

In *tęnt* sb. tent *ę* represents OFr. *e*, cf. OFr. *tente*.

§ 44. OE. *a* + nasal + consonant has become

ę in Kendal in a few words. In such positions *a* otherwise remains unaltered; e. g. *land* sb. 'land', *raŋk* adj. 'rank, close together', *taŋz* sb. 'tongs'.

Examples:

bịlęŋ vb. belong. OE. *belanȝian, cf. lanȝian. MDu. *belangen* = concern.

fęnd vb. provide for (anything). OE. fandian, ME. to fande = conari, niti. Cath. 122.

þęŋk vb. thank. OE. (WS.) ðancian, Northumb. ðonciȝa. Cook 198. ME. thank CM. 5302.

ðęn adv. then. Northumb. ðonne Cook 195, ME. þan CM. 67, þen CM. 300.

§ 45. OE. (Northumb.) *ē* and *ǣ*. [ɪ(and ɪ) were levelled under *ȩ̄* in the ME. period and shortened later to ę, which sound they still possess.

Examples:

I. Northumb. *ē* (WGmc. *ā*).

blędər sb. bladder. Northumb. *blēder, ME. bleddyr. Cath. 34.

bręþ sb. breath. Northumb. *brēþ, ME. breeþ. CM. Trin. 3573.

nębər sb. neighbour. Northumb. nēhȝibur Lind. 67, ME. neghbur CM. 6479.

wępm̥ sb. weapon. Northumb. wēpen Lind. 94, ME. wēpen CM. 7172.

II. Northum. *ǣ* (WGmc. **ai—i*).

hęlþ sb. health. OE. *hǣlþ, ME. helthe. Pr. P. 235.

§ 46. In *sębm̥* num. seven, *sebəntị* num. seventy, and *əlębm̥* num. eleven, OE. *eo* was simplified to *e* in the ME. period. Cf. ME. seuen CM. 508, seuenti CM. 1486, and elleuen CM. 4088.

§ 47. OE. *ā* has become ę in the word *ęks* vb. ask. Cf. āsciȝa Cook 13, ME. ask CM. 595. The change in this case is probably later than with *bęk* etc.

§ 48. In *gęzlįn* sb. gosling *ę* may represent either Scand. *ǽ* or OE. *ē* shortened. Wall cfs. OIc. *gǽslingr*. It is however quite as reasonable to derive it from a hypothetical OE. *ȝēs-linȝ (for *ȝōs-linȝ cf. ȝōs). Cf. ME. geslyng WW. 63817 and 701. 8.

§ 49. *kęʃ* sb. cowparsnip (Heraclium spondylium) in all probability goes back to a Northumb. *ċēsċ (WS. ċȳsċ) for Gmc. *kunskiz corresponding to Idg. *ĝn̥t-ki-s. *ĝn̥t is the Schwund-stufe to Idg. *ĝenut, *ĝonat seen in Gk. *γόνοτ γόνατος 'knee', Goth. knuss-jan from *knussus Idg. *ĝnuttos.

For Idg. tk = Gmc. *sk cf. Idg. *dn̥t-ko (Latin *dents Sk. *ὀ-δοντς) with Gmc. *tunskoz, OE. tūsċ, Mod. Engl. tusk. (I am indebted to Mr. Wyld for this etymology.)

§ 50. Scand. *ei* in *kęk* vb. 'tip up (a cart)' and *ręns* vb. rinse, became *ę̄* (ſɩ), which form it usually takes in Kendal, (see § 53) before it was shortened to *ę*. For these two words, cf. Norw. *keika* Aasen 548 and *reinska* 592, the latter of which comes directly from the Scandinavian and not through OFr. *rincer* as Polite English 'rince' does (see Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 511).

ę̄.

Kendal *ę̄* has the following origins:

§ 51. OE. *æ* + *ȝ*, *ǣ* + *ȝ*, *e* + *ȝ* have become *ę̄*. Here diphthongisation does not seem to have taken place as in most originally open syllables in ME. When *ȝ* did not follow, *ǣ* etc. usually becomes *jə*.

Examples:

I. OE. *æ* + *ȝ*.

dę̄ sb. day. Northumb. dæȝ Cook 36, ME. dai CM. 390.

fę̄n adj. glad. Cf. Northumb. ȝefaȝen Cook 78, ME. fain CM. 1387.

hę̄l sb. hail. OE. hæȝl, ME. hail. CM. 22692.
tę̄l sb. tail. OE. *tæȝl, ME. tayle. Cath. 377.

II. OE. *ǣ* + ȝ.

grę̄ adj. grey. OE. ȝrǣȝ, ME. grai. CM. 8288.
hę̄ sb. hay. Northumb. hēȝ Cook 118, ME. hai CM. 3317.
klę̄ sb. clay. OE. clǣȝ B. T. I. 157, ME. clai CM. 402.
hwę̄ sb. whey. OE. hwǣȝ, ME. whig, whay Lev. 118. 46.

III. OE. *e* + ȝ.

rę̄n sb. rain. Northumb. reȝn Cook 162, ME. rain CM. 1768.
əwę̄ adv. away. OE. onweȝ, ME. awai. CM. 297.

Note. In *flę̄l* sb. flail *ę̄* represents OFr. *ae* for older *a* + *g*.

§ 52. In a few loanwords from Literary English of the 18th century, *ę̄* has supplanted older *ę̄ə*, which would ultimately give rise to *ī̜ə*. Some of the other local dialects, apparently less, affected by the Literary English, keep a diphthong in all cases. Of these, the most important for our purpose is the dialect of Dent (Ellis's D. 31. 111, 7) which has words like *diąl* and *bliiez* (dale and blaze) where Kendal has dᵉ̜l and blę̄z representing older dæl and *blæsian. *Wę̄strəl* sb. vagabond is also a loanword from 18th century Literary English. The true dialect form appears in *wī̜əst* vb. waste (cf. OFr. *vaster gvaster*).

Note. In *mę̄n* vb. mean from Northumb. *mǣna, *ę̄* instead of normal ī̜ə is due to an 18th century borrowing from Literary English.

In *slę̄* vb. slay from OE. (Northumb.) slāha, *slaχ became slæχ in ME. and was subsequently lengthened to slǣχ and raised to slę̄, probably in the 18th century. But perhaps slę̄ may be simply a borrowing from Literary English. (I am indebted to Mr. H. C. Wyld for this explanation of *slę̄*.)

Examples:

I. OE. *a*, *æ*.

blę̄r vb. roar (of animals). OE. *blarian, ME. blāren, cf. MDu. blaeren.

glę̄z vb. glaze, make shine. OE. *ȝlasian, cf. OE. ȝlæs, ME. glas. CM. 10093.

rę̄dər adv. rather. Northumb. hraður Cook 117, ME. raþer CM. 26566.

snę̄k sb. snake. OE. snaca, ME. snake. Pr. P. 461, Alis 5972.

II. Scand. *a*.

dę̄zd adj. dazed. Cf. ON. *dasaðr* C. and V. 96.

mę̄zd adj. confused. Cf. Norw. *masa* = 'be busy at any thing' 482. OIc. *masa* chatter, prattle, ME. (southern) masedliche. AR. 272.

Note. OFr. *a*, *ae*, and *ai* appear as *ę̄* in the words *ē̜dʒ* sb. age, *gę̄* adj. well dressed, shown fine, *rē̜dʒ* sb. rage, and *tʃę̄n* sb. chain.

§ 53. Scand. *ei* and *øy* have become *ę̄* in Kendal except where shortening has taken place, as in *kęk* and *ręns* (see § 50). Both these diphthongs probably became *ę̄* as early as the 16th century. There is only one case of *ę̄* representing older *øy*.

Examples:

blę̄k adj. golden yellow (of butter). ON. *bleikr*, ME. bleike. Hav. 470.

bę̄tįn sb. food by the way. ON. *beit*, ME. baite. CM. 16931.

flę̄ vb. scare. ON. *fleyia*.

grę̄n sb. prong of a hay fork. ON. *grœin*, ME. gren. Alis 654.

grę̄dlį adj. proper, decent, honest, etc. ON. *greiða*.

lę̄k vb. play. ON. *leika*.

lę̄t vb. seek. ON. *leita*.

skę̄tʃ sb. 'badly or untidily dressed person'. Cf. ON. *skeika* = 'go astray'.

slęk vb. smear. ON. *slœikia.*
slęr vb. walk slowly. Cf. ON. *slīor* for **slær.*
snęp vb. snub check, cut short. Cf. ON. *sneypa,* ME. snaip.
węk adj. weak. Cf. ON. *veikr,* ME. weyke. Pr. P. 520.

ə.

§ 54. Kendal *ə* has the following origins.

ME. *i* from OE. *e* etc. + Scand. *i* has become *ə* before *r* in Kendal by metathesis, which probably took place before the 14th century. In the 16th century we get three forms from the above mentioned *e* and *i*, viz. — *i* (ɪ), *ę* (ɛ), and *ų* (ɪ) the first of which has given Kendal *ə*, the second Kendal *a*, and the third Kendal *ų*.

The first of these, *i* probably became *ę* (ɛ) in the 17th century, whereas the 16th century *e* had by then developed into *æ* (ɪ). In the 18th century this *ę* passed into *ə* (ɪ) by the intermediate stage of ɪ˔, which is heard occasionally even now, in the word *mərį* adj. merry. This sound I take to be Ellis's *e*° (see E. E. Pron. V. pp. 80* and 721).

Examples:

bərd sb. bird. Northumb. bridd (late).
gərn vb. complain, grin. OE. grinnian, ME. grennen.
gəsḷ sb. gristle. OE. gristel, ME. girstelle. Cath. 157. gristle Lev. 147. 81.
kərsn̥ vb. christen. OE. cristnian, ME. crysten.

Note. In *dərt* sb. dirt *ə* represents Scand. *i*, cf. ON. *dritr,* ME. drit, MDu. *drijt.* *ʃərl* vb. slide represents a Scand. **skrilla.* Cf. Swed. Dial. *skrilla* (Wall 119).

§ 55. ME. *i* from OE. *e*, *i*, *y*, and also from Scand. *y* has become *ə* in Kendal before *r*. This

i (ɪ) was widened and lowered to *ę* (ɛ) in the 16th century and was treated in the same manner as *i* from metathesis.

Examples:

I. OE. *e*, *i* + *r*.

bərk sb. birch. OE. beorc, ME. birk. Cath. 32.

fərst adj. first. OE. fyrest, ME. first. CM. 8.

smərk vb. smirk. OE. (WS.) smearcian B. T. IV. 887, Northumb. *smerciȝa, ME. smirken (Cath. 356, quoted from Stratmann-Bradley).

II. OE. *y*.

bərlər sb. 'waiter at a sheep-clipping'. OE. byrle, byrele, ME. brillare. Pr. P. 51. Cf. beran.

stər vb. stir. OE. styrian, ME. stir. CM. 4662.

tʃərn sb. churn (for older **kərn*). OE. cyren, ME. kyrne. Cath. 204.

wərk vb. work. Northumb. wyrca Lind. 99, ME. wirk CM. 1753.

Note. *hərd up* vb. hoard up probably comes from OE. *hyrdian, Gmc. *hurdjan, cf. ȝylden and gold (Bülbring § 164, Anm. 1). *gərþ* sb. girth, is probably of Scand. origin. The OE. form ȝyrd has *d* (hence ME. gürd). There is a ME. girthe in Pr. P. 190 which is from a Scand. source, (cf. ON. *gjǫrþ* and *gerþ*) from which our word is descended (Björkman p. 182). In *bər* sb. whirr, bang, etc. *ə* represents WScand. *y*. Cf. ON. *byrr*, Norw. *byr* (Aasen 94) = favourable wind. ODan. bør fair wind, ME. byr Towne 3/371 = rush birr Alex Sk. 711, bir CM. 24866 breeze (Björkman p. 205).

§ 56. In *ðer* pron. 'those' we have ME. þir, þer from ON. *þeir*. *gərt* adj. 'great' from ȝrēat, ME. grēt owes its form to early shortening to *gręt previous to metathesis. *Gręt would become *girt. In *kərliu* sb. curlew *ə* represents ME. *o* (corlieu) from OFr. *ou (courlieu)*. The origin of *hərpl* vb. limp is uncertain.

ɐ.

§ 57. Kendal *ɐ* (which only occurs after *r*) has the following origins.

ME. *e* from OE. and OFr. *e* and ON. *y* has become *ɐ* after *r* in a few words. *ę* (ʗ) here probably remained till the 17th century, passing into *ə* (ʅ) in the 18th and being in all probability raised to *ɐ* (ɩ˔) in the early 19th.

Examples:

I. OE. *e*.

brɐk vb. break. Northumb. breca Lind. 12, ME. brek CM. 872.

strɐtʃ vb. strut. OE. streccan, ME. strek. CM. 940.

trɐnļ sb. 'wheel of wheel-barrow'. OE. trendel, ME. trendyl Pr. P. 502 from *trindan, *trand, *trundon. See Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 666.

II. OFr. *e*.

ḍrɐs vb. dress. OFr. *dresser*, ME. dressen.

prɐs vb. press, persuade. OFr. *presser*.

trɐml vb. tremble. OFr. *trembler*.

III. Scand. *ÿ*.

þrɐst vb. thrust. Sc. *þrýsta*, ME threst. CM. 22683.

§ 58. ME. *i* from OE. *i* (*ie*) has become *ɐ* in Kendal after *r* in a few words. Here *į* (ʃ) was probably lowered to *ę* (ʗ) in the 17th century, passing into *ə* later.

Examples:

brɐm sb. brim. OE. brim = 'surge', ME. brym, brim 'margin of lake' (see Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 77).

brɐmstn̥ sb. brimstone. OE. *brinstan, ME. brinstan. CM. 12842.

grenstn sb. grindstone for OE. *ȝrind-stān. Cf. OE. ȝrindel = 'gnashing', ME. grindstone. Cath. 165. grynestone Lev. 168. 18.

redl sb. riddle for OE. *hriddel. Cf. bridder WW. 141. 12.

tʃiz-rem 'case used in making cheese'. OE. rima, ME. rim. Pr. P. 434.

Note. *e* in *prent* vb. print corresponds to ME. *i*, OFr. *ei* (empreinter).

§ 59. Words of uncertain origin.

brekin-ketl sb. 'kettle used for boiling milk in cheesemaking'.
redstiək sb. 'stake to which cattle are fastened in the stall'.

a.

Kendal *a* has the following origins.

§ 60. OE. *a* both with and without the nasal combinations has remained *a* (J-). In the case of the combinations *m, n* + cons. lengthening has never taken place, at least in this dialect. Scand. and OFr. *a* underwent a similar fate. Even in the words which have *ɔ̄* (J*) and *ɔ* (J) in Polite English, the Kendal forms have *a*, which goes back to those *æ*-forms which existed by the side of *ɔ̄* in the 17th century (see Ellis EE. Pron. IV, pp. 1001—1018). Cf. *want, hant.* In a few words *æ* has remained short, where it would otherwise have become *iə* owing to the forms used being taken either 1) from the short ME. genitives and datives of *l*- and *r*-stems, as *ladl* sb. ladle. Cf. ME. hladles: OE. hlǣdel. *faðər* sb. father, ME. fader, OE. fæder, or 2) from the compounds as *ʃam* sb. shame, cf. *ʃamfiəst* adj. shamefaced, ME. shamfasst.

Note. In *ask* sb. newt, *halidę* sb. holiday, and *swap* vb. exchange. OE. *ā* was shortened already in the ME. period (cf. ME. halidai and swăppen [from swāp]). In *fat* adj. fat, *last* vb. last,

mad adj. mad, *ratſ* vb. eructate, Northumb. *æ* ([ɪ]) was retracted and shortened to *a* ([ɹ]) in the ME. period (see Morsbach, ME. Gram. § 66). In a few words Northumb. *o* and *y* became ME. *e* and were levelled under OFr. and Scand. *e* which became *æ* ([ɪ]) before *r* in the 17th century and remained as such during the 18th becoming *a* ([ɹ]) in the 19th. (E. g. *warḷd* sb. world, *waşn* vb. grow worse, *parlįſ* adj. dangerous, *sarə* vb. serve, feed (animals), *skart* adj. with the skin knocked off, *tarn* sb. tarn, ME. terne (Allit. Poems Morris B. 1041), OIc. *tiörn*, Norw. *tjörn*, *tjödn*, *war* vb. waste, cf. ON. *veria*, *wardəs* sb. weekdays ON. *hverr-*.)

Examples:

arə sb. arrow. OE. earȝ.

as-buərd sb. 'box for keeping ashes in' for *ask-buərd Northumb. asca Cook 12, ME. asken n. pl. Hav. 2841, aske Pr. P. 443.

batſ sb. batch. OE. *bæcc, ME. bacche. Pr. P. 21. Cf. Swed. bak.

dafl vb. stun, for OE. *daftlian, ME. *daftelen.

daft adj. foolish. OE. ȝedæft, ME. deft. Pr. P. 116.

falə adj. fallow. OE. fealo, ME. falou. CM. 1265.

hag vb. cut, for OE. *haccian. ME. hacken, hakken. Pr. P. 221. Cf. MDu., MLG., MHG. *hacken*.

hagl vb. bungle spoil, for ME. *hackelen. Cf. Du. *hackelen* = mangle stammer.

laf vb. laugh. Northumb. hlæhha Cook 115.

laftər sb. laughter. OE. hleahtor.

lafţər sb. brood for OE. *leahtor. Cf. leċȝan (see Wall 109).

mįəlark sb. mealchest. OE. earc.

parək sb. paddock. OE. pearruc, ME. parrok. Pr. P. 884.

ratņ sb. rat. OE. rætt, ME. raton. Cath. 300.

snafļ vb. act queerly. ME. snaffle Lev., ODu. *snabel* (Hexham), MDu. *snavel* = 'horses' muzzle. Cf. NHG. *Schnabel*. Also Engl. sniff.

stak sb. stack. OE. *stacc, cf. Swed. *stack*, ON. *stakkr*; is probably related to *stu̯uk* = OE. *stōcc. The Ablaut relationship is Idg. *stoĝhnó: *stōĝhnó. (I am indebted to Mr. Wyld for this etymology.)

ʃadə sb. shadow. OE. sċeadu, ME. schade. CM. 20883.

þak sb. thatch. OE. þaca.

walʃ adj. tasteless, saltless. Cf. Lonsdale walla-ish Peacock 91. ME. walhwe Pr. P. 515.

əmakəlį adv. partly. Cf. Northumb. ȝemæcca Cook 88, OE. ȝemæc, ME. makly Pr. P. 322.

§ 61. In the words given below *a* is of Scandinavian origin.

adļ vb. earn. ME. addlenn (Orm), ON. *ǫðlask*.

asļ-tiuþ sb. molar tooth. ME. axyl-toothe Cath. Dan. *axel-tand* (see Björkman 200).

bladər vb. chatter. ON. *blaðra*.

brakn̥ sb. bracken, fern. ME. brakyn WW. 644. 17, brake Pr. P. 47. Cf. Swed. *bräken*, ON. *berkni* = *brukni (NED. I. 1044). Björkman thinks it may be cognate with Swed. dial. *brake* = reed, *brakel* ugly bushes, nettles, thistles etc. (see p. 232).

gab sb. gab garrulity. ME. gabbyn (vb.) Pr. P. 183, cf. ON. *gabb* = mockery, *gabbas* vb. mock. Perhaps this word is native (Björkman p. 246).

gadflɪ sb. gadfly. ME. gad Cath. 147, Pr. P. 184, Lev. 7. 30. Cf. ON. *gaddr*, Norw. *gadd*. Aasen 204.

havər-trīəd sb. oatcake. ME. havyr Cath. 179, ON. *hafri*, Dan. *havre*, OLG. *haboro* (cited by Wall — see Björkman 213).

kafļ vb. entangle. Cf. Norw. *kavla* Aasen 107, *kavla* sb. cylinder *ib.*

rag sb. hoarfrost. Swed. dial. *raggja* mist seamist, Dan. *rog*, *raag* small rain (Wall p. 114).

saklәs adj. innocent. ON. *saklauss*, Norw. *saklaus* (Aasen).
stakәr vb. stagger. ME. stakeryn Pr. P. 471, ON. *stakkra*.

Note. *bask* vb. bask. ME. baske (Palgrave) basken (Gawaine) according to Skeat. (Etym. Dict. see *bask*) is from ON. **baðask* or perhaps **bakask*. Björkman however (pp. 136 and 202) derives it from Scand. **baska* shown in Norw. *baska* = 'splash in water' (Aasen 43) and NE. dial. *bask* = 'beat severely' (see EDD. I. 177).

§ 62. In the following words *a* is of OFr. origin.

alәkә vb. vinegar.
badʒәr sb. small corndealer. OFr. *bladier* (see Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 47).
frap vb. plutter. OFr. *frapper*.
karәn sb. carrion. OFr. *caroigne*.
sakstn̥ sb. sexton.
tart sb. tart.

Note. In the words *brat* = apron, *krag* sb. crag, *las* sb. lass, *plad* sb. plaid, *a* is of Celtic origin.

§ 63. OE. *a* before *m*, *n* + the stops *p*, *b*, *t*, *d*, has always remained short in Kendal, even where Polite English has now ɔ̄ from 16th century *au*.

Examples:

bu̥lstaŋ sb. dragonfly. Cf. OE. stinȝan.
gandr̥in sb. gander (rare). OE. ȝan(d)ra.
hanl̥ sb. handle.
kraml̥ vb. crawl. ME. crampelen, crampe Pr. P. 100, OE. crampiht.
raŋ adj. wrong. OE. wrong, ME. wrang. Iw. 3134.
raŋk adj. close together. OE. ranc, cf. rinc. ME. rank 16040.
fu̥uwaŋ sb. bootlace. Northumb. þwong Cook 197.
waŋkl adj. weak, lax, flabby. OE. wancol.

Note. In *aŋz* sb. 'awn of barley' *a* represents orig. Scand. *a*. Cf. ON. *ǫgn* gen. *agnar*. For *haŋk* sb. hank cf. ME. hank tie up.

CM. 16044, Swed. *hanka*. *taŋ* is also of Scand. origin. Cf. ON. *tange* 'spit'. The etymology of *ranl bōk* = 'piece of word from which chain is suspended in the chimney for pots etc.' is uncertain Wall cfs. Dan. dial. *raan* (p. 115). In *antəz* conj. 'in case' *a* represents a byform *anters by the side of the usual ME. aunters CM. 454 (from OFr. aventure). *hant* vb. haunt and *ramp* vb. trample represent OFr. *hanter* and *ramper* ME. hanten Plowman's Crede 771, rampand CM. 7104 'ramping, climbing'.

§ 64. Words of uncertain origin.

bad adj. bad.
dʒanək adj. honest.
fratʃ vb. quarrel.
danət sb. neerdoweel.
klam vb. starve.
lagi̥n sb. stave of a cask.
laʃkōm sb. large comb. Cf. Mid.-Yks. lash = 'comb out'.
laləp sb. long, tiresome journey after anything.
mafl̥ sb. act foolishly.
santər vb. saunter.
slaʃ vb. clip a hedge.
tagl̥t sb. scamp, scoundrel.
tʃats sb. small potatoes.
wamp sb. wasp.

ā.

§ 65. Kendal *ā* is probably in most cases a development from older ɔ̄, itself coming from 16 *c* or ME. *au*. In the case of *hwār* adv. where; ME. *ā* (CM. 1243 quār) seems to have persisted till the present day. *gā* vb. 'go' and *hwā* pron. who (cf. Northumb. ʒaað Cook 92 and hwā Cook 19), seem also to have kept *a* throughout. In *spār* vb. spare we may have quite late lengthening of *a* before *r*. In the words *dāb* vb. 'daub', sās vb. *scold* and dʒāndis

sb. jaundice, an older *ɔ̄* (ɹ) sound has been unrounded and raised to *ā* (ɹ˗ɩ).

OE. *e* + *r* in a few words has become *ā* + *r* in Kendal, through 16th c. *ǣ* 17th c. *ǣ* and 18th c. *ā*. OFr. *e* + *r* has developed in precisely the same manner.

Examples:

I. OE. *ă* and *a* + *ȝ*.

ā vb. owe. Northumb. āȝa Cook 6, ME. āgh CM. 1168.

ān adj. own. Northumb. āȝen, ME. āghen. CM. 124.

ḍrā vb. draw. Northumb. draȝa Cook 41, ME. draw CM. 222.

hā in *kathā* sb. haw-thorn. OE. haȝu, ME. hag. CM. 9886.

nā vb. gnaw. Northumb. ȝnaȝa, ME. gnāghe. Hamp. Ps. CXVIII 40*.

sā sb. saw. OE. saȝu, ME. sagh. CM. 27376.

II. OE. *a* + *h*.

sā vb. pret. saw. Northumb. saeh Cook 169, ME. sāgh CM. 886, sauȝ Horn 125, 167.

III. OE. *ă* and *ā* + *w*.

blā vb. blow. Northumb. inblāwa Lind. 57.

krā sb. crow. OE. crāwe B. T. I, 169.

kɔk-krā sb. cock-crow. Cf. OE. crāwan, B. T. I, 169.

mā vb. mow. OE. māwan.

nā vb. know. OE. cnāwan.

rā sb. row. OE. rāw and rǣw.

tāz tāstiks 'pieces of bark used for tying twig of a broom together'. Cf. OE. ȝetāwe.

þrā vb. throw. Northumb. *þrāwa WS. þrāwan.

§ 66. Scand. *á* appears as *ā* in the following words:

lā adj. low. ON. *lágr*, ME. lagh. CM. 18166.

wāml vb. roll about. ME. wamlin 'feel sick', 'nauseo' Pr. P. 515. Cf. Swed. dial. *våmla* = 'belch', Dan. vamle vb. 'nauseate loathe' (see Wall p. 126).

§ 67. OE. *a* + *l* + *d* appears as *ā* in

āld adj. old. Northumb. āld Cook 8, ME. āld CM. 117.
hāld sb. hold. See *hɔd* § 83.
fāld sb. yard. OE. fal(o)d, sheep-fold B. T. I, 270.
kāld adj. cold. Northumb. cāld Cook 27, ME. cald CM. 3563.

Note. OFr. *ā* has become *ā* in *kām* adj. calm, and *pām* sb. 'palm' (of hand), *krāl* vb. crawl represents Dan. *kravle*, ON. *krafla* vb. 'paw'.

§ 68. OE. *e* + *r* has become *ā* in

fāḍər adv. further.
hārd vb. pret. heard. Northumb. herde Cook 114.
hāþ sb. hearth.
lārn̩ vb. learn. Northumb. leorniga Cook 131.
tār sb. tar. OE. teoro, teru, ME. terre. Pr. P. 489.

§ 69. Words of uncertain origin:

ḍrāp vb. drawl.
flātʃ vb. coax, flatter.
mānḍər vb. maunder.
māpmənt sb. nonsense.
trāp vb. 'wander, trapes'.

ų.

Kendal *ų* has the following origins.

§ 70. 1) OE., Scand. and Celtic *u* and also OFr. *ou* have remained short in Kendal in all positions even before the combinations *m*, *n* + consonant, where we would expect *ųu* from ME. *ū*. In such cases *ų* is due to the fact that the forms in question are either borrowed from compounds, wh. of necessity had a short vowel in

the first member, or are simply formed by analogy. OE. *u* was probably the high-back-narrow-round (ɫ) (see HES. § 412). In the ME. period both wide and narrow *u* existed side by side (HES. § 661). The Kendal wide form (*ɫ) is no doubt of ME. date, the underrounding taking place about the 17th century (HES. § 793).

Examples:

OE. *u*.

bụtə sb. butter. OE. butere.

kụm vb. come. OE. cuman.

mụd. sb. mud. ME. mud Pr. P. 347, cf. MLG. *modde, mudde.* In all probability native.

Note. *stụt* vb. stutter (ME. stotin Pr. P. 477 'titubo' stute Palsgr. stutte Cath. 376) is probably native although no OE. forms are known. It is the Schwund-stufe to an *iu, au, u,* grade and has cognates in OIc. *stauta* = 'push', *stytta* = 'shorten' from *stutjan, MHG. stoȝen (stieȝ).

§ 71. 2) Scand. *u* appears as *ụ* in the following words:

bụl sb. bull. ME. bull CM. 10386. Cf. Dan. *bul*, ON. *buli.*

bulk sb. bulk. Cf. ON. *bulk* = 'heap', ODan. *bulk* = 'flaw in a vessel' (see Björkman p. 231).

bụr sb. bure. ME. bure Cath. 48, bur Pr. P. 516. Cf. Swed. *burre*, Dan. *borre.*

gụst sb. gust. ME. gust. Cf. Ic. *gustr* (cf. *gjosa*), Swed. Dial. *gust* = 'flash from an oven' (Rietz) (see Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 249).

mụl sb. dust (from peats).

Note. *Hụl* in *pịgụl* 'pigsty' is probably of Scandinavian origin, no OE. forms being known although there is an OLG. (bi)-hullian. It is the same word as ME. hule sb. 'hut shelter' Rel. I, 224, hul Lev. 185, 19. Cf. ON. hylja, ODan. hylle (see Björkman p. 243). *Buʃ* sb. bush is probably of Scand. origin or perhaps Latin origin, cf. ME. busk CM. 3743, Dan. *busk*, Swed. *buske.* Björkman p. 187.

§ 72. 3) OFr. *o*, *ou*, *u* have become *ụ* in Kendal in the words

hụt sb. hut. Cf. OFr. *hotte* from OHG. *hutta.*

kụpl sb. couple. ME. couple, OFr. couple, cople.

mụnį sb. money. ME. monie, OFr. monoie.

sụpə sb. supper. ME. soper Fl. and Bl. 23, super Hav. 1762, OFr. super.

Note. *ụ* in the words *fụn* sb. fun, *krụdz* sb. curds, *rụb* vb. rub, *pụt* vb. put, is probably of Celtic origin. Cf. OIr. *foun* = delight (Skeat p. 223), OIr. *cruth* (Skeat p. 114), Gael *rub*, Gael *put* (Skeat p. 480).

§ 73. 4) OE. *u* before nasal + cons. has remained in Kendal in the words

bụn(d) p. p. bound. OE. ȝebunden.

grụnd sb. ground. OE. ȝrund.

pụnd sb. pound. OE. pund.

tumḷ vb. tumble. Cf. ME. tomblyng = juggling CM. Trin. MS. 13195, tumbel = dance CM. 13140.

Note. *lụmp* sb. lump, is perhaps native. Cf. ODu. *lompe* rag tatter. But cf. Norw. *lụmp* Aasen p. 461, Swed. lump Rietz also Norw. lopputt, Ic. loppinn.

In *bụnʃ* sb. bunch, we have probably Scand. *u* before *n* + *k*. Cf. ME. bunke Deb. Soul and Body, Vernon MS. Ic. *bunke* pile, heap Norw. *bunke* 'heap' (Aasen p. 90), Swed. dial. bunke (Rietz).

§ 74. 5) OE. *y* has become *ụ* in Kendal in the words *ʃụpṇ* sb. cowshed and *wụrm* sb. worm. Here *y* (f) became *u* (ɪ) in the ME. period (HES. § 662) via the intermediate stage of (ɪ). This *u* was widened to *ụ* in the 17th century.

Note. In *krụtʃ* sb. crutch *ụ* answers to *i* in OE. cricc (see B. T.). In this case *ụ* rests upon a ME. form with *ü* which is Southern or Midland and hence *krụtʃ* is a borrowing, but an old one. The form crycc is a by-form, corresponding to cricc and therefore does not represent OE. *y* from **u-i*.

§ 75. 6) ME. *ǭ* from OE. *o* and *ō* has become *ụ* in Kendal in a few words.

In the 13th century this *ǫ* (ǭ) was overrounded to *ǭ* (ǭ) which became *u* (ū) in the 16th and was shortened and widened to *ų* (u) in the following century.

Examples:

I. OE. *o* except before *r* + cons. < *ų*.

frųb sb. shrub. OE. scrobċir AS. Chron. 1094, also scrobbesbyriȝ AS. Chron. 1016, ME. scrob.

fųfl sb. shovel. OE. sceof(o)l.

fųt vb. shoot. OE. scotian B. T. IV, 889, ME. schotien Prk. Cons.

ųbṇ sb. oven. OE. ofan WW. 201, ME. ovene Pr. P. 372, oven CM. 2926.

II. OE. *o* before *rd*, *rþ*, *rs* < *ų*.

dųst vb. pret. 'durst'. OE. dorsta, ME. durst. CM. 1820.

wųrd sb. word. Northumb. word Cook 213.

wųrþ sb. worth. Northumb. worð, ME. worth. CM. 1739.

wųsət sb. worsted (derived from the place-name Worsted, cf. OE. Wrðestede in Kemble, Cod. Dipl. IV. Charter 785, see Skeat, Etym. Dict.).

III. OE. *ō* < *ų*.

blųd sb. blood. OE. blōd.

brųðər sb. brother. OE. brōðer.

gųd adj. good. OE. ȝōd.

mųðər sb. mother. OE. mōðor.

mųnþ sb. month. OE. mōnaþ.

rųðər sb. rudder. OE. rōþor.

ənųf adv. enough. OE. ȝenōȝ.

§ 76. 7) OE. *ū* has become *ų* in Kendal in a few words. Here the shortening dates from about the 15th or 16th century.

Examples:

dyk sb. duck. OE. dūce, ME. dooke. Pr. P. 125.

dyv sb. dove. OE. *dūfa in dūfe-doppa = 'pelicanus'. Cf. OS. dūva, Goth. -dubo, ME. dove. CM. 1895. duu CM. 10778, dove Pr. P. 128.

hylət sb. owl. For *ūlet cf. OE. ūle.

kyd vb. pret. could. Northumb. cūð Cook 33, ME. cuth CM. 2009.

syk(in) vb. deceive, cheat. OE. sūcan, ME. sūken.

tysl vb. tussle. Cf. ME. to-tūsen, LG. tuseln (Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 682). MHG. erzûsen, OHG. zirzûson.

ðy pron. thou (unstressed form of *ðyu*). OE. þū.

§ 77. Words of uncertain origin:

bymp garn sb. a coarse woollen garn.

plyk sb. 'lungs etc. of sheep used for cat's meat'.

slytʃ sb. slutch.

wyml sb. auger.

o.

§ 78. Kendal *o* (ɔ̣) only occurs in the two words *ko* vb. come and *wino* vb. winnow, which usually appear as *kym* and *winy*.

ɔ.

Kendal *ɔ* has the following origins.

§ 79. OE. *o*, Scand. *o*, and OFr. *o* have remained *ɔ* in Kendal in close syllables except before *l* + cons. and *r* + cons.

Examples:

I. OE. *o*.

brɔþ sb. broth, soup. OE. broþ, ME. brothe. Pr. P. 53.

dɔkn sb. dock (plant). OE. docce, ME. dockan. Cath. 103 (Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 175).

fɔks sb. fox. OE. fox, ME. fox. CM. 7151.

glɔp vb. stare. Cf. ME. gloppend 'frightened, dazzled'. CM. 1288 also glope 'surprise' Townl. 174/264. Cf. MDu. *gleopen*, OFris. *glup*, Norw. *glopa* 'gape' *gluppa* 'gape stare' Aasen p. 2289 and ON. *glúpna*. Most probably native.

hɔg sb. sheep. ME. hoge Alex. Sk. 4278, hog CSc. 66, hogrel Lev. 55, 38, hogger 'breeder of sheep' CM. Gott. MS. 1501.

hɔlin̩ sb. holly. OE. holeȝn, ME. holyn. Cath. 187.

jɔk sb. yoke. Northumb. ȝeoc Cook 91, ME. yock CM. 21267.

lɔpəd adj. congealed (of cream and blood). ME. lopren, lopred Ps. CXVIII. 70, lopird Prk. Cons. 489.

ɔpn̩ vb. open. Northumb. ȝeopniȝa Cook 93, ME. oppen CM. 1337, open CM. 1760.

§ 80. II. Scand. *o* appears as *ɔ* in

lɔpn̩ pp. of *laup*, leap. ME. lopen Gaw. 1413, CM. 18302.

klɔk-hęn sb. sitting-hen. Cf. ME. cleken = 'hatch', NE. Dial. cleck and tletš (Wright, Windhill § 73), cf. ON. klekja, klakti, Goth. niuklahs, Norw. klekkja. Aasen p. 363. *klɔk* probably represents *klak (Wall p. 93/94). Björkman thinks that the forms in *tš* represent native words with *ćć* *cleććan (see p. 146).

kɔlɔp sb. slice of bacon. ME. colloppe Pr. P. 88. Cf. OSwed. *kollops* (see Stratmann-Bradley).

slɔkn̩ vb. slake the thirst. ME. slockens CM. 18360, slokyn Townl. 138/677. Cf. ON. slockna, Norw. slokna. Aasen 706.

§ 81. III. OFr. *o* appears as *ɔ* in *bɔnį* adj. pretty, *kɔk* sb. cock, *prɔmįs* vb. promise. In *bɔtʃ* vb. mend patch *ɔ* goes back to ME. *o* from OFr. *ou* (bocchen : boucher). In *pɔdįʃ*

sb. porridge we have probably a ME. shortening of the OFr. *ō* in pōtage, *ɔrḍər* sb. order is in all probability a borrowing from Polite English. The real Kendal form would be *ụərḍər*.

§ 82. OE. *o* + *r* + cons. seems to have had two developments in Kendal.

1. to *ụ̄ə* where *ŏ* < ME. *ǭ*.

2. to *ɔ* where *ŏ* has remained short.

The former development appears where in OE. *d* followed *r*, the latter where *n* followed. However it is possible that the second case is simply a borrowing from Polite English for a phrase exists *təmụərn ət nīt* to-morrow night. The Furness and Cartmel dialects have *uu* according to Ellis, e. g. kuurn (see EE. Pron. V. on D. 31, VIIb p. 629). This is said to be old-fashioned. I have seen in specimens of another Westmoreland dialect the form '*būərn*' spelt booarn.

Examples:

IV. OE. *o* + *r n* < *ɔ*.

bɔrn adj. born.

hɔrn sb. horn. Northumb. horn Cook 117, ME. horn CM. 6709.

kɔrṇ sb. corn. Northumb. corn Cook 30, ME. corn CM. 2148.

mɔrnịn sb. morning. Cf. Northumb. morȝen Cook 145, ME. morning.

Note. In *stɔrkṇ* vb. congeal we have Scand. *o*, cf. ON. storkna, Norw. storkna. Aasen 747 (Wall p. 119). *Lɔrd* sb. lord is borrowed from Polite English. The true Kendal form would be **lịərd* (cf. Ellis V. 761 glenfarquhar '*leerd*'). In *sɔrị* adj. sorry *ɔ* represents a ME. shortening of *ō* from OE. *ā*. This is likewise borrowed from Polite English.

§ 83. OE. *ā* in *hɔdṇlị* adv. continually from *hāldenlić became *au* in the 16th century passing into *ɔ̄* in the

17th through the intermediate stages of ɟt and ɟt. *Hɔd* vb. hold instead of *hāld is due to analogy with this *hɔdṇlį*. A substantive *hāld* 'hold' from an OE. *hāld actually occurs — though often supplanted by *hɔd*.

§ 84. OE. *ō* in *fɔdər* sb. fodder, and *sɔft* adj. soft was shortened to *ŏ* in the ME. period, remained such in the 16th century, (Ellis EE. Pron. III, 881 ff.) and has undergone no further change.

ɔ in *tɔf* adj. tough, and *trɔf* sb. trough probably goes back to a ME. form with ɔ̄ (ɟ). OE. *tōh* must have become **toᵘχ* (*t*ɟ)χ) in the 13th century but there was probably a derivative from it **tɔχ*. About the 15th century there must have been a **tūχ* from **tōᵘχ* which gave rise to 16th century *tauχ* and *tau* quoted by Smith (Ellis EE. Pron. III, 906). Kendal *tɔf* is to be traced back to 16th century, **tɔf* from ME. *tɔχ*.

§ 85. In *bɔg* sb. bog and *bɔgl* sb. ghost *ɔ* is probably of Celtic origin. Cf. for *bɔg* OIrish bocc, for *bɔgl* Welsh bwg = 'goblin', bwgwl 'threat', bygylu 'threaten', Gael. bocan spectre (see Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 81. 'bug-bear').

§ 86. Words of uncertain origin.

skrɔg sb. bushy spot, scrub. Björkman p. 132, Wall p. 118.

i.

§ 87. Kendal *i* only occurs in the words *ibmįn, klin, ʃip* and a few others, which latter sometimes appear with *į* (ɪ) (see § 14) Northumb. *æ* and *ē* (ɩ and ɩ) both became *ę̄* in the ME. period and this *ę̄* was subsequently narrowed and then raised to *ī* about the 15th century, shortening probably taking place in the 16th century. *ʃip* sb. sheep comes from Anglian sċēp rather from Northumb. sċīp (Bülbring § 154) which would become **ʃaip* in Kendal.

Examples:

ibmjn sb. evening. Northumb. ēfern Lind., ME. ēuening CM. 6385.

klin adj. clean. Northumb. clǣne, ME. clę̄ne.

ī.

Kendal ī has the following origins.

§ 88. OE. *e* in open syllables in two words *wīl* adv. well and *ətwīn* adv. prep. 'between' has become ī instead of *jə*. This *e* was lengthened to ę̄ ([ɛ]) in the ME. period (cf. Morsbach § 64 under 'fakultative Dehnung') and was probably so in the Dialect of the Cursor Mundi (see Hupe p. 136*). It was narrowed and raised to ī between the 14th and 16th centuries and was certainly ī by the 16th (cf. bītwīn Ellis III, 881). In *bīzn̩* sb. besom we probably have a ME. open syllable (see Luick § 539) bę̄seme which was treated in the same way as in the two cases above (cf. bīsəm Miège, Ellis IV, 1003).

§ 89. OE. *ēo* ([ɛ]) in *frīz* vb. freeze was monophthongized to *ē* ([e]) (HES. § 642) in the ME. period and became ī later along with ę̄ from older ę. Northumb. *œ* in *gīs* sb. geese, *grīn* adj. green, was unrounded to *ē* in the ME. period and subsequently treated in the same way as ę̄ from older ę. *Tīm* vb. 'make empty, pour out' which Wall regards as probably native, is perhaps of Scand. origin. Cf. ON. *tøma* = 'make empty' from *tómr* = 'empty'. The OE. *tōm* means 'free from' for which cf. OS. *tômi(g)* 'frei von', OHG. *zuomig* = 'vacans', and the senses of ME. tēmen and ON. tōmr agree so much better than tēmen and OE. tōm that there can be little doubt of their Scand. origin (see Björkman p. 256).

§ 90. Northumb. *ēȝ* (from older *ēoȝ and *ēaȝ) appears as *ɪ* in Kendal. This *ēȝ* became *ē* ([ɪ) in the ME. period (but cf. Hupe p. 142* who believes that *ei* in CM. was wide) and was subsequently raised to *ɪ*, the sound it now possesses.

Stɪ sb. ladder has for its nearest cognate OE. stiȝ, which would in all probability give Kendal **stai*. Wright (Windh. § 94, 158) derives this word, and also *skrɪk* (cf. OSwed. *skrɪka*) and *tɪl* sb. 'tile' from original *ɪ*. It is, however, more likely that *stɪ* and *tɪl* go back to ME. *stē, *tēl in which *ē* would naturally become *ɪ* in the 16th century (see also Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 568 on *sneak*).

Examples:

ḍrɪ adj. 'tedious long'. Northumb. drēȝe, ME. drēȝe. Alex. 2091.
flɪ sb. fly. Northumb. flēȝe (Dur. Bk.), ME. flei. CM. 5989.
ɪ sb. eye. Northumb. ego Lind. 23, ME. ei CM. 4078.
ɪ vb. lie 'mentiri'. Northumb. *lēȝa, ME. lei. CM. 689.

§ 91. Northumb. *e* + *ht* has become *ɪ* in Kendal. The old Northumb. *e* was probably lengthened after loss of *h* to *ē* ([ɪ) about the 14th century and was raised to *ɪ* in the 16th. The Cursor Mundi, however, has *i* (ɪ) + *ght*, e. g. light 293, night 390, right 1618, sight 184, ie 'half long open *i*', according to Hupe § 72. This would undergo lengthening before the 16th century and give Kendal **ai*, which is unknown in words coming from Northumb. *e* + *ht*.

Examples:

flɪt sb. flight. Northumb. *flēht, cf. ME. flight CM. 9215.
frɪtn̥ vb. frighten. Cf. Northumb. fyrhto Lind. 31.
lɪt sb. light. Northumb. lēht Lind. 60, cf. ME. light CM. 293.

līt adj. light. Northumb. leht Lind. 60, cf. ME. light CM. 1781.

nīt sb. night. Northumb. *neht, cf. ME. night CM. 390.

rīt adj. right. Northumb. reht Lind. 74, cf. ME. right CM. 1618.

hwīl-rīt sb. wheelright. OE. *hwēlwyrhta, ME. whelwryght. Cath. 415.

sīt sb. sight. Northumb. *ȝeseht, ME. sight. CM. 184.

Note. *tait* for *tīt is a borrowing from Polite English. Cf. ME. tīht beside þīht. Although no OE. form is known it is probably native. ON. *þéttr* (= *þihta R) is cognate but our word can not be borrowed from it.

§ 92. Northumb. *ǣ* (ɩ) and *ē* (ɩ) (see Lind. Dur. Rit. p. 32) were both levelled under *ę̄*, in the ME. period in the forerunners of the Kendal dialect, seeing that it makes no distinction between ME. *ē* and *ę̄* (see Luick § 200) treating them indifferently as *i*, *ī*, *īə*, and *ę̄*. This *ē* (ɩ) was raised to *ī* (ɩ) in the 16th century and has remained so ever since in these cases. The shortenings to *i*, e. g. *klin* adj. 'clean', *ibmįn* sb. 'evening', date from the 16th century, the widening of *i* to *į* taking place in the 17th century (cf. Ellis, EE. Pron. IV, 1001 ff.). Where we now have *ę* as in *blędər* sb. bladder, *nębər* sb. neighbour, the shortening probably took place in the 13th century (Morsb. § 60).

Note. OE. *ē* in *brīd* vb. breed, *kīp* vb. keep has become *ī* in Kendal. *Fītįyz* sb. pl. footprints is probably formed from *fīt*.

Examples:

I. Northumb. *ǣ* (= Gmc. *ai-i*).

brīd sb. breadth. WS. brǣdo, Northumb. *brǣdo, ME. brēde. Pr. P. 49.

rīþ sb. wreath. Northumb. *wrǣþ, ME. wreath. Lev. 21, 323.

II. Northumb. *ē* (WGm. *ā*).

dīd sb. deed. Northumb. dēd Lind. 17, ME. dēd CM. 1107.
mīdə sb. meadow. Northumb. *mēdu, ME. medu. CM. 4562.
nīdl̦ sb. needle. Northumb. nēdle Lind. 67, ME. nēdle Pr. P. 3512.
rīd vb. read. Northumb. rēda Lind. 74, ME. rede CM. 597.

§ 93. Scand. *ei* in *rīdən* adj. 'peevish, cross' (cf. ON. *reiðr* = angry) became *ę̄* in the ME. period and was subsequently narrowed and raised to *ī*. Its usual development is to *ę̄*. In *dī* vb. die, ME. dēȝen we may have Scand. *øy* ME. *eȝ*, or perhaps native **ēa*. Cf. *dēaȝan, Northumb. *dēȝa for Gmc. *daujan (see Luick § 166) which would certainly become ME. *dēȝen, 16th century *dī.

a.

Kendal *a* has the following origins.

§ 94. ME. *e* after *r* from OE. *æ* and *i* has become *a*, in the words *rast* vb. rest. Northumb. ræsta Cook 161, ME. rest CM. 1079 and *ranʃ* sb. burly thickset man, cf. OE. rinc, ME. renk Gaw. 303. *a* in *rad* adj. red, and *frand* sb. friend represents possibly ME. *ĕ* from older *ēa*, *ēo*. In all these cases *ę* probably remained till after the 17th century and became *ə* (ʅ) in the 18th, beeing narrowed to *a* (]) during the 19th.

§ 95. ME. *ŭ* from OE. *ŭ* and *u* has passed into *a* in the words *kad* could, *ʃad* should, *masl* sb. mussel (cf. mŭscle Alex. Sk. 5469). In the first two cases, the unrounding is due to secondary stress. OE. *ẏ* and *ȳ* seem to have become *ŭ* ME. period in a few words such as *ʃatl̦kɔk* sb. shuttlecock, *kasləp* sb. rennet bag, cf. OE. ċȳs-

lybb. The more usual development of OE. *y* is to *i̧* (see § 35). Here *y* (f) must have become *u* (ɫ) at some time in the ME. period and then have been later widened and unrounded (see HES. § 798). In *rad up* vb. tidy we probably have Scand. *y* cf. Norw. *rydja* Aasen 621 (OIc. *hryðia*, see Wall § 115). OFr. *o* has become *a* via **u*, in *bakl* sb. good condition, e. g. *i̧ gud bakl fər wark.*

ō.

Kendal *ō* has the following origins.

§ 96. OE. and OFr. *ā* before *l* + consonant remained *a* (J̵) until the 16[th] century, when they were diphthongized into *au* (Ellis EE. Pron. III p. 881 ff.) which become *ɔ̄* (J) in the 18[th] century through the intermediate stages of Jɫ and Jɫ. This *ɔ̄* was subsequently raised to }ɫ, its present sound.

Examples:

OE. *ā* + *l* + consonant.

bōk sb. rafter. Cf. OE. bālc, ME. balke. CM. 1671.
hōf sb. half. Northumb. hālf Cook 110, ME. half CM. 973.
kō vb. call. WS. ċeallian, Northumb. *cālliȝa, ME. cal(l).
smō adj. small. Cf. OE. smæl = narrow, ME. pl. smalu.
The change of sense here is due to Scand. influence.
sōt sb. salt. Northumb. salt Cook 168, ME. salt CM. 2855.
sōv sb. salve (for sheep). Cf. WS. sealf, Northumb. *sālf, ME. salve. CM. 27383.
stōk sb. stalk. Northumb. stālca, ME. stalke. CM. (Fairf.) 8036, Pr. P. 472. Cf. ME. stale = stalk, OE. stæl, stēl, Du. steel.

wǭk vb. walk. Northumb. *wālca, WS. wealcan, ME. walke. CM. 1784.

Note. *ǭ* in *bǭ* sb. ball and *skǭd* vb. scald represents OFr. *ă* before *l*, cf. OFr. *balle* (cf. OHG. *palla palli*), ME. balle Pr. P. 21, OFr. *eschauder*, **escalder*, ME. scaldyn Pr. P. 442.

§ 97. Kendal *ǭ* in a few words is the result of a late borrowing from Polite English. Perhaps it dates from the 18th century. Older borrowing would give rise to *ụə*.

Examples:

fǭ sb. foe.
fǭm sb. foam.
gǭst sb. ghost.
hǭlį adj. holy.
lǭf sb. loaf.
lǭm sb. loam.
strǭk vb. stroke.

§ 98. OE. medial *ōw* seems to have become *ǭ* in Kendal, whereas final *ōw* has become *au*. In the former case it has undergone practically no change until its lowering to *ǭ* (}+) in the early 19th century (Luick § 114). In the latter case *ōw* probably became ME. *ǫu* (ɟî) not *ǭw* (}î).

Examples are:

flǭ vb. flow.
grǭ vb. grow.

Note. In *ʃǭ* vb. shew, *ǭ* represents Northumb. *a*, cf. sceawiȝa Cook 166. In *dǭn* sb. dawn cf. ME. dawening and *lǭ* sb. law, older *ā* has undergone rounding to *ǭ*, if these be not mere late loanwords. Very old people actually use forms like *dān*, *lā*, which have otherwise died out.

§ 99. Scand. *ǫu* has become Kendal *ǭ* in the word *gǭm* sb. goodsense. Here ME. *ou* was }î, not ɟî or else we should get *gaum, which is unknown in the dialect. Cf. ON. *gǫumr*, ME. goum (see Björkman p. 70).

§ 100. Words of uncertain origin:

bōl vb. roar (of cattle).

**fōþər* vb. thrash (barley etc.) now quite obsolete.

krōk vb. die (of animals).

ịu.

Kendal *ịu* has the following origins.

§ 101. OE. *ēo* + *w* was monophthongized to *eu* in the ME. period. This *eu* passed into *ȳ* (Iɨ) in the 16th century, undergoing diphthongisation in the latter part of the 18th century (see Ellis EE. Pron. I, p. 164, 166, 171, III, p. 796, HES. § 693).

Examples:

briụ vb. brew. OE. brēowan.

kliụ sb. clew. OE. clīwen and clēowe.

riụ vb. rue. OE. hrēowan, ME. rēwe. Hav. 967.

siụ vb. sew. OE. sēowan.

ţriụ adj. true. OE. ʒetrēowe.

§ 102. OE. *ō* before the stops *t*, *d*, *k* and nasals *m*, *n* and when final with no consonant following, has become *ịu* in Kendal and also *ịə* (§ 38). In Northern ME., *ō* (ʇ) and OFr. *u* (f) had probably the same sound (see Luick, Unters. § 119) perhaps Iɨ as in Modern Swedish, which sound must have retained its peculiar character throughout the 16th and 17th centuries (Luick § 119) and was only diphthongized about a century ago. The mixed sound still exists in *kụujiur*, udder owing to the fact that '*j*' hindered diphthongisation. There is another conjecture mentioned by Luick, who thinks that *ō* may have been overrounded to *ōᵘ* (ʇ)ɨ) giving 16th century *ū*. This *ū* would give *ụu* in Kendal from older *au*.

Sweet (HES. § 693) gives *ſɪ* as the northern form of *ō* in the ME. period adding that OFr. *ſɪ* was levelled under it. In some cases this *iu* itself has passed into *ɪ̄ə* (§ 138) both forms being preserved, e. g. *kriuk krɪ̄ək* sb. crook, *liuk lɪ̯ək* vb. look.

Examples:

bɪ̯uk sb. book. OE. bōc.

diu̯ vb. do. OE. dōn.

kiu̯k sb. cook. OE. cōc.

kriuk sb. crook. OE. *crōc, cf. Du. *croec*, *croc* = curl, ON. *krókr* hook.

liu̯k vb. look. OE. lōcian.

tiu̯þ sb. tooth. OE. tōþ.

əniu̯ adj. enough. OE. ʒenōʒ, ME. inoghe.

Note. In *riut* sb. root *iu* most probably Scand. *ō*, cf. ON. *rōt*.

§ 103. OFr. *ü* has become *iu* in the words *bliu̯* adj. blue, *stiu̯* vb. stew.

Note. *iu̯* in *friu̯t* represents OFr. *üi*.

§ 104. In *jiur* sb. udder (usually kųu-jiur) we have Scand. *u*. Cf. ON. *iugr*, Norw. *juver*, *jur*. Aasen 337. Swed. *jufver*.

eu.

§ 105. Kendal *eu* corresponds to ME. *ēu*, OE. *ēow*, and occurs in the preterites *nęu* knew, *þręu* threw and in the verb *tſeu* chew. The usual development of ME. *ēu* is to *iu* (§ 101) which diphthong the above words often have in studied speech. This *eu* is probably a survival from the 18th century.

ųu.

Kendal *ųu* has the following origins.

§ 106. OE. *ō* has become *ųu* in Kendal except before the stops *t*, *d*, *k*, nasals *m*, *n* and in final positions, where it has become *iu*.

In some words we get *y̨u* for *ju* by analogy as in *my̨un* sb. moon, *bly̨um* sb. bloom, for **miun*, **blïum*, and vice versa *ju* for *y̨u* as in *tiuþ* for **ty̨uþ*.

§ 107. In the obsolete form *spaun* sb. spoon (see Ellis V 559) — now supplanted by *spy̨un*, we have *au* representing OE. *ō*, of which change this is practically the only example. If it be not borrowed from some other dialect, it points to the fact, that this Kendal dialect in its earlier stages had diphthongisation. Hitherto I have considered every *y̨u* sound from OE. *ō* or *ū*, to date from about the 17th century and be the usual development of the 16th century *ū*. Levins makes no distinction between this word and other words which go back to OE. *ō*, as boote 178, 23 ff., spoone 168, 3 and goose 222, 18. Now the Catholicon has bute, guse etc., but spoyn̄ = *cocliar* spone (A.) moyne, soyn̄ vbc. hastely. This evidently points to a difference of pronunciation in the two types.

In such words as *by̨us*, *gy̨us*, *ry̨uf*, diphthongisation to *au* in all probability never took place, OE. *ō* simply become ME. *ōu* (ɵ), which passed by the 16th century into *ū* (ɨ) and was subsequently diphthongized and widened to *y̨u* (ɨɨ).

Examples:

I. OE. *ō*, Gmc. *ō*, *a* + nasal + cons.

by̨us sb. cowstall. OE. bosiʒ, bosʒ B. T. I, 117, ME. boose Lev. 222, 17, booc, boos Pr. P. 41.

fy̨ut sb. foot. OE. fōt.

hy̨uf sb. hoof. OE. hōf, ME. hūfe. Prk. Cons. 4179.

ly̨um sb. loom. OE. lōma, ME. loome. Pr. P. 312.

sky̨ul sb. school. OE. scōl (OFr.), ME. scole.

smy̨uð adj. smooth. OE. unsmōþe WW. 350, 29. Cf. smēðe = *smōði —. ME. smōthe Pr. P. 46.

styul sb. stool. OE. stōl, ME. stool. Pr. P. 476.

ʃyu sb. shoe. Northumb. sceō Cook 166, ME. scō CM. 12823.

II. OE. *ō* = Gmc. *ǣ*, WGmc. *ō* before nasals.

myun sb. moon. Northumb. mōna Cook 143, ME. mōn CM. 388.

III. ON. *ō*.

blyum sb. bloom. ME. blōm CM. 9328.

§ 108. OE. *ōʒ* medially has become *yu* in Kendal, whereas finally it has become *yf* (see § 74). The words *byu* sb. bough, *plyu* sb. plough, are formed from the oblique cases bōʒe, plōʒe. This *ō* + *ʒ* became *ūχ* (ūc) in the ME. period, the consonant χ being lost in the 16th century (cf. Luick § 114). 16th century *ū* here was treated in the same manner as *ū* from OE. *ō*.

Examples:

byu sb. bough. OE. bōʒe dat, ME. bogh. CM. 4466. bugh CM. 4721.

plyu sb. plough. OE. plōʒe.

syun sb. woon. OE. *swōʒne, cf. swōʒen, ME. suun. CM. 11722.

§ 109. OE. *u* + *ʒ* in *syu* sb. sow appears as *yu* in Kendal. This *u* + *ʒ* became *ūwe* in the ME. period giving rise to *ū* in the 16th century.

Note. *dryun* vb. drown, ME. drūnen is probably from Scand. **druʒna* not OE. druncnian (see Björkman p. 176).

§ 110. OE. *u* + *l* + cons. has become *yu* in a few words, by lengthening of *ŭ* and loss of *l*. The lengthening probably dates from the 16th century.

Examples:

pu̜u vb. pull. OE. pullian, ME. pullyn. Pr. P. 416.

ʃu̜udə sb. shoulder. OE. sculdor, MR. sculder. CM. 27931. schuldre CM. 18416.

wu̜u sb. wool. OE. wulle, ME. wol. CM. 111102.

Note. In *je̜t stu̜up* sb. gatepost Scand. *o* + *l* has become *u̜u*. Cf. ON. *stolpi*, ME. stulpe 'post'.

§ 111. OE. *ū* as *a* rule appears in Kendal as *u̜u*, although in a few cases it has become *au*. Here, perhaps the *au* forms are the older in the dialect, if they be not borrowed from some other dialect more archaic in its phonology. In the dialect of Dent, a small shut in village to the SW. of Kendal every OE. *ū* has become *au*. The following words in Kendal always have *au*: *haund* vb. hound, *kau̜i* sb. hornless cow, *klaud* sb. cloud, *laus* sb. louse, *mauþ* sb. mouth.

If then we have *au* in a few words, which cannot well be borrowed from Polite English, every OE. *ū* must have been diphthongized to *au* at some time or other. According to Gill (see Ellis IV, 1249) the change *ī* < *ai* took place earlier in the north than elsewhere. If this be true of *ī*, why should it not hold good with regard to *ū*? We should get accordingly OE. *ū* < 15th century *əu* < 16th century *au*. Here the first element may have been raised from ɔ to ı giving *u̜u* ıı — which is practically the sound it has to-day.

Examples:

bru̜u sb. brow, forehead. OE. brū, ME. brues n. pl. CM. 8079.

du̜uk vb. dive. OE. *dūcan, ME. doukand. Alex. 4091, dūked pp. CM. 23203.

ḍrụuzį adj. drowsy. OE. *drūsiȝ cf. drūsan, drūsian B. T. I, 215, also dreosan. No ME. forms of this word are known (see Skeat, Etym. Dict. 181).

fụumət sb. polecat. OE. fūlmart, ME. fūlmart. Miracle Plays 8, ed. by Mariott Basle. fūlmart Pr. P. 182.

klụut vb. patch. OE. ȝeclūtian, ME. cloutyn. Pr. P. 84.

mụus sb. mouse. OE. mūs, ME. mūs. Hom. I, 53.

sụuk vb. suck. OE. sūcan, ME. suken. Pr. P.

þụum sb. thumb. OE. þūma, ME. thumb. CM. 21244.

ðụu pron. thou (stressed form). OE. þū, ME. þu. CM. 8971.

əbụun adv. above. OE. abūfan, ME. abouven. CM. 12207.

Note. In *sprụut* vb. sprout *ụu* represents the 16th century ū of Polite English. The word is of Frisian origin, cf. OFris. sprūta. Scand. ū has become *ụu* in *kụuər* vb. cower, cf. ON. kūga, Dan. kue (see Björkman p. 216). OFr. *ou* has become *ụu* in *dụut* sb. and vb. doubt.

au.

Kendal *au* has the following origins.

§ 112. OE. ū has become *au* in Kendal in a few words instead of developing into *ụu* (see § 111).

Examples are:

haund sb. hound.

kauį sb. hornless cow. OE. *cūiȝ.

klaud sb. cloud.

laus sb. louse.

mauþ sb. mouth.

§ 113. In *dau* vb. prosper, OE. medial *uȝ* has become *au*. Its usual development is to *ụu*, e. g. *sụu* OE. suȝu, ME. sūwe. **Bụul* sb. 'handle to a pail', and **fụul* sb. fowl (OE. *buȝol, fuȝol) are unknown in Kendal — the place of the latter being taken by *bərd* or *hẹn*. *Gaun* sb. gown, from Celtic *u* (cf. Welsh *gwn*, Irish *gunn*, Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 241) is no doubt a borrowing from Polite English.

In *aul* sb. awl and *þau* vb. thaw, representing OE. āwle and þāwian, *au* instead of *ā* is due to 16th century borrowing from Polite English (cf. 17th century *ǭl* Ellis IV, p. 1003 from 16th century *aul).

laund adj. calm, windless, has probably nothing to do with Dan. *luun* (see Björkman p. 250), but comes rather from a hypothetical OE. *lúnd, ME. lūnd, for which cf. OE. linde, limetree, līþe soft, gentle, OIc. *lindr* bond, OHG. *lindwurm* snake, OE. linnan 'cease' all representing Gmc. *lin, *linð, Idg. *len, *lent. Cf. Lat. len-tus pliant, Lith. lentà plank, Greek ἐλάτη pine-tree for *ἐλn̥τά (see Noreen, Abriß p. 137, Kluge, Etym. Wb. s. 'Linde').

§ 114. OE. *ōht* became *auχt* in the ME. period. (Cf. Luick § 92 and Anglia XVI 453 f.) χ was probably lost after the 16th century (cf. fauχt Ellis III, 890). *Raut* perhaps represents *wrōhte not worhte.

Examples:

aut sb. anything. Northumb. ōht Cook 153.
baut vb. pret. bought. Northumb. bṓte Cook 26.
braut vb. pret. brought. Northumb. brṓhte Cook 24.
dauþər sb. daughter. Northumb. dóhter Cook 41.
naut sb. nothing. Northumb. nóht Cook 147.
raut vb. pret. wrought. Cf. Northumb. worhte Cook 218.
þaut vb. pret. thought. Northumb. ðōhte Cook 192.

§ 115. OE. *o* + *l* + cons. was lengthened to *ǭ* in the OE. period (Bülbring § 285) and became *au* in the 16th century (cf. Ellis III, 881 ff. gauld, bauld etc.). Where *l* has been retained in these words it is probably due to the influence of Polite English.

Examples:

baulstə sb. bolster. Northumb. bolstar Lind. 11.
baut sb. bolt. Northumb. *bolt, WS. bolt.

gauld sb. gold. Northumb. gold Cook 107.

maud sb. mould, earth. Northumb. *molde, WS. molde.

staun pp. stōlen. OE. ȝestōlen.

þręfauld sb. threshold. OE. þerscold (where old = *wold) B. T. IV, 1056, ME. thresche walde Cath. 385.

Note. In *saudȝə* sb. soldier *au* represents OFr. *o* + *l*. *Baul* sb. bowl is from OFr. *boule*. *Bauld* adj. bold, instead of *bāld* is 16th century borrowing from Polite English (see § 67).

§ 116. OE. *ōw* appears as *au* in Kendal in the words *rau* vb. row (boat), and *stau* vb. stow away; OE. rōwan and stōwian. In these cases the verbs were derived from nouns in which *ōw* was final, cf. OE. *rōw, stōw (see § 98).

§ 117. OE. *ŏȝ* medially has become *au* in *bau* sb. bow, *flaun* pp. flown, OE. boȝa, floȝen. *Lau* sb. flame represents Scand. *og*. Cf. ON. *logi* sb. flame, OSwed. *lughi*, *loghi*, *flau* adj. wild (of weather) is perhaps of Scand. origin, but its etymology is uncertain.

§ 118. Scand. *ǫu* in most cases has become Kendal *au* via ME. *au* or *ǫu* (ȷt̂ or ȷ̂t̂). In one case it became ME. *ǫu* (}t̂), Kendal *ō*, e. g. *gōm* sb. goodsense (§ 99).

Examples:

daulį adj. melancholy sad, gloomy. ON. *daufligr*, Norw. *dauvleg*. Aasen 201.

gauk sb. simpleton. ON. *gaukr*, Norw. *gauk*. Aasen 211. Cf. OE. ȝēac.

jaul vb. howl. ME. ȝaulen (Gawaine), cf. ON. *gaula*, Norw. *gaula*. Aasen 221.

kaup vb. exchange (rare). ME. cǫupe Hav. 1800, cf. ON. *kaupr* (Björkman p. 170).

§ 119. *Vau* vb. vow and *kraun* vb. crown are borrowed from Polite English *Kruun* sb. fiveshilling piece, is also a borrowing but is much older than the other two.

§ 120. Words of uncertain origin:

daup sb. hooded crow.
skrau sb. noise, uproar.
haustrau adv. topsy-turvy.
skraudlį adv. huddled up topsy-turvy.
stauənlį adj. small cramped (of places).
tſaup sb. rose haw.

ai.

Kendal *ai* has the following origins.

§ 121. OE., Scand., and OFr. ī have in all cases become *ai* in Kendal. In the northern dialects diphthongisation must have taken place already early in the 16th century and *əi* become *ai* early in the 17th, for Gill in 1620 remarks that "*(ai)* proi *(əi)* Borealium est: vt in *(faiər)* pro *(fəiər)* ignis" (Ellis IV 1249) which shows that the change from *əi* to *ai* is older in the north than elsewhere.

Examples:

I. OE. ī.

aidl̩ adj. idle. Northumb. īdel Lind. 57, ME. īdel CM. 5866.
baid vb. bide, wait. Northumb. bīda Lind. 9, ME. bide CM. 955.
daik sb. dike, ditch. Northumb. dīc Lind. 18, ME. dike CM. Fairf. 20986, CM. 9899.
gaivəsəm adj. ravenous. OE. *ȝīfresom, cf. ȝīfre.
said sb. side. Northumb. sīde Lind. 78, ME. side CM. 459.
saik sb. small ditch. Northumb. *sīc, WS. sīc.

This word is in all probability native though it is impossible to show by sound changes that it does not come from ON. *sik* (see Wall, p. 138**).

swain sb. pig. Northumb. swīn Lind. 82, ME. swine pl. CM. 4711.

hwail adj. until. Northumb. ðe hvile ðe Lind. 56, ME. qvils CM. 1948, qvilum CM. 73.

II. Scand. ɪ.

sail sb. vb. sieve, strain(er). Swed. dial. *sīla* strain filter, Norw. *sīla*, cf. OHG. *sīhan* strain (Wall 119).

skraik vb. cry, scream. Cf. Swed. *skrīka.*

þraiv vb. thrive. ME. thriue CM. 12139. Cf. ON. *þrífa-sk.*

The etymology of *glaim* vb. shine is uncertain. Rietz gives a Swed. dialect word *glim* = splendour. *Raiv* vb. tear comes from OFr. *river*, itself from ON. *rífa.*

§ 122. III. OE. ɪ + ʒ (Northumb. *io*) has become *ai* in Kendal, although some believe that the ME. ɪ obtained from older *i* + ʒ remained as such through the 16th century and consequently would be ɪ to-day. Unfortunately the only word in Kendal which has ɪ and can be traced to an OE. *i* + ʒ form most probably comes from ME. *ei*, e. g. *stɪ* sb. ladder, ME. stei which is for older *stēoʒe, Northumb. *stēʒ- (§ 90).

Where now we have *ai*, there must have been ɪ in the ME. period.

Examples:

nain num. nine. Northumb. nīone Lind. 67.

tail sb. tile. Northumb. *tiola, ME. tīle. CM. 1533.

taið sb. tithe. Northumb. *tioʒoð, ME. tīthe. CM. Trin. 3818.

§ 123. IV. OE. ɪ before *l* + *d* has become *ai* in Kendal. It was lengthened to ī in the ME. period (Morsbach § 112, 1) and was diphthongized to *əi* at the same time as OE. ɪ. Unfortunately there are but two examples of this development in the dialect, *maild* adj. mild, and *waild* adj. wild. **Tʃaild* from OE. ċild is unknown, its place being taken by *barn̩.*

§ 124. OE. and Scand. *ȳ* were unrounded to *ī* in the ME. period, and have hence given rise to *ai* in this dialect, exactly as OE. *ī* has done.

V. Examples:

faiər sb. fire. Northumb. fȳr Lind. 31.
haid sb. skin, hide. OE. hȳd.
haiv sb. hive. OE. hȳf, ME. hȳve. Cath. 187.
kai sb. pl. cows. OE. cȳ, ME. kij. CM. 4564.

VI. OE. *y̆*, ME. *ȳ*, *ī* has become *ai* in
bai vb. buy. Cf. ME. byȝest, byȝeð.
rai sb. rye. Cf. rīe Pr. P. 433.

VII. Scand. *ȳ*.

skai sb. sky. ON. ský.

§ 125. OFr. *ie* has become *ai* in the words *ṭrai* vb. try, and *kwaiət* adj. quiet.

OFr. *i* has become *ai* in *sṭraiv* vb. strive.

§ 126. Words of uncertain origin:

þaibḷ sb. porridge stick (see Wall p. 124).

ɔi.

§ 127. This diphthong does not occur in words of Gmc. origin. It usually represents ANorm. *oi*, as in *bɔil* vb. boil, *dʒɔi* sb. joy, etc. The etymology of the words *lɔinṭər* vb. loiter, and *mɔiḍər* vb. trouble, perplex, is unknown.

ei.

Kendal *ei* has the following origins:

§ 128. Northumb. final *ǣȝ* appears as *ei* in *kei* sb. key. Cf. caeȝum Dur. Rit. 595: Here *ǣȝ* became *ei* ([I) in the ME. period and was subsequently raised to [⊤I, its present sound.

§ 129. Northumb. *ĕȝ in *tĕȝa has become *ei* in the word *nęk·tēi* sb. necktie. The ME. form was probably *tei which remained through the 16th century giving Modern Kendal *tei*.

§ 130. *Lēi* sb. scythe corresponds to ON. *le*, Dan. *le*.

ī̧ə.

Kendal *ī̧ə* has the following origins:

§ 131. Northern ME. *ǣ, from OE. *a* and *ā* and also from Scand. and OFr. *ā*, has become *ī̧ə* in the Kendal dialect.

When this *ǣ* (ɩ·) developed from the older back vowels *a*, *ā* (ɹ, ɹ·) is uncertain, but was in all probability coeval with the rounding of OE. *ā* to *ō* in the South and Midlands *ie* during the 13th century (see HES. § 666). The next stage was probably the raising to *ȩ̄* (ɩ·). The question of diphthongisation is more difficult to deal with. Perhaps ɩ· became *ǣə* (ɩ·ɩ) by the 14th or 15th century and was raised to *ȩ̄ə*. How the change actually took place we do not know, but already in the 17th century the *ȩ̄ə* forms begin to make their appearance — e. g. *nēəm* (Cooper) name, *kēəp* (Cooper) cape, *dēət* (Cooper) date, etc. (Ellis IV, p. 1012). This diphthong seems to have survived without undergoing any alteration until about the middle of the 19th century, when the raising to *ī̧ə* began to take place. This raising cannot well be much older, as many of the *ȩ̄ə* forms still exist being often used in unstudied speech.

OE. *ea* from older *a* before *r* + cons. has become *ī̧ə* in the words *bī̧ərd* sb. beard, *mī̧əstn* sb. boundary stone, *mī̧ər* sb. mare. Its usually remains *a*. Here *ea* must have become ME. *ē*.

Examples:

OE. *ă*.

bįək vb. bake. WS. bacan, Northumb. *baca.

gįəvlək sb. crowbar. OE. gafeluc B. T. II, 358, ME. gavelok Alis 1620. Cf. MHG. gabilôt.

gįət in *yut ə gįət* adv. out of the way. Cf. OE. pl. ȝatu, ME. gate. The sg. ȝēat has given Kendal *jęt*.

hįər sb. hare. OE. hare, ME. hare. Pr. P. 227.

kįər vb. care. Northumb. *ceariȝa, WS. cearian, ME. car. CM. 3212.

lįət adj. late. Northumb. læt Lind. 59, ME. late CM. 1784, lait CM. 1800.

mįəd vb. pret. made. OE. macode, ME. made. CM. 1602.

nįəm sb. name. Northumb. noma Lind. 67, ME. nām CM. 266.

sįək sb. sake. OE. sacu, ME. sake. CM. 2471. saac CM. 3120.

snįər sb. snare. Northumb. *snara WS. snear, ME. snare. Pr. P. 461. snare CM. 29532.

snįək sb. sneak. Cf. ME. snakeren in A. R. 380 and 9229 quoted from Stratmann-Bradley, p. 589; also OE. snaca. Skeat (Etym. Dict. p. 568) derives sneak from ME. snīken, OE. snīcan adding that. 'The Modern English word has kept the original sound of OE. ī.' But see § 90.

Note. *įə* has been monophthongized to *ja* initially in *jakə* sb. acre.

§ 132. In the following words *įə* represents Scand. *ă*, ME. *ā*.

bįəþ pro: both. ME. bathe CM. 666, ON. *báðir*.

gįəp vb. gape. ME. gápin Pr. P. 186. Cf. ON. *gapa*, OE. ȝeapian, ȝeap are cognate.

lįəþ sb. barn. ME. lathes CM. Gött. 4681, lathe Cath. 209, Norw. *lade* Aasen 417, Swed. *lada*.

rīək vb. wander about. ME. rake Townl. 198/119. Cf. Norw. *rakla* = wander, Swed. dial. *rakkel* vagabond. Norw. *reka (rak, reket)* drive, ON. *reka*.

skrīəp vb. scrape. ME. schrapin, scrapin Pr. P. 450 cf. ON. *skrapa*, Dan. *skrabe*. OE. sċearpian in Cockayne A. S. Leechdoms II, 76 l. 13, is cognate. Cf. also OE. sċearp.

§ 133. OFr. *a*, ME. *ā* appears as *īə* in the following words:

blīəm vb. blame. ME. blāmen, OFr. *blasmer*.

dīəmskųul sb. ladys-school (rare). ME. dame, OFr. *dame*.

fīəs sb., vb. face. OFr. *face*.

grīəs sb. grease. ME. grece, OFr. *gras*.

īəbl adj. able. OFr. *habile*. This is probably a new formation for **jabl̦* which still exists in other dialects. Cf. *jakə* and *jak* from **iəkə*, **īək*.

stīətsmən sb. owner of a small farm with the land attached thereto. OFr. *estat*.

tīəbl̦ sb. table. OFr. *table*.

§ 134. OE. *ā*, Northern ME. **ǣ* appears as *īə* in the following words:

bīən sb. bone. OE. bān.

brīəd adj. broad. OE. brād, ME. brād. CM. 347.

d̦rīəv vb. pret. drove. OE. drāf, ME. draf. CM. 20953.

grīən vb. groan, bellow. OE. ȝrānian, ME. grān. CM. 17836. Cf. OHG. *grīnan* = 'mutire'.

hīət adj. hot. OE. hāt, ME. hat. CM. 901.

lįəð adj. loathe. Northumb. lāð (sb.) Lind. 60, ME. lath CM. 209.

mįəst adj. most. Northumb. māst Lind. 64, ME. māst CM. 1385.

sįə adv. so. Northumb. swā Lind. 81.

sįəp sb. soap. OE. sāpe B. T. III, 816, ME. sape Cath. 318.

slįə sb. sloe. OE. slā, ME. slā. Cath. 342.

tįə the one. OE. þæt-ān, ME. tān. CM. 1553.

tįəd sb. toad. OE. *tād, cf. tādiȝe B. T. IV, 967, ME. tādes CM. 23227.

wįə sb. woe. OE. wā, ME. wā. CM. 836, waa 2196.

hwįə pron. who. Northumb. hwā Lind. 55, ME. quā CM. 484.

əlįən adj. alone. Northumb. *āll āna, ME. allāne CM. 1283.

Note. OE. initial *ā* has become *ja* in *jak* sb. oak, *jan* pron. and num. one.

§ 135. Northumb. *ē* ([ɪ]) from WGmc. *ā, and *ǣ* ([ɪ]) (from Gmc. *ai-i*) became *ē* ([ɪ]) in ME. (cf. HES. § 672) and probably was widened to *ę* about the 16th century previous to its diphthongisation to *ęə* in the 17th.

In the words *klįə* sb. claw, hoof, *strįə* sb. straw, *įə* is due to the nominative forms *klē, stre (cf. Northumb. strē Cook 178, ME. cley Cath. 65, stree Mand. 258).

OE. *ē* has become *įə* in *nįəd* vb. knead, cf. OE. cnēdan. *įə* in *hįər* adv. here represents OE. *ē*, Gmc. *ē* before *r*. In *fįəl* vb. hide *įə* represents OE. *ēo*, ME. *ē* — cf. OE. fēolan, ME. fēlan.

Examples:

I. Northumb. *ē* (WGmc. *ā*).

drįəd vb. dread. Northumb. on-dréda Cook 155, ME. dred CM. 3121.

hįər sb. hair. Northumb. *hér, ME. hair. CM. 22520.

jįər sb. year. Northumb. ȝér Lind. 32, ME. yēr CM. 4898.

sprįəd vb. spread. Northumb. *sprēda, ME. sprēd. CM. 599.

ðįər adv. there. Northumb. ðēr Lind. 85.

II. Northumb. ǣ (Gmc. *ai-i*).

brīə sb. briar. OE. brēr, ME. brēres. CM. 2014.

hīəl vb. heal. Northumb. hǣla Cook 108, ME. hēle CM. 8109.

līəst adj. least. Northumb. lǣsest Lind. 62, ME. lēst CM. 1689.

rīəs sb. race. Northumb. rǣs Lind. 73, ME. rēs CM. 4325, rees CM. (Trin.) 7160.

tīəz vb. 1. tease pester, 2. separate. Cf. OE. tǣsan, ME. tēse. Cath. 380.

tīətʃ vb. teach. Northumb. tǣċa Lind. 83, ME. tēche CM. 12049.

§ 136. OE., Scand. and OFr. *e* have become *īə* in open syllables, where lengthening took place in ME. For *wīl* adv. well, and *ətwīn* prep. between, both from OE. *ē*, see § 88. Here *e* was lengthened to *ę̄* in the 13th century (Kaluza § 213b) and was diphthongized to *ę̄ə* about the 17th century.

Examples:

I. OE. *e* and *ea* (*a*-Umlaut of *e*).

frīət vb. fret. Northumb. freta Lind. 30, ME. frēte CM. 28320, frēte Cath. 143.

mīəl sb. meal. OE. melu, ME. mēle. CM. 4680.

stīəl vb. steal. Northumb. steala Cook 177, ME. stēle CM. 1490.

swīər vb. swear. Northumb. sweriʒa Cook 182, ME. swer CM. 17493.

tīər vb. tire. OE. (WS.) teorian B. T. IV, 979, ME. tēren (see Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 645).

wīər vb. wear. OE. (WS.) werian, ME. wēr. CM. 9072.

əstīəd prep. instead. Northumb. *onstēde, cf. ME. stede. CM. 640.

II. Scand. *e*.

nīəv sb. fist. Cf. ON. *hnefi*, Norw. *neve* (Wall p. 113).
sīəvz sb. sedges. Cf. ON. *sef*, Norw. *sev* (Wall p. 118).

III. OFr. *e*.

bīəst sb. beast. OFr. *beste*.
bīəs sb. pl. cattle.
bīek sb. beak. OFr. *bec*, ME. beke. Allit. Poems II, 487.

§ 137. OE. *ēa* (Gmc. *au*) was monophthongized to *ę̄* (ɛ̄ɪ) in the ME. period (HES. 677) and was treated exactly like *ę̄* from OE. *e*.

Examples:

bīəm sb. beam. Northumb. bēam Cook 16, ME. bēm CM. 9946.
brīəd sb. bread. Northumb. brēad Cook 23, ME. brede CM. 2715.
dīəd adj. dead. Northumb. dēad Cook 37, ME. ded CM. 57.
frīəz vb. pret. froze. OE. frēas.
hīəd sb. head. Northumb. hēafud Cook 111, ME. hefd CM. 528.
līəd sb. lead, plumbum. Northumb. lēad, ME. lede. CM. 126454.
tīəm sb. team. Cf. Northumb. tēam Cook 184 (see B. T. IV, 973 'tēam II'), ME. tem Alis 2350.
þrīəp vb. threep, scold. OE. þrēapian B. T. IV, 1067, ME. threpe Townl. 102.

Note. OE. *ea* initially has become *je* in *jeḍər* sb. fence of dead sticks; OE. eaðor.

§ 138. In a few words OE. and Scand. *ō* have become *īə* via *ių*. These cases are few (see § 102).

Examples:

I. OE. *ō*.

brīəm sb. broom. OE. brōm.
flīed sb. flood. Northumb. flōd Cook 58.
flīək sb. flake (Entozoa). OE. flōc.
fiʃhīək sb. fishhook. OE. *fisc-hōc.
fɔnīən sb. forenoon. OE. *fornōn.
krīən vb. croon. OE. *crōnian, ME. cronen, MDu. kronen and kreunen.
sīət sb. soot. OE. sōt.

II. Scand. *ó*.

tīək vb. pret. took. ON. tók.

§ 139. Words of uncertain origin:

pīək vb. roost.
pīət sb. peat.
rīəsti adj. reesty. ME. resti Pr. P. 431.
swīəl vb. burn, waste away of a candle. Cf. OE. swǣlan.
tīəp sb. ram.
tīəv vb. walk in a laborious fashion.

ūə.

Kendal *ūə* has the following origins.

§ 140. ME. *ǭ* from OE. *ǫ* and *ā* and also from Scand. and OFr. *ŏ* has become *ūə* in a few words. *ǭ* (ʝ↓) was overrounded and narrowed to *ōᵘ* (ʝ)↓) in the 13th century, was raised to *ū* (ɩ↓) in the 16th (§ 107 and Ellis III, 881 ff.) being diphthongized to *ūə* (ɩʅ) in the 17th century (Ellis IV, 1001) and widened subsequently to *ūə*, its present sound.

When *ūə* commences a syllable it is usually monophthongized to *wə* or *wɔ*, e. g. *tʃīzwəst* cheese-curds, *hɔgwɔl* sheep-hole.

Examples:

I. OE. *o*.

bṳ̄ərd sb. board. OE. bord, ME. bord. Hav. 1722.

fṳ̄ərd sb. ford. OE. ford, ME. ford. Alis 4343.

hṳ̄əl sb. hole. OE. hol, ME. hǫles pl. CM. 6611.

hṳ̄əp sb. hope. OE. hopu, ME. hope.

pṳ̄ək sb. bag, poke. OE. poca, ME. poke. Cath. 287, Lev. 159, 40.

skṳ̄ər sb. score, twenty. OE. scor, ME. score. Pr. P. 450.

snṳ̄ər vb. snore. OE. *snorian, ME. snoryn. Pr. P. 462. LG. snoren.

sṳ̄əl sb. sole (of foot). OE. sola, ME. sole. Pr. P. 463.

II. Scand. *o*.

fṳ̄əs sb. waterfall. Cf. ON. *fors*, *foss*, Norw. *foss*. Aasen 183.

III. OFr. *ǫ* and *ọ*.

kṳ̄ərt sb. court. OFr. *cort, curt*.

kṳ̄ət sb. overcoat. OFr. *cote*.

pṳ̄ər adj. poor. OFr. *povre*.

rṳ̄əst vb. roast. OFr. *roster*. (Probably of Celtic origin, see Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 513.)

§ 141. ME. *ō* from OE. *ō* (}ɩ) and Scand. *ó* has become *ṳ̄ə* before *r*, in a few words. Here *ō* became *ū* in the 16th century passing through the intermediate stages of *ō*^{u} (})ɩ). Diphthongisation is due to the influence of *r* and is probably of 17th century date.

Examples:

I. OE. *ō*.

mṳ̄ər sb. moor. OE. mōr.

II. Scand. *ó*.

glṳ̄ər vb. stare. ME. gloren Alex. Sk. 4552, Norw. *glora* = stare Aasen, Swed. dial. *glora*, see Björkman p. 241.

ųəst sb. cheese curds. Cf. ON. *óstr*, Swed. *ost*. Björkman p. 180.

Note. *skųər* vb. scour is probably of OFrench origin. Cf. OFr. *eschurer*, MHG. *schuren*.

§ 142. In the words *bų̄ət* sb. boat, *lųən* sb. lane, *rų̄əd* sb. road we have *ųə* from OE. *ā* and *ă*. In the case of *bų̄ət* and *rų̄əd*, borrowing from a southern or Midland dialect must have taken place. *Lų̄ən* is for ME. *lǭne by analogy with such words as bǭn, stǭn from OE. bān, stān. The OE. word in this case is lăne.

§ 143. OE. *ŭ* before *r* has become *ųə* in the word *fųər* sb. furrow, OE. furh.

Chapter III.

Table of vowel-changes.

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Kendal *ɔ*.

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= Scand. *ý* § 124.
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= OFr. *ī* § 121.

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= Scand. *e* § 130.

§ 164. Kendal *įə*.

Kendal *įə* = OE. *a* in open syllables § 131.
= OE. *ea* + *r* + cons. (Brechung of **a*) § 131 Note.
= OE. *ā* § 134.
= OE. (Northumb.) *ē*, *ǣ* § 135.
= OE. *e* § 136.
= OE. *ē* § 135 Note.
= OE. *ē* in nom. of *aw*-stems § 135 Note.
= OE. *ēa* § 137.
= OE. *ēo* § 135 Note.
= OE. *ō* § 138.
= Scand. *a* in open syllables § 132.
= Scand. *e* in open syllables § 136, II.
= Scand. *ō* § 138, II.
= OFr. *a* § 133.
= OFr. *e* § 136, III.

§ 165. Kendal *ųə*.

Kendal *ųə* = OE. *a* and *ā* in loanwords § 142.
= OE. *o* § 140, I.
= OE. *ō* + *r* § 141.
= OE. *u* § 143.
= Scand. *o* § 140, II.
= Scand. *o* + *r* § 141.
= OFr. *ǫ* and *ǫ* § 140, III.

Chapter IV.

Table of vowel-changes.

I. OE. — Kendal.

§ 166. OE. *a* and *æ*.

OE. *a* and *æ*, in closed syllables, before *r* + *l*, and before nasal combinations and also where they have remained short, appear as *a* §§ 60, 63.

OE. *a*, *æ* = *ę* §§ 42, 44.

OE. *æ* = *į* § 33 Note.

OE. *a* = *ę̄* in open syllables in loanwords § 52.
 = *īə* in open syllables § 131.
 + *ʒ*, *h*, *w* = *a* § 65, I and II.
 + *r* + cons. = *ā* § 65.

OE. *æ* + *ʒ* = *ę̄* § 51.

§ 167. OE. *e*.

OE. *e* in closed syllables, before nasal combinations and where it has remained short appears as *ę* § 40.

OE. *e* = *į* § 34.
 = *īə* in open syllables § 136.
 = *ɪ* in open syllables § 88.
 + *ʒ* = *ę̄* § 51, III.

OE. (Northumb.) *e* + *ht* = *ɪ* § 91.

OE. *e* after *r* = *ɐ* § 57.
 after *r* by metathesis = *ə* § 54.
 after *r* = *ə* § 55.

§ 168. OE. *i*.

OE. *i* remains in open and closed syllables and before nasal combinations §§ 29, 32.

OE. *i* + *ld* = *ai* § 123.
after *r* = *e* § 58.

§ 169. OE. *o*.

OE. *o* = *ɔ* in closed syllables except before *ld*, *lt*, *ln̥*, *rd*, *rt* § 79.

OE. *o* in open syllables = *ṳə* § 140.
before *l* + *d*, *t*, *n* = *au* § 114.
before *r* + *d*, *n* = *ɔ* § 82, IV.
in open syllables = *u̧* § 75, I, II.
+ *ʒ* = *au* § 117.

§ 170. OE. *u*.

OE. *u* = *u̧* in open and closed syllables and before nasal combinations §§ 71, 73.
= *ɐ* when unstressed § 95.
+ *ʒ* = *u̧u* § 109.
+ *l* + consonant = *u̧u* § 110.
+ *r* + *h* = *ṳə* § 143.

§ 171. OE. *y*.

OE. *y* = *i̧* in open and closed syllables and before nasal combinations § 36.

OE. *y* = ME. *ȳ*, *ī* with lengthening of *y* before *ʒ*, Kendal *ai* § 124.
= *u̧* § 74.
+ *r* = *ə* § 55.

§ 172. OE. *ā*.

OE. *ā* = *ā* in monosyllables § 65.
= *ō* in loanwords § 97.
= *ă* by shortening § 60 Note.
= *ī̧ə* § 134.
+ *ʒ*, *h*, *w* = *a* § 65.

OE. (Northumb.) *a* + *l* + *d* = *ɔ* § 83.

OE. *ā* + *l* + *d* = *ā* § 67.
+ *l* + cons. = *ō* § 96.

§ 173. OE. (WS.) *ǣ* (Northumb. *ē*: WGmc. *a*).

OE. *ǣ* = *ę* by shortening § 45, I.
= *į̄ə* in open syllables and before *r* § 135, I.
= *ī* § 92, II.
+ *ȝ* = *ę̄* § 51, II.

§ 174. OE. (WS.) *ǣ* (Northumb. *ǣ* Gmc. *ai-i*).

OE. *ǣ* = *į* by shortening § 87.
= *ę* by shortening § 45.
= *īə* in open syllables and before *r* § 135, II.
= *ī* § 92, I.

OE. final *ǣ* + *ȝ* = *ei* § 128.

§ 175. OE. *ē*.

OE. *ē* = *ī* § 89.
= *ī* in open syllables § 92 Note.
= *į̄ə* before *r* § 135 Note.
= *į̄ə* in open syllables § 135 Note.

OE. (Northumb.) *œ* = *ī* § 89.

OE. *ē* + *ȝ* (> **ēo* + *ȝ*, *ēa* + *ȝ*) = *ī* § 90.
+ *ȝ* finally = *ei* § 129.

§ 176. OE. *ī*.

OE. *ī* = *ai* § 121.
= *į* by shortening § 38.
+ *ȝ* = *ai* § 122.

§ 177. OE. *ō*.

OE. *ō* = *įu* and *į̄ə* §§ 102, 138.
+ *ųu* § 106.
= *ō* in loanwords § 97.
= *ų* by shortening § 75, III.
= *ɔ* by shortening § 84.
+ *ȝ* = *ųu* medially § 107.

OE. *ō* + *ʒ* = *ụf* finally § 75.
+ *h* = *ɔ* § 84.
+ *ht* = *au·t* § 104.
+ *r* = *ū̦ə* § 141.
+ *w* = *ǫ̇* medially § 98.
+ *w* = *au* finally § 116.

§ 178. OE. *ū*.

OE. *ū* = *ụu* § 111.
= *au* § 112.
= *ụ* § 76.

§ 179. OE. *ȳ*.

OE. *ȳ* = *ai* § 124.
= *į* § 36 Note.

§ 180. OE. *ēa* (Gmc. *au*).

OE. *ēa* = *ī̦ə* § 137.
= *ə* § 56.
+ *w* = *ō* § 97 Note.
For OE. *ēa* + *ʒ* (Northumb. *ē* + *ʒ*) see § 155.

§ 181. OE. *ēo*.

OE. *ēo* = *ī̦ə* § 135 Note.
= *ɪ* § 89.
= *ę* § 46.
+ *w* { = *iu* § 101. / = *ęu* § 105. }
For *eo* + *ʒ* (Northumb. *ē* + *ʒ*) see § 155.

II. Scandinavian — Kendal.

§ 182. Scand. *a*.

Scand. *a* = *a* §§ 60, 63 Note.
= *ę* § 42 Note.
= *ī̦ə* in open syllables § 132.
+ *f* = *ā* § 67 Note.

§ 183. Scand. *e*.

Scand. *e* = *ę* §§ 41, 43 Note.
= *īə* in open syllables § 136, II.
= *ei* finally § 130.

§ 184. Scand. *i*.

Scand. *i* = *į* §§ 30, 32 Note.
= *ə* when metathesized § 54.

§ 185. Scand. *o*.

Scand. *o* = *ɔ* § 80.
= *ūə* § 140, III.
+ *g* = *au* § 117.
+ *r* + cons. = *ɔr* § 82 Note.

§ 186. Scand. *u*.

Scand. *u* = *ų* §§ 71, 73 Note.
= *iu* § 104.
+ *l* + cons. = *ųu* § 110 Note.

§ 187. Scand. *r*, *y*.

Scand. *r* + *y* = *ɐ* § 87.
Scand. *y* + *r* = *ər* § 55.

§ 188. Scand. *ǫ* which is almost always the *u*-Umlaut of Prim. Scand. **a* is unrepresented in Kendal, unless some of the words traced back to Scand. *a* really come from *ǫ*.

§ 189. Scand. *æ* and *ø* seem to be unrepresented in Kendal.

§ 190. Scand. *á* = *a* § 64.

§ 191. Scand. *é*

§ 192. Scand. *í* = *ai* § 122.

§ 193. Scand. *ó* = *ųə* § 141.

§ 194. Scand. *ú* = *ųu* § 121 Note.

§ 195. Scand. *ý* = *ai* § 124.

§ 196. Scand. *ei.*

Scand. *ei* = *ę̄* § 53.
= *ɪ* § 93.
= *e* § 50.
= *ə* § 59.

§ 197. Scand. *ǫu.*

Scand. *ǫu* = *au* § 118.
= *ō* § 99.

III. OFrench and Anglo-Norman — Kendal.

§ 198. OFr. *a.*

OFr. *a* = *a* §§ 61, 63 Note.
= *īə* in open syllables § 133.
= *ə* in unstressed syllables.

§ 199. OFr. *e.*

OFr. *e* = *īə* in open syllables § 136, III.
= *ɐ* after *r* § 57.

§ 200. OFr. *i.*

OFr. *i* = *i* § 37.
= *ai* § 125.

§ 201. OFr. *o* and *ǫ.*

OFr. *o* and *ǫ* = *ūə* § 140, III.
= *ų* § 72.
= *ə* § 56.

OFr. *o* + *l* + cons. = *au* § 115 Note.

OFr. *ǫ* + *r* = *ɔ* § 81.

§ 202. ANorm. *u*, OFr. *ou.*

ANorm. *u*, OFr. *ou* = *au* § 119.
= *ųu* § 111 Note.
= *ų* § 72.
= *ə* § 56.

§ 203. OFr. *ǭ* = *iu.*

§ 204. OFr. *ü* = *iu* § 103.
§ 205. OFr. *ai* = *ę̄* § 52.
§ 206. ANorm. *oi* = *ɔi* § 127.
§ 207. OFr. *üi* = *iu* § 103 Note.

IV. Celtic — Kendal.

§ 208. Celtic *a* = *a* § 62 Note.
§ 209. Celtic *o* = *ɔ* § 85.
§ 210. Celtic *u* = *ų* § 72 Note.

Chapter V.

The Kendal consonants and their OE. equivalents.

k.

§ 211. *k* initially has four origins in Kendal representing 1. OE. *c*, α) before original back vowels, β) before original front vowels, 2. Scandinavian *k*, 3. OFr. *c* and 4. Celtic *c*. In Northumbrian *c* probably was never so far fronted as in WS., but remained at *ċ* (fronted *k*), which sound was probably preserved throughout the ME. period and became subsequently the velar (see Bülbring § 493).

Examples:

§ 212. I. OE. *c* before orig. back vowels.

kat sb. cat.
kāld adj. cold.
kɔrn sb. corn.
kɔbwęb sb. cobweb.
kųd sb. cud.
kųu sb. cow.
kīər sb. care.
kįs sb. kiss.
kəsləp sb. rennet-bag.

II. *c* before orig. front vowels.

kaf sb. chaff.	*kist* sb. chest.
kiŋk sb. blow.	*kit* sb. milking pail (§ 34).

Note. The old forms **kərk*, *kərn* have been supplanted by borrowings from Polite English, e. g. *tʃərtʃ*, *tʃərn* (see § 55).

§ 213. Scand. *k*.

kęst vb. cast.	*klip* sb. clip, shear.
kinlin sb. firewood.	*klɔk-hęn* sb. sitting-hen.

kɔləp sb. rasher of bacon.

§ 214. OFrench *c*.

kɔk sb. cock.	*krękət* sb. cricket (insect).
kraun sb. crown.	*kərliu* sb. curlew.

§ 215. Celtic *c*.

klɔk sb. clock (§ 85).
kril sb. bench for pig-killing.
krudz sb. curds (§ 72 Note).

§ 216. Kendal *k* medially and finally has four origins, e. g. 1. OE. *c*, *cc*, *x*, 2. Scand. *k*, 3. OFrench *c*, *q*, 4. Celtic *k*, *c*.

Examples are:

§ 217. OE. *c*, *cc*, *x*.

aks sb. axe.	*fɔks* sb. fox.
ask sb. newt.	*jak* sb. oak.
bęk sb. brook.	*jakə* sb. acre.
biŋk sb. bench.	*jɔk* sb. yoke.
biək vb. bake.	*kliŋk* sb. blow.
dɔkn sb. dock.	*kiŋk* sb. flow.
daik sb. ditch.	*mak* vb. make.
eks vb. ask.	*sīək* sb. sake.

§ 218. Scand. *k*.

bask vb. bask (§ 61 Note).
blęk adj. deep-yellow (of butter).

bųlk sb. bulk.
gauk sb. simpleton.
kek vb. tilt up a cart (§ 50).
klɔk hęn sb. sittinghen.

Note. In *klįŋk* 'lump of rock' *ŋk* represents older *nt;* cf. Dan. klinte (§ 32 Note) and also ME. clintes CM. 17590. This change of the consonant is probably confined to the Kendal dialect and those most intimately connected with it, since the Lonsdale dialects have 'clint'.

§ 219. OFrench *c*, *q*.

bįək sb. beak.
bakḷ sb. good condition.
kɔk sb. cock.
krekət sb. cricket (insect).

§ 220. Celtic *c*.

klɔk sb. clock.

g.

§ 221. Kendal *g* initially has four origins, which are 1. α) OE. *ʒ* before original back vowels, β) OE. *ʒ* before original front vowels, 2. Scandinavian *g*, 3. OFrench *g*, and 4. Celtic *g*.

It is possible, that in Northumbrian *ʒ*, when fronted, had a sound parallel to the fronted *k* (see § 361 and Bülbring, § 493). In some cases fronted *ʒ* has become '*j*', e. g. *jęt*, *jilp* in others '*g*', (see below).

Examples are:

§ 222. I. OE. *ʒ* before orig. back vowels.

gā vb. go.
gandrin sb. gander.
gauld sb. gold.
gīəvlək sb. crowbar.
gęm sb. game.
gīs sb. pl. geese.
gōst sb. ghost.
gųd adj. good.
gųm sb. gum.
gųus sb. goose.

Note. In *gō* sb. 'gall', *garn* sb. 'garn', *g* represents *g* from such forms as *ʒalla, ʒarn, see Bülbring, § 492, Anm. 1.

gęzlįn sb. gosling (§ 48) is probably native, representing OE. *ʒēsling; for which cf. ME. geslyng WW. 638, 17.

§ 223. II. OE. *ʒ* before orig. front vowels.

gaivərsəm adj. ravenous.
tugidər adv. together.
gįdər vb. gather (§ 33 Note).
gįt vb. get.
gįv vb. give.

§ 224. Scandinavian *g*.

gab sb. talketiveness.
gīəp vb. gape (§ 132).
gadflı sb. gadfly.
gōm sb. good sense.
gįldərt sb. hair-noose.
gust sb. gust.

§ 225. OFrench *g*.

gę̄ adj. gay.

§ 226. Celtic *g*.

gaun sb. gown.

§ 227. Kendal *g* medially and finally has six sources and corresponds to 1. OE. medial and final *cʒ*, 2. OE. *cc*, ME. *ck* voiced, 3. Scand. *gg*, 4. OFr. *g*, 5. OFr. *c* voiced, 6. Celtic *g*.

Examples:

§ 228. OE. *cʒ*.

brįg sb. bridge.
lįg vb. 1) lie, 2) lay.
dɔg sb. dog.
pįg sb. pig.
hɔg sb. sheep.
rįg sb. ridge.

§ 229. OE. **cc*, ME. *ck*.

hag vb. chop, cut § 60.
hagḷ vb. bungle, spoil § 60.

§ 230. Scand. *gg*.

bag sb. bag.
klęg sb. gadfly.
dęg vb. water.
lęg sb. leg.
ęg sb. egg.
rag sb. hoar frost.
ęg(ən) vb. incite, spur on.
stęg sb. gander.

§ 231. OFrench *g*.

bargin sb. bargain.

§ 232. OFrench *c*.

ʃuga sb. sugar (§§ 72, 310).

§ 233. Celtic *g*.

bɔg sb. bog.

bɔgl vb. shy (of horses).

bɔgl sb. spectre.

krag sb. crag.

sk.

§ 234. Kendal *sk* initially has three origins, corresponding to 1. OE. *sc*, 2. Scandinavian *sk* and 3. OFrench *sq*, *sc* etc.

The usual development of OE. *sc* and Scand. *sk* in Kendal has been to *ʃ*, but *sk* has been preserved in a small number of words. These are certainly relatively older than the '*ʃ*'-forms in most cases, though some words seem always to have had *ʃ*; e. g. Kendal *ʃip* (sheep), ME. scēp, scēap, OE. (Angl.) sċēp. There is little doubt that in the early ME. period *sk* and *ʃ* existed side by side, the former being used before orig. back vowels, the latter before orig. front. Then about the 15th century the two sounds were promiscuously used, as *skęl* sb. 'scale' for **ʃiəl* cf. ME. schale Pr. P. 443. *ʃilə* sb. 'scree' represents ME. *schĕl-e and OE. *sċealu for *skælu. *ʃ* has usurped the place of *sk* in *aʃəz* sb. 'ashes', but this change may be much later; cf. *as-bųərd* 'box for keeping ashes in' for **ask-bųərd*, with ME. aske Pr. P. 15, asken n. pl. Hav. 2841.

OFrench *sq*, *sc* have remained *sk*.

Examples are:

§ 235. OE. *sc* and *sċ*.

skęl sb. scale.

skift vb. shift, remove.

skrat vb. scratch.

skųər sb. a score (= twenty).

§ 236. Scandinavian *sk*.

skai sb. sky.
skanti adj. greedy.
skart adj. frightened.
skęl sb. shell (§ 41).
skētʃ sb. untidily dressed person (§ 53).
skwab sb. lowbacked long seat.

§ 237. OFrench *sq*, *sc*.

skaləp sb. piece of a garment hanging loose.
skart adj. with the skin knocked off.
skōd vb. scald.
skuul sb. school.
skūər vb. scour (§ 141 Note).

§ 238. Kendal *sk* finally corresponds to 1. OE. *sc* when final, and 2. Scand. *sk*, but the examples are few. They are:

I. OE. *sc*.

frɔsk sb. frog. Cf. OE. forsc, frox, ME. frosk, frosch. Pr. P. 180.
glisk sb. shine forth (of sun).

Note. In **ask* sb. 'newt' *sk* represents OE. *þ-x-*, ME. *-sk-*.

II. Scandinavian *sk*.

bask vb. bask.

ŋ.

§ 239. Kendal *ŋ* occurs only medially and finally, and corresponds to 1. OE. *nʒ*, 2. OE. *nc*, 3. Scandinavian *ng*, 4. Scand. *gn*, 5. Scand. *nk*.

Examples are:

I. OE. *ng*.

fiŋər sb. finger.
gaŋ vb. go.
raŋ adj. wrong.
straŋ adj. strong.

II. OE. *nc.*

bęŋk sb. bench (§ 43).
kįŋk sb. choking sensation (§ 32).
þęŋk vb. thank (§ 44).
waŋkl adj. feeble (§ 63).

§ 240. I. Scandinavian *ng.*

dįŋ sb. noise. *hįŋ* vb. hang.
flįŋ vb. fling. *taŋ* sb. sting.

Note. *-ŋ-* in *aŋz* sb. pl. awns of barley, corresponds to Scand. *gn*. Cf. ON. ǫgn, gen. agnar.

II. Scand. *nk.*

haŋk sb. hank. *spįŋk* sb. chaffinch.

Note. *ŋk* in *klįŋk* sb. lump of rock represents older *nt*. Cf. Dan. klinte (see § 32 Note).

§ 241. Kendal *j*, which only occurs initially has five origins corresponding to 1. OE. *ʒ* (Gmc. *j*), 2. OE. *ʒ* (Gmc. *g*), 3. Scand. *j*, 4. Scand. *ǵ*, 5. a peculiar development of *ɪə* from older *ē*, *ǣ* (See §§ 131 Note, 134 Note).

Examples:

I. OE. *ʒ* (Gmc. *j*).

ji pron. ye. *jɔk* sb. joke.
jɪər sb. year. *jų̨ŋ* adj. young.

II. OE. *ʒ* (Gmc. *g*).

jalə adj. yellow. *jęt* sb. gate.
jęst sb. yeast. *jįstədį* adv. yesterday.

Note. in *jęt* adv. yet, *jarə* sb. yarrow, *jōk* sb. yolk, it is uncertain whether *j* represents Gmc. *g* or *j*.

§ 242. I. Scand. *j.*

jiur sb. udder.

II Scand. *g.*

jaul vb. howl.

§ 243. Older Kendal *i̯ə* initially has become *ja*, *je* in.

jak sb. oak.

jakə sb. acre.

jans adv. once.

jan pron. and num. one.

jẹdər sb. fence made of dead sticks.

t.

§ 244. Kendal *t* initially has four origins, 1. OE. *t*, 2. Scand. *t*, 3. OFr. *t*, 4. OFr. *cu*.

Examples:

OE. *t*.

tastiks sb. pieces of willow bark used for besom.

ti̯ə sb. toe.

ti̯ətʃ vb. teach.

tysl sb. tussle.

Note. In *ti̯ə* the one *t* represents ME. *t* OE. *t* in ðæt-ān. *t* in *tait* probably represents OE. *ð*, ME. *t*.

§ 245. Scand. *t*.

tak vb. take.

taŋ sb. sting.

tarn sb. tarn.

§ 246. OFr. *t*.

tẹnt sb. tent.

ti̯əbl sb. table.

tart sb. tart.

§ 247. OFr. *cu*.

twilt sb. quilt.

§ 248. Kendal *t* medially and finally has four origins, corresponding to 1. OE. *t*, 2. Scand. *t*, 3. OFr. *t* and 4. Celtic *t*.

§ 249. OE. *t*.

baut sb. bolt.

dyst sb. dust.

jęt sb. gate. *fetl(up)* vb. prepare.

þaut vb. pret. thought.

Note. OE. *d*, when unstressed in ME., has been unvoiced in Kendal in a few participles and in the word *fɔrət* adv. forward. — e. g. — *kilt* past. part. killed, *tęlt* past part. told. In *druut* sb. drought *t* represents ME. *hþ* from OE. *ʒð* in the oblique cases *druʒðes, *druʒðe. druʒaþ would give *druuþ.

§ 250. Scand. *t*.

gust sb. gust. *kęst* vb. cast.

iəst sb. curds.

Note. -st-n has become -*sn* in *kęsn* cast. pp. to *kęst* vb. cast.

§ 251. OFr. *t*.

antəz conj. in case. *bįəst* sb. beast.

bat sb. stroke (cf. scythe). *twilt* sb. quilt.

wīəst vb. waste.

Note. *sts* has become *s* in the n. pl. *bīəs* 'cattle'.

§ 252. Celtic *t*.

brat sb. apron.

§ 253. The demonstrative pronoun '*t*' = the, perhaps represents the final *t* in OE. *ðæt*, cf. *tīə* the one, OE. *ðætān*. When *ðə* does actually occur, as in verse, it is borrowed from Literary English.

d.

§ 254. Kendal *d* initially has three origins corresponding to 1. OE. *d*, 2. Scand. *d* and 3. OFr. *d*.

Examples:

§ 255. OE. *d*.

daft adj. foolish. *dę̄* sb. day.

daik sb. ditch. *dīd* sb. deed.

§ 256. Scand. *d*.

dauli adj. melancholy. *dę̄zd* adj. confused.

dęg vb. water. *dįŋ* sb. noise.

§ 257. OFr. *d*.

dāb vb. daub. *dīəm* sb. dame.
dįʃ sb. dish. *dųut* vb. doubt.

§ 258. Kendal *d* medially and finally has six origins, corresponding to 1. OE. *d*, 2. OE. *þ*, 3. Scand. *d*, 4. Scand. *ð*, 5. OFr. *d*, and 6. OFr. *t*.

Original *þ*, *ð* whether OE., or Scand. became *d* in Kendal before *r* and *l*, and in medial positions between two vowels, which *d* was later advanced to the point alveolar position (§ 28) when *r* followed, giving *ḍ*.

Examples:

I. OE. *d*.

aidl adj. idle. *ladḷ* sb. ladle.
dīəd adj. dead. *maud* sb. mould.

Note. In *bundḷ* sb. 'bundle' *d* has been inserted, probably owing to the influence of Literary English. Otherwise original *d* between *n* and *l* has been lost, E. g. *kanḷ*, *hanḷ*, *ranḷbōk*, *kįnlįn*.

II. OE. *þ*.

stidḷ vb. walk lazily vandyke.
swadḷ vb. swathe.
wįdį sb. bent ozier.

§ 259. I. Scand. *d*.

ęldįn sb. fuel. *padək* sb. frog.

II. Scand. *ð*.

adḷ vb. earn. *rad(ųp)* vb. tidy.
rīdṇ adj. peevish. *stįdį* sb. anvil.

§ 260. I. OFr. *d*.

skōd vb. scald. *medḷ* vb. meddle.

II. OFr. *t*.

pɔdįʃ sb. porridge.

l.

§ 261. Kendal *l* initially has four origins, corresponding to 1. OE. *l*, 2. OE. *hl*, 3. Scand. *l*, 4. Scand. *hl*.

Examples.

I. OE. *l*.

laŋ adj. long. *lig* vb. lie.
lam sb. lamb. *lįəm* adj. lame.

II. OE. *hl*.

laf vb. laugh. *lįəd* sb. load.
ladl̥ sb. ladle. *lōf* sb. loaf.

§ 262. I. Scand. *l*.

lęg sb. leg. *lę̄t* sb. seek.
lei sb. scythe. *lįəþ* sb. barn.

II. Scand. *hl*.

laup vb. leap.

§ 263. Kendal *l* medially and finally has three origins, corresponding to — 1. OE. *l*, 2. Scand. *l*, and 3. OFr. *l*.

Examples:

OE. *l*.

āld adj. old. *falə* adj. fallow.
baul sb. bowl. *gəsl* sb. gristle.

Note. In the combination *o* + *l* + cons. *l* has in most cases been lost, e. g. *baut* sb. bolt, *maud* sb. mould. Where it is present as in *gauld* gold, *baulstə* bolster, it is due to the influence of Literary English.

§ 264. Scand. *l*.

meldər sb. quantity of corn. *dauli̧* adj. gloomy.
gildərt sb. hairnoose.

§ 265. OFr. *l*.

aləkə sb. vinegar.
skaləp sb. loose piece of a garment.

§ 266. The combinations *kl*, *gl*, have remained in Kendal throughout, the change to *tl*, *dl*, being unknown.

Examples:

I. *kl.*

klavə sb. clover. *klim* vb. climb.
klɔþ sb. cloth.

II. *gl.*

glad adj. glad. *glas* sb. glass.
glɔp vb. stare.

§ 267. Kendal *n* initially has six origins, corresponding to — 1. OE. *n*, 2. OE. *cn*, 3. OE. *ʒn*, and 4. OE. *hn*, 5. Scand. *n*, 6. OFr. *n*.

There was probably at one time a distinction made in the Kendal dialect in the pronunciation of *n* from OE. *n*, and *n* from OE. *cn*, the latter possibly being unvoiced. Now, however, there is no trace of any such distinction. Other, Northern dialects according to Ellis unvoiced the *n* from the latter source; e. g. *n̥ā* from *cnāwa (Ellis spells it *nhaa* EE. Pron. V, p. 542). The older pronunciation must have been supplanted owing to the influence of Literary English.

Examples.

I. OE. *n.*

nain num. nine. *nẹbər* sb. neighbour.
naut sb. nothing. *nīd* vb. need.

II. OE. *cn.*

nā vb. know. *niəd* vb. knead.
naif sb. knife. *nīəv* sb. knave.
nɔk vb. knock.

III. OE. *ʒn.*

nā vb. gnaw.

IV. OE. *hn.*

nęk sb. neck. *nęʃ* adj. tender, nesh.

§ 268. Scand. *n.*

nīəf sb. fist.

§ 269. OFr. *n.*

natərəl sb. simpleton.

§ 270. Kendal *n*, medially and fịnally, has six sources 1. OE. *n*, 2. Scand. *n*, 3. OFr. *n*, 4. OE. *nʒ*, 5. OE. *nd*, 6. Scand. *ng* — the last three occurring only with secondary, or absence of stress.

Examples:

OE. *n.*

bęnd vb. bend. *hụnị* sb. honey.

bɔrṇ p. part. born. *mịun* sb. moon.

§ 271. Scand. *n.*

apṇ conj. perhaps. *grēn* sb. prong of a fork.

brakṇ sb. bracken. *slekṇ* vb. slake the thirst.

§ 272. OFr. *n.*

antəz conj. in case. *karən* sb. carrion.

§ 273. OE. *nʒ.*

bęrịịn sb. funeral. *fitịnz* sb. footprints.

ibmịn sb. evening.

§ 274. OE. *nd.*

gịtṇ pres. part. getting. *sęlịn* pres. part. selling.

mękin pres. part. making. *sętṇ* pres. part. setting.

§ 275. Scand. *ng.*

ęldịn sb. fuel.

r.

§ 276. Kendal *r* initially has six origins, corresponding to 1. OE. *r*, 2. OE. *hr*, 3. OE. *wr*, 4. Scand. *r*, 5. OFr. *r*, 6. Celtic *r*.

Examples:

I. OE. *r*.

rā sb. row. *rīəp* sb. rope.
rayk adj. close, thick. *rəd* adj. red.

II. OE. *hr*.

rig sb. ridge. *riụ* vb. rue.

III. OE. *wr*.

rait vb. write. *rıþ* sb. wreath.

§ 277. Scand. *r*.

rag sb. hoarfrost. *rīək* vb. wander.
raiv vb. tear. *rəd ụp* vb. tidy.
ręns vb. rince.

§ 278. OFrench. *r*.

ramp vb. ruin, destroy. *ręvat* sb. rivet.
rēdʒ sb. rage. *rɔzịn* sb. resin.

§ 279. Celtic *r*.

rụb vb. rub.

§ 280. Kendal *r*, medially and finally, corresponds to 1. OE. *r*, 2. Scand. *r*, 3. OFr. *r*, and 4. Celtic *r*.

Examples:

OE. *r*.

bɔrə vb. borrow. *brịŋ* vb. bring.
bərd sb. bird. *ēđər* pron. either.
hɔrs sb. horse.

§ 281. Scand. *r*.

bər sb. whirr, noise. *grēn* sb. prong of a fork.
harə sb. harrow.

§ 282. OFr. *r*.

badʒər sb. small corn dealer.

bargin sb. bargain.

hụrt sb. hurt.

krękət sb. cricket (insect).

§ 283. Celtic *r*.

krag sb. crag.

kril sb. bench for pig killing.

krụdz sb. curds.

ṭ.

§ 284. Kendal ṭ occurs only when before *r* or *ə* + *r*, and corresponds to 1. OE. *t*, 2. OFr. *t*.

Examples:

I. OE. *t* initially.

ṭriụ adj. true.

ṭriụþ sb. truth.

ṭrɔf sb. trough.

ṭrunḷ sb. wheel of wheel barrow.

II. OFr. *t* initially.

ṭrai vb. try.

ṭrụbḷ sb. trouble.

III. OE. *t* medially.

beṭər adj. better.

sṭraŋ adj. strong.

węlṭər vb. stagger about.

IV. OFr. *t* medially.

alṭər vb. alter.

maṭər sb. matter.

parṭridʒ sb. partridge.

ḍ.

§ 285. Kendal ḍ occurs before *r* and *ə* + *r*. Initially it corresponds to OE. *d* and Scand. *d*.

Examples:

ḍra vb. draw.	*ḍrī* adj. tedious.
ḍrai adj. dry.	*ḍrīəm* vb. dream.

ḍ in *ḍruun* vb. drown most probably represent Scand. *d*, not OE. *d*. E. g. *druȝna see § 109 Note and Björkman p. 176.

§ 286. Medially *ḍ* corresponds to 1. OE. intervocalic *d* and *þ*, 2. Scand. *d*. This treatment of *þ* is one of the leading characteristics of the Kendal dialect and of those most nearly related. (Ellis EE. Pron. V, p. 556—557, and 565 see D. 31 *var* 3. Nos. 6—11.) Elsewhere as in Midyorkshire [D 30 *var* 1] Muker, Hawes and Lower-Holker-in-Cartmel we get *đ* [Ellis's dh]. When the change *þ* < *ḍ* took place is unknown, but is probably later than the ME. period, for in ME. a few *þ* forms actually occur where now in Kendal we have *ḍ*; e. g. ayþer Hav. 2665, oþer Hav. 1755. I have divided the cases where orig. OE. *d* and *þ* have become *ḍ* in Kendal, into three groups, according as ME. shows 1. *d*, 2. *þ*, 3. *d*, or *þ*. In all these cases Literary English has *ð*, which sound has clearly usurped the place *d* in several instances. Of the two types *d* and *þ* the *d*-type seems to be Northern, the *þ*-type Midland and Southern as a whole. It is yet highly probable that there were far more words with *þ*, than are actually recorded. Stratmann-Bradley gives only two words which show both *d* and *þ*.

Examples:

OE. *d* and *þ*.

I. ME. *d*.

blęḍər sb. bladder.	*hįḍər* adv. hither.
faḍər sb. father.	*muḍər* sb. mother.
gįḍər vb. gather.	*węḍər* sb. weather.

hwįḍər adv. whither.

II. ME. *þ*.

ę̄dər pro. either. *ụdər* pro. other.
rụdər sb. rudder. *hwę̄dər* pro. which.

Note. *jędər* fence made of dead sticks, OE. eaðor probably belongs here.

III. ME. *d* and *þ*.

fędər sb. feather. *lędər* sb. leather.

§ 287. Scand. *d* has become *ḍ* in:
blaḍər sb. noise.

§ 288. OFr. *ss* (scissoire) has become *ḍ* through *đ* in *sịḍərz* sb. scissors from older **sịđərz*.

§ 289. Kendal *ḍ* after the cons. *l*, *n* and *r* represents OE. and Scand. *d*.

Examples:

I. OE. *d*.

hịnḍər adj. hind. *mụrḍər* sb. murder.
hịnḍər vb. hinder. *wụnḍər* sb. wonder.
ʃụuḍər sb. shoulder.

II. Scand. *d*.

gịlḍərt sb. snare. *męlḍər* sb. quantity of corn.

þ.

§ 290. Kendal *þ* occurs initially and finally and represents 1. OE. *þ*, 2. Scand. *þ*. Initially it has remained unaltered. At the end of words, it represents ME. final *þ*, usually from a final consonant but not always so.

Examples:

I. OE. *þ*.

brɔþ sb. broth. *tiụþ* sb. tooth.
dịəþ sb. death. *wurþ* sb. and adj. worth.

II. Scand. *þ*.

bįəþ pro. both.	*lįəþ* sb. barn.

ð.

§ 291. Kendal *ð* only occurs in a very few examples, and represents a ME. voicing of OE. *þ*, when in a position of secondary stress (see HES. § 780). Initially, it represents OE. and Scand. *þ*; finally, OE. medial *ð* in such words as *smōðe ME. smothe (see § 107), lāðere ME. lāthere Hamp. Ps. LXXVII, I*.

Examples:

I. OE. *þ* initially.

ðęn adv. then.	*ðīər* adv. there.
ðį adj. thy.	*ðųu* pro. thou.

II. Scand. *þ* initially.

ðę pro. they.	*ðər (ðər)* pro. these.

III. OE. medial *ð*.

lįəð adj. loath.	*smųuð* adj. smooth.

s.

§ 292. Kendal *s* initially corresponds to 1. OE. *s* 2. Scand. *s*, 3. OFr. *s*, and 4. OE. *sc* in unstressed positions.

For *sk* see § 234 ff.

The change *sc* to *s* took place already in the ME. period, in the Northern dialects (Morsbach § 6, A 16).

Examples:

I. OE. *s*.

sā sb. saw.	*sįnį* sb. sinew.
sębm num. seven.	*sparə* sb. sparrow.

II. Scand. *s*.

sail vb. strain, sb. sieve etc. *stịdį* sb. anvil.
slɔkn̩ vb. slake. *stɔrkn̩* vb. stiffen, congeal.

III. OFr. *s*.

sarə vb. serve, feed. *sās* vb. scold.
sįụər adj. sure.

IV. OE. *sc*.

sal, *-sl̩-*, vb. shall. *sụd*, *səd*, vb. should.

§ 293. In medial and final positions Kendal *s* has the following origins —

1. OE. and Scand. *s* have remained unvoiced *α*) when final, except when immediately preceded by a voiced stop, *β*) when a voiceless stop or stops precede, or follow.

2. OE. *rs* has become *s* in a few words, but in other cases *r* remains.

3. When at the end of a syllable with *l* following in the next, *s* seems to remain unvoiced.

4. Medial and final *sk* from OE. *sč* and Scand. *sk*, as a rule are either preserved, or become *ʃ*; but owing to assimilation pass into *s* in a few words.

Examples:

§ 294. OE. final *s*.

bụus sb. cowstall. *hụus* sb. house.
glas sb. glass. *lɔs* sb. loss.

§ 295. Scand. final *s*.

laus adj. loose.

Note. *lụəs* vb. loose is probably derived from ME. lōs adj. loose of Scand. origin. See Stratmann-Bradley p. 405.

§ 296. OE. *s* before voiceless stops.

baulstə sb. bolster. *gəsl̩* sb. gristle.
fasn̩ vb. fasten. *ʃamfīəst* adj. shamefaced.
waks vb. grow.

Note. *ę̄ks* vb. ask, is by metathesis for **ęsk*.

§ 297. OE. *rs* < *s* in:

bas sb. perch (fish). *wasn̩* vb. grow worse.
but
gərs grass.

§ 298. OE. *s* before *l*.

kəsləp sb. rennet bag. *tusl̩* sb. tussle.

§ 299. OE. *sc* < *s* by assimilation.

asbųərd sb. box for keeping ashes in, for **ask-bųərd*.

§ 300. Scand. *sk* < *s* by assimilation.

męns sb. kindness. Cf. *męnsfųl*.
ręns vb. rince.

z.

§ 301. Kendal *z* only occurs medially and finally, and corresponds to, 1. ME. *s* in medial intervocalic positions from OE. *s*, 2. Scand. medial *s*, 3. OFr. medial *s*, 4. ME. final *s* in unstressed positions except when a voiceless consonant precedes, 5. OFr. unstressed *s*, 6. *s* after a voiced stop.

Examples:

§ 302. Medial ME. *s*.

bɪzm̩ sb. besom. *glę̄z* vb. make shine.
blę̄z vb. blaze. *tįəz* vb. tease.
wįzn̩tlį adj. wizzened.

z in *hęzl̩* sb. hazel; is the usual development of original intervocalic *s*, cf. hesyl Pr. P. 288. *gęzlįn* sb. gosling instead of **gęslįn* is explained owing to the fact that the syllables in this word were

divided as follows — *ges-ling*. *Tųsl* sb. tussle and *kaslɔp* sb. rennet bag represent older *tusl-en and kesl-op. In these cases the intermediate vowel was lost previous to the voicing of *s*.

§ 303. Scand. medial *s*.

mę̄zd adj. confused. *dę̄zd* adj. dazed.

§ 304. OFr. medial *s*.

rɔzįn sb. resin.

§ 305. ME. final *s*.

aʃəz sb. pl. ashes. *ōlɔz* adv. always.
hųuzəz sb. pl. houses. *əz* conj. as.

The pl. *aʃɪz* is probably a new formation from *aŋ.

§ 306. OFr. final *s*.

antəz conj. in case.

ʃ.

§ 307. Kendal *ʃ* initially has three origins, corresponding to 1. OE. *sć*, 2. Scand. *sk*, 3. OFr. *s*.

In some words *ʃ* represents Northern ME. *sch* (i. e. *ʃ* or some similar sound) but in other cases it must have taken the place of ME. *sk*, especially in words like *ʃalɔ* adj. shallow, *ʃərl* vb. slide (see § 234). -*ʃag* in *bųtəʃag* piece of bread and butter, may represent OE. *sćeacʒa, but its origin is as yet undecided. For medial *cʒ* < *g* cf. *docʒa < *dɔg*, licʒa < *lįg* etc. (§§ 227, 228).

Examples:

§ 308. OE. *sć*.

ʃadɔ sb. shadow. *ʃip* sb. sheep.
ʃak vb. shake. *ʃɔrt* adj. short.
ʃam sb. shame. *ʃriŋk* vb. shrink.
ʃįlf sb. shelf. *ʃrųb* sb. shrub.
ʃįlɔ sb. scree. *ʃųu* sb. shoe.

§ 309. Scand. *sk*.

ʃalə adj. shallow. *ʃərl* vb. slide.

§ 310. OFr. *s*.

ʃuɡə sb. sugar.

This may however be borrowed from Literary English as *s* in *siuər* sure (OFr. sûr) has remained unaltered.

§ 311. Medially and finally Kendal *ʃ* corresponds to 1. final OE, *sċ*, 2. final Scand. *sk*, 3. final OE. *c*, after *n*, 4. Scand. *k* after *n*, 5. OFr. *ge* unvoiced. In some words OE. *sċ* must have remained in a fronted form until it became *ʃ*, in others it became *sk* early. In some of the latter *ʃ* took the place of *sk* either by analogy with existing *-ʃ-* forms or by borrowing from Literary English. Examples of old *-sċ* becoming *ʃ* are, *eʃ* sb. ash ME. esche Cath. 117. *fiʃ* sb. fish ME. fische CM. 2865. *weʃ* vb. wash ME. wesche CM. 27547 wasche CM. 15319. *ʃ* has taken the place of older **sk-* in *aʃəz* sb. pl. ashes (see § 234), *diʃ* sb. dish ME. disc Laȝamon 19692. Probably the Scand. words *buʃ* sb. bush, *raʃ* adj. rash, had *-sk* in the Kendal dialect at the time of Cursor Mundi. OE. *ċ* has become *ʃ* after *n* in the words *benʃ* sb. bench and *ranʃ* sb. 'thickset-man'. This form with *ʃ* is perhaps due to the oblique cases, *benċes, *benċe the nom. *benc giving *biŋk* and *beŋk* (§§ 34, 43). *Benċe would give ME. *benche, which would become *benʃ*, with simplification of *tʃ*, to *ʃ* after *n*. Yet perhaps this form is merely borrowed from Literary English. But in the case of *ranʃ* this cannot be so, as the word does not occur in Literary English. Here undoubtedly the *ʃ* is derived from the oblique cases *rinċes, *rinċe, the ME. renk Gaw. 691 coming from the nom. rinc, which would give Kendal **raŋk*.

Bynf sb. bunch from Scand. *bunki, cf. OIc. bunke pile, heap Norw. dial. bunke heap (Aasen p. 90) is probably from a ME. *bunche, with fronting of older *k*. In *pynf* vb. punch, hit, ME. *g (dʒ)* has been unvoiced to *ch (tʃ)* and then simplified to *ʃ*, as above.

Examples:

§ 312. Final OE. *sć*.

aʃəz sb. ashes.
diʃ sb. dish.
ęʃ sb. ash (Fraxinus).
fiʃ sb. fish.
kęʃ sb. kecks.
rvʃ sb. rush.
þręʃauld sb. threshold.
węʃ vb. wash.

§ 313. Final Scand. *sk*.

buʃ sb. bush.
raʃ adj. rash.

§ 314. Final OE. *ć* after *n*.

bęnʃ sb. bench.
ranʃ sb. thickset-man.

§ 315. Scand. *k* after *n*.

bynʃ sb. bunch.

§ 316. OFr. *ge (ʒ)*.

pədiʃ sb. porridge.

p.

§ 317. Kendal *p* initially contains only a small number of words, of which a few are OE., one Scand., most OFr., and the remainder uncertain.

Its sources are 1. OE. *p*, 2. Scand. *p*, 3. OFr. *p*.

Examples:

I. OE. *p*.

parək sb. paddock.
pik sb. pitch.
plu sb. plough.
pu vb. pull.
pūək sb. bag.

II. Scand. *p*.

padək sb. frog.

III. OFr. *p*.

pār sb. pair. *pę̄* vb. pay.

pārlį∫ adj. dangerous. *pɔdį∫* porridge.

Note. *park* sb. park may be of OFr. or of OE. origin (§ 60).

§ 318. Kendal *p* medially and finally corresponds to 1. OE. *p*, 2. Scand. *p*, and 3. OFr. *p*.

Examples:

I. OE. *p*.

apḷ sb. apple. *rīəp* sb. rope.

hų̄əp vb. hope. *∫ip* sb. sheep.

ɔpṇ vb. open. *hwęlp* sb. puppy.

Note. In *hɔpḷ* vb. hobble (used of horses) *b* seems to have been unvoiced (see § 78). Usually older *b*, whatever its origin, remains voiced.

II. Scand. *p*.

apṇ conj. perhaps.

hap vb. wrap.

gįəp vb. gape.

klįp vb. shear.

kɔləp vb. rasher of bacon.

(jet)stųup sb. gate post (§ 110 Note).

III. OFr. *p*.

frap vb. splutter. *ramp* vb. ruin, destroy.

kųpḷ sb. couple. *sųpə* sb. supper.

b.

§ 319. Kendal *b* initially has four sources — 1. OE. *b*, 2. Scand. *b*, 3. OFr. *b*, 4. Celtic *b*.

Examples:

I. OE. *b*.

bai vb. buy. *bīək* vb. bake.
barn̥ sb. child. *bīzm̥* sb. besom.
bęk sb. brook. *blīnd* adj. blind.

II. Scand. *b*.

bag sb. bag.
bask vb. bask.
blęk adj. deep yellow of butter.
brakn̥ sb. bracken, fern.
bul sb. bull.
bər sb. whirr.

III. OFr. *b*.

badʒər sb. small corndealer. *bīək* sb. beak.
bārəl sb. barrel. *bɔnī* adj. bonny.
bakl̥ sb. buckle.

IV. Celtic *b*.

bɔg sb. bog. *brat* sb. apron.

§ 320. Kendal *b* medially and finally has seven sources. These are 1. OE. *b*, *bb*, 2. Scand. *b*, *bb*, 3. OFr. *b*, 4. Celtic *b*, 5. OE. *f* before *n* < *b*, 6. Scand. *f* before *n* < *b*, 7. Scand. *pp* is voiced.

Examples:

I. OE. *b*, *bb*.

nęb sb. beak. *ʃrub* sb. shrub.
nębər sb. neighbour. *əbuut* prep. about.

II. Scand. *b*, *bb*.

blab vb. let out a secret. *gab* sb. talkativeness.
gabl̥ vb. chatter, gabble.

III. OFr. *b*.

i̯əbl̥ adj. able. *ti̯əbl̥* sb. table.
trubl̥ sb. trouble.

IV. Celtic *b*.

rub vb. rub.

§ 321. OE. medial *f* (with the phonetic value ∋ *v*; see Bülbring, AE. Elementarb. § 474) has been stopped before *n* in the words *ębm̥* adv. straight, just, *i̯bmi̯n* sb. evening, *sebm̥* num. seven, *əlebm̥* num. eleven, which represent OE. efne, æfnunȝ, seofon and *elleofon. In the two last words the Kendal form must have been derived from a ME. *seu̯ne, *elleu̯-ne; cf. ME. seu̯en CM. 508 elleu̯en CM. 4088. The development was probably *fn* < *ƀn* < *ƀm* < *bm*. In *seƀn̥ti̯* num. seventy, *m* seems to have been dissimilated to *n*, owing to the following *-t*. Here *ƀ* may have been preserved throughout, if this be a genuine dialect word.

§ 322. Scand. *pp* has probably been voiced in *nab* vb. seize grab at, cf. Dan. nappe.

m.

§ 323. Kendal *m* initially has three sources, viz. 1. OE. *m*, 2. Scand. *m*, 3. OFr. *m*.

Examples:

I. OE. *m*.

mad adj. mad. *mi̯tʃ* adj. much.
maud sb. mould, earth. *mi̯un* sb. moon.

II. Scand. *m*.

meldər sb. a quantity of corn.
męns sb. kindness.
mę̄zd adj. confused.

III. OFr. *m*.

matər sb. matter. *mędl̥* vb. meddle.
mų̄nį sb. money.

§ 324. Medially and finally Kendal *m* has four sources, which are 1. OE. *m*, 2. Scand. *m*, 3. OFr. *m*, 4. OE. *n* after *f* < *m* by assimilation.

Examples:

I. OE. *m*.

hamər sb. hammer. *kraml̥* vb. scramble.
hīəm sb. home. *sų̄m* pro. some.

In *hwęml̥* vb. upset, older *lm* has become *ml*.

II. Scand. *m*.'

blų̄um sb. bloom. *gōm* sb. good sense.
wāml vb. roll about.

III. OFr. *m*.

blīəm vb. blame. *ramp* vb. ruin.
kām adj. calm. *tʃįmlə* sb. chimney.

IV. OE. *f* + *n* < *bm*,

ębm̥ adv. straight. *ibmįn* sb. evening.
sębm̥ num. seven.

Note. Scand. *n* has become *m* in *ebm̥* sb. object.

f.

§ 325. Kendal *f* initially has four sources, which are 1. OE. *f*, 2. Scand. *f*, 3. OFr. *f*, 4. Celtic *f*.

Examples:

I. OE. *f*.

fadər sb. father. *fįʃ* sb. fish.
fēn adj. glad. *flįk* sb. flitch.

II. Scand. *f*.

fęlə sb. fellow. *flę̄* vb. scare.
fų̄əs sb. waterfall.

III. OFr. *f*.

fīəs sb. face. *flę̄l* sb. flail.
frap vb. splutter.

IV. Celtic *f*.

fųn sb. fun.

§ 326. Medially and finally Kendal *f* has four sources and corresponds to 1. OE. *f*, 2. OE. *h*, *ʒ*, ME. final *gh*, 3. Scand. *f*, and 4. OFr. *f*.

§ 327. *f* when final in OE. and before voiceless consonants was voiceless and has remained so in such positions till the present day, whereas medial intervocalic *f* is always voiced. Such words as *snafl̥* vb. act queerly, and *fųfl* sb. shovel, by the side of ME. schovele, are due to the early loss of *e* between *f* and *l*, producing forms like *snaf-l-en, *schof-l-e, which would remain unvoiced. On the other hand *gīəv-lək* sb. crowbar goes back to a ME. gavelokes, Psalm LIV, 22, where *v* (older *f*) was intervocalic. In *dafl̥* vb. stun, *t* has been lost between *f* and *l*. It represents OE. *dæft-lian. In *ɔf* adv. off, and *ɔv*, *əv*, prep. of; we have ME. *f* with full stress, and with lack of stress.

Examples:

daft adj. foolish. *kaf* sb. chaff.
ęftər prep. after. *lōf* sb. loaf.
hɒf sb. half. *fįlf* sb. shelf.

In *nīəf* sb. fist *f* represents Scand. *f*, in *stųf* sb. stuff OFr. *f*.

§ 328. Medial OE. *h* and *ȝ* (with probably the phonetic values ∩ ∩ [HES. § 896]) became when final *hw* (∁) in the ME. period and later passed into *f* (⊏). Medially they became *w*, giving rise to diphthongs in Modern English. The date of the change *hw* < *f* is not known, but is probably older than the 16th century. Wallis in the 17th gives cōff, trōff, tuff, ruff, laff, and adds 'Inough (singulare) sat multum sonatur inuff, at inough (plurale) sat multa sonatur enow'. These two last words appear in Kendal as *ənuf* and *əniu*, and represent ME. inogh : inoghe. They seem to be used indiscriminately.

Examples:

laf vb. laugh. *ruf* adj. rough.
laftər sb. laughter. *təf* adj. tough.
laftər sb. brood. *trɔf* sb. trough.

v.

§ 329. Kendal *v* initially only occurs in words of OFr. origin; e. g.

varə adv. very. *va-laik* adv. perhaps.
vau vb. vow.

§ 330. Medially and finally Kendal *v* represents 1. OE. medial *f*, 2. OE. medial *f* after *l*, 3. OE. *f* before *r*, 4. Scand. *f*, ME. *v* in medial positions and 5. OFr. *v*.

In 1., 2. and 3. *f* was medial, in ME., not final. *gjəvlək* sb. crowbar represents ME. gavelokes Ps. LIV, 22. In *kōvz* sb. pl. calves, *sōv* sb. salve we have ME. *l* + *f* + vowel. — e. g. þeos salfe Mk. XIV, 5, calves Wicl. Num. XXIX, 32. In *ivər* adv. ever, *klavə* sb. clover, re-

presenting OE. ǣfre. clǣfre, *f* became intervocalic in ME.; e. g. efere Hom. I, 9, 21, evere Hav. 424.

Examples:

I. OE. *f*.

aivi sb. ivy. *gįv* vb. give.

ḍraiv vb. drive.

Note. *hęv* vb. have is derived from forms like *hafa*, *hafað*.

II. Scand. *f*.

raiv vb. tear. *sįəvz* sb. sedges.

III. OFr. *v*.

revat sb. rivet. *sṭraiv* vb. strive.

hw.

§ 331. Kendal *hw* which only occurs initially, has five sources, which are 1. OE. *hw*, 2. OE. *cw*, 3. Scand. *kv*, 4. OFr. *qu*, 5. Celtic *chw*.

In unstressed positions *hw* always becomes *w*; e. g. *nįə tə war wi livt* = 'near to where we lived,' but *hwar is-tə gān?* = 'where art thou going?'

Examples:

I. OE. *hw*.

hwā, *hwįə* interrog. pro. who.
hwęḍər pro. which.
hwęlp sb. puppy.
hwīl sb. wheel.

II. OE. *cw*.

hwįk adj. living.

III. Scand. *kv*.

hwai-kōf sb. heifer-calf.

IV. OFr. *qu*.

hwaiət adj. quiet.

V. Celtic *chw*.

hwin sb. gorse. See § 31 Note.

w.

§ 332. Kendal *w* initially corresponds, to 1. OE. *w*, 2. Scand. *v*, 3. Scand. *hv*, and 4. OFr. *v*.

Examples:

I. OE. *w*.

waild adj. wild.
wark sb. work.
waŋkl adj. weak, feeble, etc.
wępm sb. weapon.

II. Scand. *v*.

war vb. waste. See § 60.

III. Scand. *hv*.

wardəs sb. weekdays. See § 60.

IV. OFr. *v*.

wīəst vb. waste.
wēstrəl sb. wastrel.

§ 333. Medially Kendal *w* occurs only after *k*, *t*, *d* *s*, and represents 1. OE. *w*, 2. Scand. *v*, and 3. OFr. *cu*.

Examples:

1. OE. *w*.

swadl vb. swathe.
swain sb. pig.
swīəl sb. burn away (of a candle).

dwinl vb. dwindle represents ME. *dwindelen from dwīnen, cf. ON. dvīna. *twain* vb. waste away, is of uncertain origin; but cannot be for *dwain as *dw* seems to remain voiced in Kendal.

II. OFr. *cu*.

twilt sb. quilt.

This change is in all probability due to the assimilation of the velar to the preceding alveolar in the compound bed-twi̜lt for *bed-kwi̜lt.

h.

§ 334. The stress *h* in Kendal is always preserved when initial, but after consonants and in medial positions is always lost, e. g. *hamər* sb. hammer, but *tamər* the hammer, *taməriəd* the hammers head. In *hu̜lət* sb. owl it seems to have been inserted where originally absent. It corresponds to 1. OE. *h*, 2. Scand. *h*, 3. OFr. *h*.

Examples:

I. OE. *h*.

hāld sb. hold. *hi̜əd* sb. head.

II. Scand. *h*.

haŋk sb. hank. *hi̜ŋ* vb. hang.

III. OFr. *h*.

hant vb. haunt. *hu̜rt* sb. hurt.

tʃ.

§ 335. Kendal *tʃ* when initial corresponds to 1. OE. fronted *ċ*, 2. ANorm. *ch*.

Examples:

I. OE. *ċ*.

tʃi̜kn̩ sb. chicken. *tʃiuz* vb. choose.

tʃu̜ək vb. choke.

Note. *tʃərn* sb. churn, *tʃərtʃ* church instead of *kərn and *kərk are borrowed from Polite English. *tʃ* in *tʃi̜ti̜* sb. cat probably represents OE. *c*; cf. ME. chitte, whelp 'catulus'.

II. ANorm. *ch*.

tʃē̜n sb. chain. *tʃi̜mlə* sb. chimney.

§ 336. Medially and finally *tʃ* corresponds to 1. OE. *ċ*, *ċċ*, 2. OE. *ȝ* after *t*, 3. ME. *ch* from OFr. *ch*, *c*.

Examples:

I. OE. *ċ*, *ċċ*.

batʃ sb. batch (from *bæċes, *bæċe).
ɪtʃ pro. each.
ratʃ vb. eructate.

II. OE. *ȝ* after *t*.

ɔrtʃət sb orchard. This is perhaps a loanword. See § 82.

III. ME. *ch*.

katʃ vb. catch.

dʒ.

§ 337. Kendal *dʒ* occurs only in a few words of ANorm. origin, and represents AN. *j* and *g*.

Examples:

I. Initial *dʒ* = ANorm. *j*.

dʒakdā sb. jackdaw. *dʒamḷaŋnẹk* sb. heron.
dʒụst adv. just.

II. Medial *dʒ* = ANorm. *ġ*.

ẹ̄dʒ sb. age. *rẹ̄dʒ* sb. rage.

Note. In *badʒər* it represents OFr. *dį*, e. g. bladier. In *partridʒ* it represents Polite English dʒ.

Chapter VI.

Table of consonant-changes.

Kendal — OE. etc.

§ 338. Kendal *k*.

Kendal *k* = 1. OE. *c* before original back vowels § 211, 1.
= 2. OE. *c* before original front vowels § 211, II.
= 3. OE. *cc*, *x*, medially § 216.
= 4. Scand. *k* §§ 213, 218.
= 5. OFr. *c*, *q* §§ 214, 213.
= 6. Celtic *c* §§ 215, 220.

§ 339. Kendal *g*.

Kendal *g* = 1. OE. *ȝ* before original back vowels § 221, 1.
= 2. OE. *ȝ* before original front vowels § 221, 2.
= 3. OE. *-cȝ-* medially § 228.
= 4. OE. *-cc-* medially § 229.
= 5. Scand. *g* initially § 224.
= 6. Scand. *-gg* § 230.
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§ 340. Kendal *sk*.

Kendal *sk* = 1. OE. initial *sċ* § 235.
= 2. OE. final *sc* § 238, 1.
= 3. Scand. *sk* §§ 236, 238, 2.
= 4. OFr. *sq*, *sc* § 237.

§ 341. Kendal *ŋ*.

Kendal *ŋ* = 1. OE. *nʒ* § 239, 1.
= 2. OE. *nc* § 239, 2.
= 3. Scand. *ng* § 240, 1.
= 4. Scand. *nk* § 240, 2.
= 5. Scand. *gn* § 240, 1 Note.

§ 342. Kendal *j*.

Kendal *j* = 1. OE. *ʒ* (Gmc. *j*) § 241, 1.
= 2. OE. *ʒ* (Gmc. *g*) § 241, 2
= 3. Scand. *j* § 242, 1.
= 4. Scand. *g* § 242, 2.
= 5. Older Kendal *īə* § 243.

§ 343. Kendal *t*.

Kendal *t* = 1. OE *t* §§ 244, 249, 253.
= 2. OE. final *d* unstressed § 249 Note.
= 3. Scand. *t* §§ 245, 250.
= 4. OFr. *t* §§ 246, 251.
= 5. OFr. *cu* § 247.
= 6. Celtic *t* § 252.

§ 344. Kendal *d*.

Kendal *d* = 1. OE. *d* §§ 255, 258, 1.
= 2. OE *þ* medially § 258, 2.
= 3. Scand. *d* §§ 256, 259, 1.
= 4. Scand. *þ* medially § 259, 2.
= 5. OFr. *d* §§ 257, 260, 1.
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§ 345. Kendal *l*.

Kendal *l* = 1. OE. *l* §§ 261, 1, 263.
= 2. OE. *hl* § 261, 2.
= 3. Scand. *l* §§ 262, 1, 264.
= 4. Scand. *hl* § 262, 2.
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§ 346. Kendal *n*.

Kendal *n* = 1. OE. *n* §§ 267, 1, 270.
= 2. OE. *cn* § 267, 2.
= 3. OE. *ʒn* § 267, 3.
= 4. OE. *hn* § 267, 4.
= 5. OE. *-nʒ* § 273.
= 6. OE. *-nd* § 274.
= 7. Scand. *n* §§ 268, 271.
= 8. Scand. *ng* § 275.
= 9. OFr. *n* §§ 269, 272.

§ 347. Kendal *r*.

Kendal *r* = 1. OE. *r* §§ 276, 1, 280.
= 2. OE. *hr* § 276, 2.
= 3. OE. *wr* § 276, 3.
= 4. Scand. *r* §§ 277, 281.
= 5. OFr. *r* §§ 278, 282.
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§ 348. Kendal *ṭ*.

Kendal *ṭ* = 1. OE. *t* before *r* + *ər* § 284, 1 and 3.
= 2. OFr. *t* before *r* + *ər* § 284, 2 and 4.

§ 349. Kendal *ḍ*.

Kendal *ḍ* = 1. OE *d* before *r* §§ 285, 286, 1, 289.
= 2. OE. *þ* medially § 286, 3.
= 3. Scand. *d* before *r* §§ 285 Note, 287, 289, 2.
= 4. OFr. *ss* § 288.

§ 350. Kendal *þ*.

Kendal *þ* = 1. OE. *þ* § 290, 1.
= 2. Scand. *þ* § 290, 2.

§ 351. Kendal *ð*.

Kendal *ð* = 1. OE. *þ* § 291, 1 and 2.
= 2. Scand. *þ* § 291, 2.

§ 352. Kendal *s*.

Kendal *s* = 1. OE. *s* §§ 292, 1, 294, 296.
= 2. Scand. *s* §§ 292, 2, 295.
= 3. OFr. *s* § 292, 3.
= 4. OE. *sc* §§ 292, 4, 299.
= 5. Scand. *sk* § 300.

§ 353. Kendal *z*.

Kendal *z* = 1. ME. medial *s* § 302.
= 2. Scand. medial *s* § 303.
= 3. OFr. medial *s* § 304.
= 4. ME. final *s* § 305.
= 5. OFr. final *s* § 306.

§ 354. Kendal *ʃ*.

Kendal *ʃ* = 1. OE. *sċ* §§ 308, 312.
= 2. OE. *ċ* after *n* §§ 311, 314.
= 3. Scand. *sk* §§ 309, 313.
= 4. Scand. *k* after *n* §§ 311, 318.
= 5. OFr. *s* § 310.
= 6. OFr. *ge* § 316.

§ 355. Kendal *p*.

Kendal *p* = 1. OE. *p* §§ 317, 1, 318, 1.
= 2. Scand. *p* §§ 317, 2, 318, 2.
= 3. OFr. *p* §§ 317, 3, 318, 3.

§ 356. Kendal *b*.

Kendal *b* = 1. OE. *b* §§ 319, 1, 320, 1.
= 2. OE. *f* § 321.
= 3. Scand. *b* §§ 319, 2, 320, 2.
= 4. Scand. *pp* § 322.
= 5. OFr. *b* §§ 319, 3, 320, 3.
= 6. Celtic *b* §§ 319, 4, 320, 4.

§ 357. Kendal *m*.

Kendal *m* = 1. OE. *m* §§ 323, 1, 324, 1.
= 2. OE. *n* after *f* § 324, 4.
= 3. Scand. *m* §§ 323, 2, 324, 2.
= 4. OFr. *m* §§ 323, 3, 324, 3.

§ 358. Kendal *f*.

Kendal *f* = 1. OE. *f* §§ 325, 1, 327.
= 2. OE. *h*, *ʒ*, medially and finally § 328.
= 3. Scand. *f* §§ 325, 2, 327, 4.
= 4. OFr. *f* §§ 325, 3, 327, 4.
= 5. Celtic *f* § 325, 4.

§ 359. Kendal *v*.

Kendal *v* = 1. OE. medial *f* § 330, 1.
= 2. Scand. medial *f* § 330, 2.
= 3. OFr. *v* initially and medially §§ 329, 330, 3.

§ 360. Kendal *hw*.

Kendal *hw* = 1. OE. *hw* § 331, 1.
= 2. OE. *cw* § 331, 2.
= 3. Scand. *kv* § 331, 3.
= 4. OFr. *qu* § 331, 4.
= 5. Celtic *chw* § 331, 5.

§ 361. Kendal *w*.

Kendal *w* = 1. OE. *w* §§ 332, 1, 333, 1.
= 2. Scand. *v* §§ 332, 2, 333, 2.
= 3. Scand. *hv* § 332, 3.
= 4. OFr. *v* § 332, 4.
= 5. OFr. *cu* § 333, 3.

§ 362. Kendal *h*.

Kendal *h* = 1. OE. *h* § 334, 1.

Kendal *h* = 2. Scand. *h* § 334, 2.
= 3. OFr. *h* § 334, 3.

§ 363. Kendal *tʃ*.

Kendal *tʃ* = 1. OE. *ċ* §§ 335, 1, 336, 1.
= 2. OE. *ȝ* after *t* medially § 336, 2.
= 3. ANorm. *ch* § 335, 2.
= 4. OFr. *ch*, *c*, ME. *ch* § 336, 3.

§ 364. Kendal *dʒ*.

Kendal *dʒ* = 1. ANorm. *j* + *g* § 337.
= 2. OFr. *-di̯-* § 337 Note.

Chapter VII.

Table of consonant-changes.

I. OE. — Kendal.

§ 365. OE. *c*.

OE. *c* = 1. *k* initially before original back vowels § 211, 1.
= 2. *k* initially before original front vowels § 211, 2.
= 3. *tʃ* initially before original front vowels § 335, 1.
= 4. *k* medially § 218.
= 5. *tʃ* medially § 336, 1.
= 6. medially *cc* < *g* § 229.
= 7. *cn-* < *n* § 267, 2.
= 8. *nc* < *nk* § 239, 2.

OE. *c* = 9. *nċ* < *nʃ* §§ 311, 34.
= 10. *nc* < *ŋ* § 239, 2.

§ 366. OE. *ȝ*.

OE. *ȝ* = 1. *g* initially before original back vowels § 222, 1.
= 2. *g* initially before original front vowels § 222, 2.
= 3. *j* initially before original front vowels § 241, 2.
= 4. *ȝ* medially is lost.
= 5. *ȝ* finally < *f* § 328.
= 6. *nȝ* < 1. *ŋ* § 239, 1.
< 2. *n* § 273.
= 7. *l r* + *ȝ* < 1. *i̯*, 2. *ə*.
= 8. *i* + *ȝ* < *i̯*.

§ 367. OE. *cȝ* = *g* § 228.

§ 368. OE. *sċ*.

OE. *sċ* = 1. *ʃ* §§ 308, 311.
= 2. *sk* §§ 235, 238.
= 3. *s* by assimilation §§ 299.

§ 369. OE. *ȝ̇* (Gmc. *j*) = *j* § 241, 1.

§ 370. OE. *t*.

OE. *t* = 1. *t* §§ 241, 249, 253.
= 2. *t̪* before *r* or *ər* § 284, 2 and 3.

§ 371. OE. *d*.

OE. *d* = 1. *d* §§ 255, 256, 1.
= 2. *d̪* before *r* or *ər* §§ 285, 286, I etc.
= 3. *t* when unstressed § 249 Note.
= 4. Lost between *n* + *l*.

§ 372. OE. *þ*.

OE. *þ* = 1. *þ* initially and finally § 290, 1.
= 2. *ð* medially and with secondary **stress** §§ 291, 1 and 3.
= 3. *d* medially § 258, 2.
= 4. *ḍ* before *r* or *ər* medially § 286.
= 5. ME. *hþ* = *t* § 249 Note.

§ 373. OE. *l*.

OE. *l* = 1. *l* §§ 261, 1, 263.
= 2. *a* + *ld* remains.
= 3. lost between *ā* + *k*, *f*, *t* etc.
= 4. lost when doubled after *a*.
= 5. lost between *o* + *d* or *t*.

§ 374. OE. *hl* = *l* § 261, 2.

§ 375. OE. *n*.

OE. *n* = *n* §§ 267, 1.
= *m* after OE. *f* § 324, 4.

§ 376. OE. *hn* = *n* initially § 267, 4.

§ 377. OE. *r*.

OE. *r* = 1. *r* initially § 276, 1.
= 2. *r* when medial and intervocalic § 280, 1.
= 3. before *d*, *t* by metathesis, usually preserved § 280, 1.
= 4. before all other consonants usually lost.
= 5. when final in the mod. dialect lost.
= 6. after *ṭ ḍ* = *ṛ*.

§ 378. OE. *hr* = *r* initially § 276, 2.

§ 379. OE. *wr* = *r* initially § 276, 3.

§ 380. OE. *s*.

OE. *s* = 1. *s* initially § 292, 1.
= 2. *s* medially before voiceless stops § 296.
= 3. *s* when final with chief stress § 294.
= 4. *z* when medial and intervocalic § 302.
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§ 381. OE. *p* = *p* §§ 317, 1, 318, 1.

§ 382. OE. *b*.

OE. *b* = 1. *b* §§ 319, 1, 320, 1.
= 2. *p* § 318 Note.

§ 383. OE. *f*.

OE. *f* = 1. *f* initially § 325, 1.
= 2. *v* medially, when intervocalic § 330, 1.
= 3. *f* before voiceless stops § 327.
= 4. *f* before *l* in a few cases § 327.
= 5. *b* before OE. *n* § 321.
= 6. *f* finally with full stress § 327.
= 7. *v* finally with secondary stress.

§ 384. OE. *m* = *m* §§ 323, 1, 324, 1.

§ 385. OE. *w*.

OE. *w* = 1. *w* initially and after consonants §§ 332, 1, 338, 1.
= 2. lost medially.

§ 386. OE. *hw*.

OE. *hw* = 1. *hw* § 331, 1.
= 2. *w* § 331.

§ 387. OE. *cw* = *hw* § 331, 2.

§ 388. OE. *h*.

OE. *h* = 1. *h* § 334, 1.
= 2. lost medially before *t*.
= 3. finally becomes *f* § 328.

II. Scandinavian — Kendal.

§ 389. Scand. *k* = *k* §§ 213, 218.

§ 390. Scand. *g*.

Scand. *g* = 1. *g* § 224.
= 2. *j* § 242, 2.
= 3. *gg* medially and finally < *g* § 230.
= 4. *gn* medially < *ŋ* § 240, 1 Note.

§ 391. Scand. *sk*.

Scand. *sk* = 1. *sk* §§ 236, 238, 2.
= 2. *ʃ* §§ 309, 313.

§ 392. Scand. *kv* = *hw* § 330, 3.

§ 393. Scand. *t* = *t* §§ 245, 250.

§ 394. Scand. *d*.

Scand. *d* = 1. *d* §§ 256, 259, 1.
= 2. *ḍ* before *r* and *ər* § 285 Note, 287, 289, 2.

§ 395. Scand. *þ*.

Scand. *þ* = 1. *þ* § 290, 2.
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= 3. *d* medially § 259, 2.

§ 396. Scand. *l* = *l* § 262, 1, 264.

§ 397. Scand. *hl* = *l* § 262, 2.

§ 398. Scand. *n*.

Scand. *n* = 1. *n* §§ 268, 271.
= 2. *m* after *f* § 324, 4 Note.

§ 399. Scand. *r*.

Scand. *r* = 1. *r* §§ 277, 281.
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§ 400. Scand. *s*.

Scand. *s* = 1. *s* § 292, 2, 295.
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Scand. *p* = 1. *p* §§ 317, 2, 318, 2.
= 2. *pp* < *b* § 322.

§ 402. Scand. *b* = *b* §§ 319, 2, 320, 2.

§ 403. Scand. *f*.

Scand. *f* = 1. *f* §§ 328, 2, 327 Note.
= 2. *v* medially § 330, 2.

§ 404. Scand. *v* = *w* §§ 332, 2.

§ 405. Scand. *hv* = *w* § 332, 3.

§ 406. Scand. *m* = *m* §§ 323, 2, 324, 2.

§ 407. Scand. *h* = *h* § 334, 2.

III. OFrench and Anglo-Norman — Kendal.

§ 408. OFr. *c*.

OFr. *c* = 1. *k* before back vowels §§ 214.
= 2. *s* before front vowels.
= 3. *g* medially § 232.
sq, *sc* = 4. *sk* §§ 234, 237.
qu = 5. *hw* § 331, 4.

OFr. *cu* = 6. *tw* §§ 247.
ch, *c* = 7. *tʃ* § 336, 3.

§ 409. OFr. *g* = *g* § 225, 231.

§ 410. ANorm. *ch* = *tʃ* § 335, 2.

§ 411. ANorm. *g* + *j*.

ANorm. *g* + *j* = 1. *dʒ* § 337.
= 2. *ʃ* § 316.

§ 412. OFr. *t*.

OFr. *t* = 1. *t* §§ 246, 251.
= 2. *ṭ* before or after *r* and *ər* § 284.
= 3. *d* § 262, 2.

§ 413. OFr. *d*.

OFr. *d* = 1. *d* §§ 257, 260, 1.
di̯ = 2. *dʒ* medially § 337, 2.

§ 414. OFr. *n* = *n* § 269, 272.

§ 415. OFr. *r*.

OFr. *r* = 1. *r* §§ 278, 1, 282.
= 2. *ṛ* after *ṭ*.

§ 416. OFr. *s*.

OFr. *s* = 1. *s* § 292, 3.
= 2. *z* medially § 304.
= 3. *ʃ* § 310.
ss = 4. *ḍ* § 288.

§ 417. OFr. *p* = *p* §§ 317, 3, 318, 3.

§ 418. OFr. *b* = *b* §§ 319, 3, 320, 3.

§ 419. OFr. *f* = *f* §§ 325, 3, 327 Note.

§ 420. OFr. *v*.

OFr. *v* = 1. *v* §§ 329, 339, 3.
= 2. *w* § 332, 4.

§ 421. OFr. *m* = *m* §§ 323, 3, 324, 3.
§ 422. OFr. *h* = *h* § 334, 3.

IV. Celtic — Kendal.

§ 423. Celtic *c* = *k* §§ 215, 220.
§ 424. Celtic *g* = *g* § 226.
§ 425. Celtic *t* = *t* § 252.
§ 426. Celtic *r* = *r* §§ 279, 283.
§ 427. Celtic *b* = *b* §§ 319, 4, 320, 4.
§ 428. Celtic *f* = *f* § 325, 4.
§ 429. Celtic *chw* = *hw* § 331, 5.

Chapter VIII.

Outlines of the Accidence of the Kendal Dialect.

§ 430. The Kendal dialect has preserved relatively few of the older inflections, its condition in this respect being similar to that of Polite English.

Nouns.

§ 431. These have a singular and plural, the latter being marked usually by the termination *z*. Modern Kendal has practically speaking but two cases, the nominative and the genitive. The former has also the functions of the older accusative and dative. The nominative (with the functions of accusative and dative) is uninflected, case relationships being expressed by the relative position

of the words in question. E. g. '*giv kat sum milk*' where *kat* is dative '*rīətʃ mi fadər ə kup*', where *mi fadər* is dative. Often the relationship is expressed by the preposition *tə*. *təl* as, '*sęnd sum mīət tət męn it kę*'. The genitive is expressed by the addition of *-z* (at times *-əz*, *-s*), OE. *-es*, as '*ə manz laif*', '*kut ut fiʃəz gilz*'. The *-r*-nouns as a rule form their genitive without *-z*, as '*hər fadər diuər*', cf. ME. fader (gen.) Ferumbras 1351. '*hiz mudər āld bliŋ bɔnət*', cf. ME. on his moder knē CM. 11681. '*mi brudər kūət*', cf. ME. broðer Laȝ. 6741. In a few cases an uninflected genitive occurs with other nouns as '*dɔg mudər*', '*kat lug*'. Ḥere the absence of *-z* is perhaps due to the analogy of the *-r*-stems.

The genitive can also be expressed by the preposition *əv*, *ə*, as '*tanḷ ət diuər*'.

The partitive use of the genitive is also expressed by *əv*, *ə*, '*ə pund ə tētiz*', '*ən uns ə bakə*'.

§ 432. The plural is usually formed by the addition of *-z* (at times *-əz*, *-s*) to the stem, as *dɔgz*, *hōz*, *ratṇz*, *reʃəz*, *fiʃəz*, *kats*, *rīəps*. Nouns ending in *f*, *s* voice the consonant before *z* in the plural as *līəf*, *līəvz*, *lōf*, *lōvz*, *kōf*, *kōvz*, *hus*, *huzəz*. *bus* sb. cowstall, seems to have no plural.

§ 433. The Kendal dialect has the following Umlaut plurals — e. g. *męn*, *gīs*, *tīþ*, *kai*, *lais*, *mais*. There are only two *-n* plurals in Kendal; *īn* sb. eyes and **ʃuun* sb. shoes, the latter of which is now obsolete, its place being taken by *ʃuuz*. The *-r* pl. **tʃildər* is unknown, its place being taken by *barṇz*. A few nouns originally neuter, have the same form for singular as plural — e. g. *ʃīp* pl. *ʃīp*, *dīər* pl. *dīər*, *swain* pl. *swain*. The latter, however, seems to be generally used in the singular as — '*ə gərt big waləpin*

swain'. The word *bīəst* sb. beast has the plural *bīəs* used collectively.

Nouns expressing weight or measure usually have no plural as, '*tųu pųnd ə mīəl*'. But those expressing time or space seem to have a plural as, *þrī jīəz*, *ęt mųnþs*. A few nouns are only used in the plural as *sįdərz*, *taŋz*.

Adjectives.

§ 434. The adjective remains uninflected both in singular and plural.

Many new adjectives have been formed in the dialect by the addition of *-lį* (OE. lič) to ME. adjectives. These correspond sometimes, but not always, to the adjectives in *-ish* of Polite English. Examples are — *brųunlį*, *āldlį*, *dərtįlį*, *kwīərlį*, *wętlį*.

The only adjective in *isč* seems to be *walʃ* insipid, tasteless, for OE. *walhisč, ME. *wallisch, cf. Lonsdale Dial. *wallaish*.

§ 435. Adjectives are compared by the addition of *-ər*, *-əst* (OE. -ra, -ost), as *hārd*, *hārḍər*, *harḍəst*. The umlauted comparatives and superlatives have passed over into the -ra, -ost type; hence *laŋ*, *laŋər*, *laŋəst*, instead of *laŋ*, **lęŋər*, **lęŋəst*.

The following adjectives take positive, comparative, and superlative, from different stems —

bad, *wār*, *wārst*.

fār, *fārḍər*, *fārḍəst*.

gųd, *bęṭər*, *bęst*.

lail, *līəs*, *līəst*.

mįtʃ, *mįər*, *mīəst*.

nīər, *niəḍər*, *niəḍəst*.

Numerals.

§ 436. The Kendal dialect has the following cardinal numerals, which are indeclinable — *jā (jan)*, *tųu* (**twīə* obsolete), *þrī*, *fauər*, *faiv*, *sįks*, *sębm̥*, *ęt*, *nain*, *tęn*, *əlębm̥*, *twęlv*, *þərtin*, *fauətīn*, *twentį*, *þərtį*, *fauətį*, *fįftį*, *sebəntį*, *hųndrəd*, *þųuzn̥d*.

§ 437. The ordinals are — *fərst*, *seknd*, *þərd*, *fauərþ*, *fift*, *siksþ*, *sebənþ*, *ętþ*, *nainþ*, *tęnþ*, *twęntįəþ*, *hųndrətþ*. The distributives are '*jan bį jan*', '*tųu bį tųų*,' '*þrī ət jā taim*' or '*þrī ət ə taim*' etc.

The multiplicatives are '*jans*,' '*twais*,' '*þrī taimz*,' '*bīəþ taimz*' etc.

The Definite Article.

§ 438. This is expressed in Kendal by what is probably a remnant of the neut. pron. ðat. viz. *-t*. It is lost before the stops *k*, *g*, *t*, *d*, *p*, *b*; its place being taken by a more emphatic pronunciation of the consonant with possible slight glottal closure. (Denoted in the specimens by the accent ' being inserted just before the consonant thus stressed.) Before *l*, *r*, *s*, *m*, *n*, *hw* and *w* it is sounded, but seems to be generally silent before *sk*, *st*, *sp*, *sm*, *sn*, as ''*snā kumz dųun varə hwaiətlį*,' ''*skai liuks tərbl blak tə nīt*'. *h* is generally dropped after it, as '*tamər*' 'the hammer'.

§ 439. When however the article is preceded by the prepositions *bį*, *į*, *įntə*; *əntə*, *tə ə (əv)* all of which end in vowels, the '*t*' is preserved, no matter what consonant follows, as — '*hɔd įt bįt 'tīəþ*,' '*gā intət hųus*,' '*a went əntət brįg*'. '*giv sumət tət lad ən lęt įm gaŋ əwę̄*'. '*az bi gān tət taun it mɔrnįng*,' '*tak ə hiər ət dɔg ət bīət jə*'. Examples of the treatment of the article are — ''*kats tərbl frvskį tənīt*,' ''*gīs iz ənt pɔnd*,' ''*dɔg lę̄ dųun əfuər tʃaiə*,' ''*pɔdiʃ hęz nīə sōt*

int,' '*t landz mį ān*,' '*t sā izn̩t auə ʃarp*,' '*t wamps hez įtn̩ ōt rasbəris*,' '*ɔpn tubm̩ diuər ən sī if tmįəts rədį*'.

§ 440. The indefinite article is expressed by *ə*, *ən*, the former before consonants and *h*, the latter before vowels. E. g. *ə pig*, *ə hųlət*, *ən apḷ*. The negative indefinite article is *nįn* as '*nįn ɔn əm əd kųm*', '*nįn gę mi nįə ansə*'. The adjective corresponding to *nįn* is *nįə* as '*av nįə bras tə war ɔn ðī*'.

The indefinite numerals are *ō*, *męnį*, *fįų*; *ɔd*, a large number is expressed by '*ə gę̄ə fįų*', '*ə lɔt*', '*ə tərbḷ menī*'. *Gēə fįų* denotes very few.

Pronouns.

§ 441. The Kendal dialect has the following pronouns —

That of the first person is nominative *ai* (stressed form), *a* (secondary form), *ə* (unstressed form) which are used as follows —

'*aiz gān nət ðųu*', '*a hųəp jəl kųm əgę̄n*', '*mún ə kųm in?*'

The accusative and dative to this pronoun are *mi*, *mį*, *mə*, which are used in the same way as the nominative as — '*it sīmz tə mí*, *jid betər ə stɔpt ət hįəm*', '*gį mį ðat plīət hįər*'', '*hwat héztə braut mə?*'

The plural is *wi*, *wį*, accusative and dative *ųs*, *əs* as, '*wí þįŋk jid bętər nət*', '*wį wōkt ōt wē̜ tə Sębər*', '*ęks ųs əbųut įt nət hįm*', '*tęl əs hwat ji þįŋk ət*'.

The accusative is used for the nominative in the phrases '*its mi*', '*ųs ət nāz im*' (also '*wi ət nāz im*', see § 482).

§ 442. That of the second person is nominative *ðųu* (stressed form), *ðų* (secondary form), *tə* (unstressed form), which are used as follows: — '*ðųu mun dįų it nət mi*', '*ðų sęz ðųz bin bųt a dōnt nā hwedər ðų hez*'.

Tə, the unstressed form is only used after verbs as '*hez·tə byn ðęm biəz yp jit?*' '*wiltə kym in?*'

The accusative and dative of this pronoun are *ði*, *ðį*, *ðə* which are used as follows '*a didnt eks ði, həd ðį nəiz*', '*al gi ðə sitʃ ə waləpin if ðy dyznt lig hwaiət*'.

The plural of this pronoun is *ji*, *jį*, accusative and dative *jə* as '*ji þiŋk az raŋ byt apn az nət sə far yut*', '*ji na, last taim a sed ji mud diu þisnz*', '*a tęl jə wat jid betər bį kiərfyl*'.

Note. *ji*, *jə* is often used in place of the singular to people with whom the speaker is not quite so familiar as his own family.

When the neut. demonstrative pronoun '*it*' follows immediately after the personal pronouns *mə ðə*, the two coalesce giving *mət ðət* as '*hez tə braut mət? niə av nət braut ðət*'.

§ 443. The demonstrative pronoun of the third person is — *hi (hį)*, *ʃi (ʃį)*, *it* with the accusative and dative *him*, *hər*, *it* and the genitive *hiz*, *hər*, *it* as — '*hi kānt gā bət wi kan*', '*hį sed wi myd gā in*', '*ʃi wants tə nət mi*', '*ʃikn kym*', '*it węnt diə ətō al əpədtə*'. '*Tęl im av sin ər.*' '*Briŋ it bak wį ðį.*' '*Hiz ʃuuz iz tərbl āld.*' '*It fadər wəz ə ʃipdəg.*'

The plural of this pronoun is *ðę̄ (ðę, ðə)*, with accusative, genitive, and dative *ðęm*, *ðəm*, *əm*, the latter being derived from ME. hem.

Examples are — '*a want tə bai t ərs bət ðę̄ węnt sęl it*', '*briŋ əm hwęn ðę ər rədi*', '*ðəl siuəli stəp hwail a gįt ðiər*'. '*Tęl ðém tə· kym nət tydər fōk.*' 'Of them' is expressed by *ən əm*, 'to them' by '*təl əm*', 'with them' by '*wi əm*', 'in them' by '*in əm*'.

§ 444. The reflexive pronouns are *misęl*, *ðisęl* and *jərsel*, *hizsęl*, *hərsęl*, *itsęl*, pl. *yurselz*, *jərselz*, *ðərselz*. This relation may also be expressed by the simple personal pronoun, or by the demonstrative as — '*al im gā ən lig*

mə dyun.' '*Sit jə dyun ən mẹk jərsẹl ət hīəm.*' '*Tel im tə weʃ im it kitʃin.*'

§ 445. The pronominal adjectives are *mi*, *ði*, *hiz*, *hər* *it*, *yuər*, *jər ðər*, as '*mi fadər sẹlt ə hīəl flɔk ə ʃip jistədi*', '*hiz tẹtiz ərnt wyrþ gītn yp bət yuər tẹtiz apn ər bẹtər nə ðat!*' '*It fadər wəz ə ʃip dɔg*'.

The independent possessives are *main*, *ðain*, *hiz*, *hərz*, *yuərz jyuərz*, *ðẹərz*.

§ 446. The other demonstrative pronouns in use in Kendal are —

ðis, pl. *ðīz*, this.
ðat, pl. *ðər*, that.
sik, *sitʃ*, such.
sīəm, same.

§ 447. The interrogative pronouns are
hwīə who, gen. *hwīəs*, dat. *hwīə*.
hwat what.
hweðər which of two.

Relative Pronouns.

§ 448. *who* is unknown in Kendal, its place being taken always by '*ət*' as '*Him ət dysnt git yp in ə mɔrnin wil nivə git twark dīən*'.

The Verb.

§ 449. There are three classes of verbs in the Kendal dialect — strong (ie-Ablaut), reduplicating, and weak. Of these the weak are most numerous, the strong and reduplicating types being remnants from an older stage of the dialect.

Conjugation.

§ 450. The verb possesses a simple present and preterite, formed on lines analogous to what happens in Polite English.

The present continuous, future, perfect, and pluperfect are compound tenses.

The imperative on the other hand is simple, but the subjunctive is compound.

§ 451. Paradigm of the verb *tə kym*.

Present tense.

a kym,	*wī kymz (kym).*
ðyu kymz,	*ji kym.*
hī kymz,	*ðę̄ kymz.*

Preterite.

a kɔm,	*wī kɔm.*
ðyu kɔm,	*ji kɔm.*
hi kɔm,	*ðę̄ kɔm.*

§ 452. The present continuous is *az kymən*, the future *al kum, asḷ kym*, the perfect *av kymt*, the pluferfect *ad kymt*. The subjunctive is *a mę̄ kym* (pres.), *a myd kym* (preterite), *a wad ə kymt, a myd ə kymt,* (perfect). The imperative is *kum*, pl. *kyṃ* — *lęt įm kym* — *lęt əm kym.*

§ 453. The present participle is *kymən*, the past participle *kymt*. Most strong verbs have the past participle in *-n*, e. g. *bɔrṇ, wɔrn, brɔkṇ*. The infinitive is *kym.*

§ 454. The verb *tə bį* is conjugated as follows —

Present.

am, az.	*wī ər, wįər.*
ðyuiz, ðyuz.	*jī ər, jįər.*
hī įz, hīz.	*ðę̄ ər, ðę̄ər.*

Preterite.

a waz or *wəz*, *wī wār* or *wər*.
ðųu waz or *wəz*, *jī wār* or *wər*.
hį waz or *wəz*, *ðę̄ wār* or *wər*.

The future is *asļ bį*, or *al bį*, the perfect *av bįn*, the pluperfect *ad bįn*, imperative *bī*, *bī(jə)*, *lęt əm bį*. The subjunctive mood is formed as in *kųm*.

The present participle is *bįįn*, the past *bįn*, infinitive *bi*, *bį*.

§ 455. The verb '*tə hęv*' is conjugated as follows: —

Present.

a hęv, *av*. *wį hęv*, *wīv*.
ðųu hęz, *ðųuz*. *jį hęv*, *jīv*.
hī hęz, *hīz*. *ðē hę̄v*, *ðę̄v*.

Preterite.

a hęd, *ad*. *wį hed*, *wīd*.
ðųu hęd, *ðųud*. *jį hed*, *jīd*.
hi hęd, *hīd*. *ðę̄ hed*, *ðę̄d*.

The imperative is *hęv*. In the future *hęv* sometimes becomes *ə*, as '*asļ ə naut ətō tə dių wi ðat*'. The present participle is *hęvįn*, the past *hęd*.

Strong (Ablaut) Verbs.

§ 456. Of these there are six classes in the Kendal dialect, corresponding to six Gmc. classes of Ablaut (see Sievers Ags. Gr.[3], § 381 ff.). In many cases verbs have been transferred from one class to another. In others they have become weak.

§ 457. First Class (Gmc. *ī*, *ai*, *i*, *i*).

bait, *bīət*, *bįtņ*, bite.

ḍraiv, *ḍriəv*, *ḍrəvn*, drive.
raid, *rīəd*, *rịdn̥*, ride.
haid, *hīəd*, *hịdn̥*, hide.

§ 458. Second Class (Gmc. *eu*, *au*, *u*, *o*).

flai, *fliu*, *flōn*, vb. fly.
frīz, *frīəz*, *frɔzn̥*, vb. freeze.
krīp, *krīəp*, *krɔpn̥*, vb. creep.

Note. *tſius*, originally strong has become weak.

§ 459. Third Class (Gmc. *i*, *a*, *u*, *o(u)*).

I. nasal + cons.

bịnd, *band*, *bụn(d)*, bind.
ḍrịŋk, *ḍraŋk*, *ḍrụŋk*, drink.
fịnd, *fan(d)*, *fụn(d)*, find.
klim, *klam*, *klụm*, climb.
or *klimt*, *klimt*.
sịŋ, *saŋ*, *sụŋ*, sing.
ſrịŋk, *ſraŋk*, *ſrụŋkn̥*, shrink.

II. *l* + cons.

The three verbs originally belonging here, *hẹlp*, *mịlk*, *swalə* have become weak.

III. *r*, *h* + cons.

bụrst, *brast*, *brɔsn̥*, burst.
ſait, *ſaut*, fight.
rɐn, *ran*, *rɐn*, run.
þrɐst, *þrast*, *þrɐsn̥*, thrust.

§ 460. Fourth Class (Gmc. *e*, *a*, *ǣ*, *o*).

bīər, *bīər*, *bɔrn*, bear.
brɐk, *brak*, *brɔkn̥*, break.
kụm, *kɔm*, *kụmt*, come.
stīəl, *stīəl*, *staun*, steal.

Note. **fiər* is not in use in Kendal, only the p. p. *fɔrn̥* being used. *kut*, originally weak, now belongs here, e. g. *kut*, *kɔt*, *kutn̥*.

§ 461. Fifth Class (Gmc. *e*, *a*, *ǣ*, *e*).

īt, *ęt*, *ętn*, eat.

git, *gat*, *gitn̥*, get.

giv, *gev*, or *ge*, *gin*, give.

sit, *sat*, *sitn̥*, sit.

tręd, *trīəd*, *trɔdn̥*, tread.

lig, *lę̄*, *lę̄n*, lie.

sī, *sā*, *sīn*, see.

§ 462. Sixth Class (Gmc. *a*, *ō*, *ō*, *a*).

drā, *driu*, *drān*, draw.

grīəv, *grīəv*, *grɔvn̥*, dig (peats).

stand, *stīəd*, *studn̥*, stand.

swīər, *swīar*, *swɔrn*, swear.

Note. The following verbs originally strong have become weak — *bīək* bake, *laf* laugh, *węʃ* wash, *waks* grow, wax.

§ 463. The Kendal dialect contains also the following originally reduplicating verbs —

blā, *bliu*, *blān*, blow.

fō, *fęl*, fall.

hɔd, *hęld*, *hɔdn̥*, hold.

kra, *kriu*, *krān*, crow.

mā, *miu*, *mān*, mow.

þrā, *þriu*, *þrān*, throw.

Weak Verbs.

§ 464. The Kendal dialect has three classes of weak verbs, which may be arranged as follows —

1. Verbs ending in a nasal + back cons., which originally formed their preterites by the addition of *-ta* to

Gmc. *ŋχ, as for example OE. þynćan þuhte. These are but sparsely represented in Kendal.

2. Verbs ending in *t*, *d*, which form their preterite by the addition of *əd* or *id*.

3. Verbs ending in a vowel or any consonant but *t*, *d*.

§ 465. First Class.

bai, *baut*, *baut*, vb. buy.

briŋ, *braut*, *braut*, vb. bring.

þiŋk, *þaut*, *þaut*, vb. think.

§ 466. Second Class.

ḍriəd, *driədid*, *driədid*, dread.

dyut, *dyutid*, *dyutid*, doubt.

grynt, *gryntid*, *gryntid*, grunt.

skōd, *skōdid*, *skōdid*, scald.

snərt, *snərtid*, *snərtid*, snort.

Note. Verbs ending in *nd*, *ld*, make their preterites and past participles in *nt* as *bęnd*, *bęnt*, *bęnt*, *bild*, *bilt*, *bilt*.

§ 467. Third Class.

ā, *ād*, *ād*, owe.

hīər, *hard*, *hard*, hear.

katʃ, *katʃt*, *katʃt*, catch.

liuk, *liukt*, *liukt*, look.

liv, *livt*, *livt*, live.

sęl, *sęlt*, *sęlt*, sell.

skēl, *skēld*, *skēld*, scatter.

ʃain, *ʃaind*, *ʃaind*, shine.

Note. The older preterites **sāld*, *tāld*, have been supplanted by forms borrowed from the present.

§ 468. Preterite-Present Verbs.

dar, *dyst*, dare.

kan, *kyd*, can.

mę̄, *myd*, may.
myn, *myd*, must.
sal, *syd*, shall.

§ 469. The following verbs form their tenses from different stems —

am, *wəz*, *bįn*, be.
gaŋ } *węnt*, *gān*, go.
gā }

Adverbs.

§ 470. These are formed in various ways. Most are the normal developments of OE. adverbs, though some are new formations. There are no adverbs in *-lį* as in Polite English, with the exception of *hɔdn̥lį* = continually.

They are divided into four classes according as they denote time, place, manner, or measure.

§ 471. Adverbs of time.

įvər ever, *jans* once, *jįstədį* yesterday, *jit* yet, *nįvər* never, *nyu* now, *sīən* soon, *tyd̯ədę̄* the other day, *tədę̄* to-day, *təmyərn* to-morrow, *tənīt* to-night, *hwailz* at times, *əgę̄n* again *əteftə* after.

§ 472. Of Place.

bak back, *bįhįnt* behind, *dyun* down, *ębm̥* direct, straight, *fɔrət* forward, *hīəm* home, *hīər* here, *jɔnd̯ə* yonder, *symwar* somewhere, *ðīər* there, *hwar* where, *əwę̄* away, *yut ə gīət* out of the way.

§ 473. Of Manner.

ai yes, *apn̥* perhaps, *fast* fast, *hɔdnlį* continually, *hyu* how, *nīə* no, *rīt* right, *raŋ* wrong, *sīə* so, *slā* slow, *valaik* probably, *wīl* well.

§ 474. Of Measure.

auə over, too, *hōf* half, *kwait* quite, *lail* little, *mit∫* much, *tərbl̥* very, remarkably, *varə* very, *ənuf* enough.

Prepositions.

§ 475. The Kendal dialect possesses the following — *auə* over, *bi* by, *bihint* behind, *dyun* down, *eftər* after, *fɔr*, *fə* for, *frē*, *frə* from, *i*, *in* in, *ɔn* on, *tyl*, *təl*, *tə* to, *yndər* under, *yp* up, *yut* out, *wei*, *wi* with, *þriu* through, *əbyun* above, *əbyut* about, *əbyv* above, *əfīiər* before, *əgēn* against, *əmaŋ* among, *əstiəd ə* instead of, *ət* at, *ətwīn* between, *əv*, *ə* of.

Conjunctions.

§ 476. The Kendal dialect possesses the following conjunctions —

1. Coordinate.

bət but, *els* else, *fɔr*, *fə* for, *jit* yet, *ən* and, *ər* or, *hyu* how, *səpyəz* suppose.

2. Subordinate.

bikɔs because, *fɔr*, *fə* for, *sīə* so, *hwen* when, *hweđər* whether, *hwail* while, until, *ət* that.

§ 477. Interjections.

1. Of Joy, Excitement etc.

ē, *hyrā*, *ō*.

2. Of Pain, Weariness etc.

au, *dīərmi*, *ō*, *yu*.

3. Of Surprise.

baidʒiŋ, *ē lɔrd*, *lōvinz*, *ō*, *nē*, *sik-māpmənt*, *hwat*.

4. Of Aversion.

fə ∫am, *git əwē*.

5. Of Protestation.

hwatįvə, nẹ̄, lɔrd.

6. Exclamations of various kinds.

hai, hẹ̄, həlō, liuk, sī, wīl dīən, hwi∫t.

Chapter IX.

The Sentence.

§ 478. The order of words in a Kendal sentence is much the same as in Polite English. In the ordinary type of sentence the subject comes first, the predicate follows and the object comes last, e. g. '*t mais hẹz įtņ ə hīəl lōf ə brīəd*', '*bird fliụ rīt auə uuər hīədz*', '*a þriu ə stīən intət waṭər*'. The dative, when simply a remnant of the older dative, precedes the accusative, as '*gį mį ə sụp ə waṭər*', '*həz-tə gįn įm aut*', but when the relation is expressed by *tə*, the accusative comes first, e. g. '*gįv sụm milk tət kat*'. The genitive, when not introduced by *əv* or *ə*, also precedes the accusative, e. g. '*Hər faḍər diuər*', '*mį muḍər klụək*', ''*smiþs hamer*', but '*twenti-nainþ ə mẹ̄*', '*ə bụn∫ ə rėd flụuərz*'.

The partitive genitive likewise follows the word expressing the relation. E. g. '*hōf ə pụnd ə bụṭər*', '*ə bįt ə mīət*', '*ə skūər ə tẹ̄tįz*'.

§ 479. Adjectives and participles used in the same manner, precede the noun they qualify as '*ə rad klūək, wį hwait ribənz*'. '*ə wẹtlį rūəd*', '*ə gərt laləpįn dɔg*', '*ə ranįn sṭriəm ə waṭər*'.

When used predicatively they come third in the sentence as, '*its kwīər tə hiər əv hįz gān əwę wįųut kųmən tə sī əs*'.

§ 480. Adverbs as a rule precede the words they qualify as — '*az rę̄dər lįət tə nīt*'. '*Ðįs įz ə tərbl̥ dərti nīt*'. '*Jər liəvįn auə sīən*'. But I have often heard '*hįŋįn bak rę̄dər*'.

§ 481. The verb under ordinary circumstances occupies the same place as in Polite English as — '*hi kųmz ən gāz əz i plīəsəz*'. '*Its nət rīt tə dių ðat.*' '*Wį þaut ə kųmən, bųt twędər wəz sīə dərtį, wį kųdn̥t.*' When the imperative mood is used, the verb comes first, the person being usually omitted — as '*gā ųut ən sarə 'kōvz*', '*sįŋ əwę̄ ən dōnt bį flę̄t ə mi*', but '*lęt įm gaŋ įf i wants tə*'.

The present participle always follows the verb, as '*wi war tōkįn əbųut jə, hwen jį kəm in*'. '*'Triəkl̥ kəm ranįn dųun twō.*' The past participle is treated in the same way — as — '*ðęv kųmt hįəm ət last*', '*a gat krəpn̥ intəl ə hūəl*'.

The infinitive is placed after the predicate unless it is used as the subject. E. g. '*Hīz gān tə sęl bīəs, fər wat ikn̥ gįt*' but '*Tə sę̄ ðat əd bi ə lī*'.

§ 482. When used interrogatively the verb precedes its subject as '*iz-tə kųmən?*' '*dųz-tə þiŋk az rīt?*' '*did 'man sę̄ sīə?*'

Relative clauses are introduced by *ət*, as '*hįm ət lįvz ə gųd laif, iz siųər tə liv wīl*', '*wi ət nāz im*' *sę̄ ðats ō māpmənt*' or '*ųs ət nāz*' etc., '*wəz įt hįm ət nəkt ət diuər*'?

§ 483. Dependent relative clauses are also introduced by *ət* or by an ellipse when the person in question is the first as '*ə man ət a jųust tə nā up Teibə wę̄*' or '*ə man a jųust*' etc., but '*ən āld wųmən ət nįt bųmp ō dę̄ laŋ*'.

§ 484. 'That' after verbs of saying, thinking, etc., is often omitted — as *'hį sęd wi mųd īn gā wį hįm', 'a þiŋk apṇ jər rīt', 'a nā hi þaut i wər kųmən'.*

In interrogative sentences, where, *hwīə, hwāt, hwar,* etc. are used, the pronoun or adverb always comes first — as *'hwīə izt'? 'hwar hęd wį gįtṇ tųl'? 'hwęn ər jə kųmən əgēn'?*

§ 485. The order in a conditional sentence is the same as in Polite English as *'įf ðų sęz ðat ðuuz raŋ', 'įf i kōz hiər asḷ brek įz nęk fər įm', 'įf ad ə þaut i waznṭ kųmįn a wadnt ə rūəstįt ðat bįt ə mųtṇ'.*

Chapter X.

Specimens of the Kendal Dialect.

I was taking a walk close to my farmer friend's house and saw him working at his potatoe heap. I went up to him, and noticing that he had a gun under his arm, remarked "Have you been shooting this morning?"

I.

"Am dʒųst flēįn 'krāz. Jį na hwēn 'kərṇz kųmən ųp þrių 'grųnd laik nųu, dę kųmz ən hauks įt up wį ðər bīəks.

Sīə a gįt 'gųn ən hęv ə baŋ ət əm tə flē əm. Av bįn wētįn fər əm ō tmərnįn, bət hęvṇt kįlt jan — ðər sə nāin. Ðər tərbḷ kųnįn įz krāz.

Hwail ō tųdərz ər haukṇ ən prauən įntət grųnd, jan ər tųu sįts įt trītəps, ən watʃəz ən kōz ųut įf ðəz ęnį dēndʒər. ən hwęn ðər əts fīdṇ əmaŋ t'kərṇ hęz įtṇ ənųf, ðē gāz ən tāks

tudər plīəs fər ðę mud siuərlį bį hųyərt jan məd þiyk. Its ōləs bęst įf jan kan tə līəv ə bərd. ligņ dīəd ən tfild, fə thwįk əns ər tərbl flēt əv ə dīəd ən. A kudņt hįt nįn ən əm ðįs mərnįn, stə a kilt ən āld blak hęn ən stuk hər ðiər fər ə flę krā. ʃįd mek kwait əz gud ə jan əz ęnį ə ðər." "But what a waste?" "Nę Nę, wįsl it tmīət fər yuər dįnə, ən mak tflękrā yut ət skįn. Apņ įtl sarə əs varə wil."

II.

ę ðər war sum kwīər əd fōk, ət jiust tə liv up Teibə wę, rīt əmaŋ tfęlz. Ðę sęlt ə lək ə ʃip frə taim tə taim ən wį baut ə gud fiu əv əm.

Ðər wəz ən āld mān ən įz waif ən ə fiu barņz. Jā dę tlad hęd kumt təl yuər plīəs əbuut ə ʃip ə sumət ə ðat mak, ən as it wəz ōməst tę taiņ, a þaut hį mud əz wīl hęv sum əz nət. Hi wəz sįtņ dyun bįt tīəbl ən a wəz dʒust gān tə lę 'kləþ hwęn i sprīəd yut bīəþ hiz armz ən sęd. "Nęər maind fə kləþ ə kliəþ fə mį. A want nīə kləþ ətō. Az nət ə pruud fęlə." Sīə hi dįd wįyut.

ənudər dę hwęn tmīəstər hęd sum bįznəs ðīər ən aid in prəmįst tə gaŋ tə sī əm, wi bīəþ sęt əf tə spęnd 'dę wi əm. Ji nā įt tīək ə lail taim tə gįt tə Teibə bįt trēn, ən ðęn wįd kwait þrī mail tə gaŋ ətəp ə ðat. ən hwęn wi gat ðīər ðər wəz sįk ə skrafļmənt ən ə hębę gān ən, ət wį feərlį wundęrt wat it wəz ō əbuut — wi war kwait kapt! Bat wį fan ət ðe war katʃįn tʃip įt kįtʃn. Sīə wi nəkt ən nəkt ən nəkt, ən ət lāst tāld wumən lęt əs įn — ən siuərlį a nįvə sā sitʃ ə dərti ruum į ō mį bərņ dęz! Tīəl plīəs wəz blak, įvrįþiŋ ligņ haustrau, 'tīəbl ənt said, 'tʃęərz ō brəkņ ər ligņ ən ðər baks, jā bįt hīər, ənudə bįt ðīər! A mud tak mį bənət ən kluək əf, ən hwęn ðe wár tiən əf, naut əd sarə but tlasəz mud trai əm ən — ai įvrį jan ən əm!

ən ðen dįnə kɔm. Tāld wųmən nāįn ət wi wər siųər tə kųm, hęd pųt ə lęg ə mųtn̩ įt ųbm̩ tnɪt əfūər ən kɪpt įt rųəstįn hwail wi gat ðīər, ən ðat wəz ōməst nɪən!

əv kuərs įt wəz əz tɔf əz hęn mīət, bət ʃį kīpt prɔdn̩t wį ə fųərk tə sɪ įf įt wəz dīən "Rīətʃ hāld! a dių laik ə bit ə mīət." Tmįəstər hęd gān ųut wi ə frand dʒųst əfųər dįnə, ən tāld wumən þaut ət hįd gān əwę̄ fə gųd ən sęd "Hwat! įf ad ə nān ət hid bįn gān əwę̄ fər iz dinə, a wadn̩t ə rūəstįt ðat bįt ə mųtn̩."

III.

Jį nā ųp Kęndl̩ wę̄ it āld dę̄z, sųm ət fōk war ə gę̄ bįt kwīərə nər wat jan mųd mɪt wį nųuədę̄z.

Wī lįðt įn ə narə stauənlį ʃųt in mak əv ə dę̄l ət stretʃt rɪt ųp nɔrþ Teibə wę̄, ən węnt dųun sųuþ ōməst tə Sębər. Klūəs tə hwar ųuər farm lę̄, ðər liðt sįk ə kwīərlį āld kųpl, ən āld man ət nīəm ə Wįl ən įz waif Bęlə.

Wįl ō ləz wīar ən āld bɔks hat, nə matər hwędər įt rę̄nd hę̄ld ə snād, ai! hi ōləz hęd įt wɪ him, ən it wəz mɪər laik ə lail tʃimlə gān əbųut bį įtsęl nər aut ęls ət akn̩ þįŋk ə. ę̄ hwat! męnį ən męnį ə taim hiz kųmt įn ən sįtn̩ įzsęl dųun bįt faiər dʒųst ębm̩ ənęnst mį əv ə nɪt, hwęn tmįsəs wəz diuən ɔd dʒɔbz ər apn̩ fęlįn þiŋz ųp ręḍər, ən aid kųmt in frɔt fɪldz.

Dųun węnt įz hat, bį hiz said, ətɔp ət fliųər ən ðęn wi jųust tə hęv sik ə krak əbųut węḍər, 'krɔps, ənt līətəst niuz frə Kęndl̩, bət mɪəst əv ō — əbųut āld taimz. Av ɔft hard įm tęl ət hųu hwęn Bęlə ən į war nɔbət dʒųst marįt, ən ðę̄d gę̄ə fiu fōk əbųut 'plɪəs, ət Wįl hęd gįtn̩ ə gərt savadʒ dɔg tə flę̄ bęgəz ən ō sitʃ taglts əwę̄ wi. Jā dę̄ hi wəz gān tə Kęndl̩ tət markət ən lęft Bęlə əlɪən wi 'dɔg.

"Nųu tak kīər ən hwatįvər ðųu dųz līəv 'dɔg əlīən. Ðų mōnt tųtʃ įt.

If it wants tə kym in, lęt it kym in, ən dōnt ðə lig ə hand ənt." *Sīə hi swind his węs bęnəst rūəd tə Kęndl.*

Eftər id gan Belə bęgan tə wərk. ʃi sarəd thęns ən pigs ən did męni ydər əd dʒəbz ət ə nā naut əbyut. Nyu 'dɔg lę dʒyst it diuərstiəd əmakəli in ər rūəd əs ʃi wəs kymən in ən yut, sɪə ʃi þaut "Hwat al nivə bi flęt bi aut sik əs ðatns, it myd gaŋ yut ō tygidər, ən ðęn a sydnt bi faʃt wɪ it!"

Sīə ʃi gāt 'bīsm ən mīəd ə baŋ ət it. Bat 'dɔg dyund ər, ən mɪəd ər lig ətɔp ət flyuər fər ivə sə laŋ. ʃi dysnt stər ə lim ə diŋ aut ęls, ʃi wəs kwait kapt.

It wəs gitn rędər līət hwęn Wil gat hiəm ən hwęn i did git intət hyus, i sęd "Hwat ə tęld ði wat myd siuərli hapn if ðy mędlt wi ðat dɔg. Ðy syd ə lęft it əlīən!"

ən hwat Belə wəs rędi ə kwīəli ald bɔdi hərsęl. ʃi jyust tə sę ət ʃi gat symət tə it, hwęn ʃi wəs hyŋərt, węnt tə będ əs siən əs ivər it wəs dark, ən gat up it mərnin hwęn it wəs lɪt, ən ʃi wəs fęəli waknt! Ai! ən ʃid nit bymp ən prau əbyut fər ivər ən ivə!

Wil wəs ōləs gərnən laik, if aut węnt raŋ ər þiŋs didnt kwait plɪəs im. If 'pigs hed gitn kramlt yut ət hylz ər 'kai hęd gitn þriŋ ə hyəl it hędʒ hid sę "Dam ðə hwats tə dɪən tlaik ə ðatns fə! jan məd męk nīə dau ətō wi sik əs ðɪ." *Ðęn Bęlə wi ər þin swīəkin ald vɔis əd paip yp "Waiə waiə Wil, its nɪə gyd ətō i swīərin ət əm, if ðu węnt męnd hędʒəs ən męk tylz sīə ət ðe kānt git yut.*"

Jā dę Wil wəs gān tə Kęndl, ən Bęlə wantid sum aplz ivə sə. Bat hi wantid ə pig ən sum klīəz, ən þaut ə naut ęls nędər. Sīə ʃi sęd "Nyu hwativə ðy dyz, dōnt fəgit tə briŋ ðər aplz ət a tęlt ðə əbyut, frə Kendl." "*Nę nę naut ə ðat mak l kym intəl yuər hyus. Asl briŋ naut hīəm nəbət ə pig ən ə pār ə britʃəs!*"

IV.

Its ə tərbl̩ laŋ taim sẹn ai wẹnt tə skụul ən þịŋz hẹz gịtn̩ ə gụd bịt alṭərt əz jan məd sẹ̄. Itwəz ə laŋ wẹ̄ ðịər, bət əf wị wẹnt ị ōməst ō wẹḍərz, nət laik barn̩z nuuədẹ̄z əts flẹ̄t ə katʃịn ðə dịəþs ə kāld, bīkəs ịts ə rẹ̄dər wẹtlị ən ə dərtị mərnịn! Wị wẹnt rịt sịən, nịvər ẹftər ẹ̄t; fər wid kwait þrī mail tə gaŋ — ən wẹn wịd gịtn̩ tə Lịunz brịg, wi warn̩t sə mịtʃ əz hōf wẹ̄ ðịər. Bət hwats ðat təl ə skrau ə barn̩z! Hwailz wị jụust tə gaŋ rẹ̄dər pōpənlị — nət sə fast əz wị sụd ə dịən, ər apn̩ ə lail ən mụd hịŋ bak rẹ̄dər, ən tụḍərz əd gaŋ bak tə lẹ̄t im. 'Bẹ̄nəst rụ̄əd, əz av sẹd əfụ̄ər, wəz strẹk auə Liunz Brịg ən ðẹn tət rīt. ən ə kwịəlị āld spət 'brịg waz. Ịt wəz sə narə ət nīə kart i ō Haugịl, Sẹbər, ə Teibə, kụd ə gịtn̩ auət. It mụd siuəli ə bịn mịəd əfụə fōk niu hụu tə bịld brịgz!

Hụu wi tịəðt əlaŋ þrịut snā ịv ə kāld wịntər mərnən, hwẹn ịvrị bụu ən branʃ fẹ̄ərlị hụŋ dụun wịt rag, ən jan kụdn̩t tẹl hwat jan wəz wōkin ən. Jans ə wəz gān ən əfụə tụḍəz, pōpən əbụut əz lail barn̩z əft diu, hwẹn a tụmḷt slap auər hịəd fərət ịntəl ə lail gụtə ət lẹ̄ in ụuər rụ̄əd ō kụvət wị snā, ən mị bịg brụḍər hẹd tə kụm ən pụu mi ụut. ən ə bịg las ət juust tə gā wī əs, kōd mị ịvə sitʃ nịəmz ən sẹ̄d "ẹ̄ ðụuz naut nəbət ə lail maflịn ẹfṭər ō ðụu ịz. Đụul nịvə diu tə gaŋ ən wi ús, lịəkịn sik ən ẹbm̩ əz ðụ dụz. Đụu mụn ga hịəm ən gịt sum drai klịəz al əpəd tə!"

Menị ə taim wịv bịn lịət ət skụul, frə watʃịn tlail fītịnz ət ran hịər ðịər ən ịvrị war ịt snā. Jan mụd ōləz kẹn 'bərdz bịt marks ə ðər tịəz, mịər laik ə fụ̄ərk wi þrī grẹ̄nz təlt nər aut ẹls ə nā. Trabits ən hīərz mịəstlị wẹnt praụịn þriu tsnā rīt sịən, ōməst əfūər 'bərdz wər up vəlaik! Ai! hwat av nān əm bị fẹ̄ər frəzn̩ tə dịəþ, pụ̄ər lail þiŋz! Trabit fītinz wər laik kat fītịnz fər ō twarḷd, jan ẹbm̩ ənẹnst tụdə, wi ənụḍər bịhịnt tfərst tụu, ən rẹ̄dər ətwīn bịəþ ən əm, wi apn̩ tfauərþ fụut tət

rīt ər tət lęft. ən it wəz varə kwįər ət węn jan fɔləd əm ə laŋ wę̄, jan kųmt təl ə plīəs hwar ō tfītįnz stɔpt wįųut lįəvin ə sįŋl trīəs. Bat vəlaik trabįt hęd lɔpn̩ ə bit, ə pųrpəs tə madl̩ jə, ən wəz lįəkįn stręk at jə þriu tmįst.

V.

ə gųd fių barn̩z jųust tə dʒɔįn ųs tųdə said ə Liunz Brįg əz wi went tət skųul, apn̩ fauərtį ət taimz. T lasəz, mįəst ən əm dę̄sənt hwaiət lail þiŋz węnt stręk ðīər apn̩ stɔpn̩ tə gįdər ɔd flųuərz i sųmə taim, ər pųu əwę̄ tlīəvz frę̄ ə gųul fluuər tə sī hwat mak əv ə lųvə ðə wə gān tə gįt; 'tįŋklər tę̄ljər saudʒər sę̄ljər, rįtʃman pūərman bęgəman þīf'. Bat ųs ladz war ə gę̄ə bįt mę̄ər liʃ nər jan ə ðɔr. Nųu rīt dųun i Haugįl ðə waz ə tərbl̩ kaŋkərt āld felə ət kīpt ə farm, ən libt ðīər wį hįz waįf, ət wəz valaik ə marə fə hįm i kwīəlį wę̄z. Ji nā hī hęd ōləz bįn ə varə sərlį bɔdį, ən nɔbət griụ war əz i gat āldər. əv kūərs bɔiz ər ōləz ųp tə sųm māpmənt ər ųdər, ən wi ɔft pōpt əbųut ən plę̄d tri̧ks ɔn įm, ə pųrpəs tə plę̄g įm. Ðen id kųm ųut swīərįn ət hid diụ ō maks ə þįŋz təl əs, įf i kųd nɔbət gįt hāld ɔn əs. əwę̄ wid ran ųuər tɔmibagz ʃakn̩ ųp ən dųun əz wi węnt ən hįm krīpįn əlaŋ ən ʃakįn iz fįst. Hi nįvə katʃt nįn ɔn əs, wi war sə liʃ ən hįm sə hərpl̩t. Av hārd sę̄ ət jans wən plųuin 'plųu gat stękt, ən wadnt gaŋ ətō, sīə hi pųnʃt įt rīt wīl wį hiz bųut tə męk įt ən līəmt hįzsęl fər įvə sə laŋ eftər.

ənudə dę̄ 'pįgz warn̩t diuən dʒųst wat i wantįd, sįə hį gęv əm ə gųd pųnʃįn wi hiz bųuts ən mīəd əm skwīəl, hwail tāld wųmən þaut hi mųd bi sįuərlį gān tə kįl įvrį jan ɔn əm.

Sīə ųut ʃį kɔm tə sī hwat 'skrau wəz ō əbųut, ən sęd "If jə want tə kįl ðɔr pigz al fętʃ jə ə naif!"

Bat hwęn wį hęd gitn̩ tət skųul wį satlt dųun fę̄ərlį hwaiət, ən mīəstlį dįd əz wi war tęlt. Wį larnt̩ tə rīd rait ən rakn̩

— nət varə mitʃ ęls. ō ðər ət liðt əwę̄ frə Haugil jųust tə tak ðər dịnəz dęst ųp ị ðər tɔmịbagz ən hịŋ 'bagz rīt əlaŋ twō. Sųm barņz ɔft hęd trịəklị paiz ət ðər mųdərz hęd bīəkt fər əm, ən 'trịəklị kɔm ųut ən ran dųun twō, sīə ət jan fę̄əli klagd tųl, if jan nɔbət līənd əgę̄n ịt.

VI.

Nųu apņ jịl þịŋk eftə ō ə tęlt ji tųdə nīt, ət wị nịvər hęd ęnị halịdę̄z ətō, bət ðats nət kwait triu hųuịvər. Wị hęd tųu ə þrī ịt jīər, bət nət hōf sə męni əz barņz gịts nųuədę̄z.

'Gərtəst dę̄ əv ō wəz barən-ųut-dę̄ — tʃịft ə nəvęmbə. Ðęn wị ōləs tīək gųd kīər tə gịt tət skųul rīt sīən, ən nīəbədị wəz līət bət 'mīəstər. 'Big lads jųust tə gaŋ ịn fərst əv ō, ðęn ųs lail əns fɔləd eftər əm, ən ðęn wi klaʃt 'diuər təl ən bard ịt siə ət nīəbədị ət wəz ųut kųd gịt ịn! Varə sīən tmīəstər wad kųm ən lịft 'diuəsnęk, bət ðat wəz ō tə nīə pųrpəs hwatịvə, sīə hị liukt ịn þriu twịndəz əz ịf i wantịd tə nā hwat wəz gān ɔn. Ðęn 'bigəst ən 'bauldəst ət ladz wad tęl im if i didņt giv əm ō halidę̄ ðę̄d ran stręk əwę̄. Sīə hi prɔmist ən ətlast wi ɔpņt dịuər. əv kūərs hi wəz əz fę̄n tə gịt ɔf wark əz wi war, fər i laikt naut betər nər tə gaŋ samənfịʃịn ịt Liun.

A nā wīl ən āld saŋ ət bịgịnz —

> *"Rịmembə rịmembə tʃịft ə Nəvembə*
> *'Kịŋ ən ịz trę̄n hęd laik tə bị slę̄n."*

Av fərgitņ ōt rəst ɔnt, bət wi war tərblị fɔnd ɔnt, ən jųust tə sịŋ ịt əbųut 'barən-ųut-dę̄.

Jị nā nųu fōk sīmz tə hęv hwait fəgitņ hųu tə mak ə tiųn, jan nịvə hịəz naut ət ə fę̄ər ər ət tʃərtʃ ər ęnịwar, ət sųundz hōf əz gųd əz ųuər āld nɔrþ-kųntri tịunz sitʃ əz 'Djə kęn Dʒɔn Pīl' ər 'Mərịlị danst 'kwę̄kəz waif' ər aut laịk 'Hwęn

ðe maitį trụmpət sụundz' ər ęnį ə ðɔr grand ăld tiunz. Ðəz naut bət lail bįts ə falaldərmənts — þįŋz jan hīəz tədę̄ ən fəgįts tə mɔrə.

Tsękṇt taim ət wi bard tmįəstər ụut wəz 'twęntįnainþ ə mę̄. Ðęn įvrį jan ɔn əs hęd ə jakbɔb ər lail bįt ə jak ən wį saŋ "Jakbɔb dę̄ twęntįnaįnþ ə mę̄, if jə dōnt gį əs ə halįdę̄ wil ō ran əwę̄."

Sīə wį gat ənuḍə halīdə. Bat wį nįvə þaut sə mįtʃ əv įt, əz tʃįft ə nəvęmbə.

VII.

Tɔməs Wįlsṇ.

Tɔməs Wįlsṇ ə bụtʃə ə məri ăld lad,
Hwęn hī kįlz ə gụd ʃip, įt męks įm fīl glad,
Hi kīps ə gụd as, ən ī fīdz įt rīt węl
ən įt kariz hįm — ō hįz gụd mụtṇ tə sęl.
Tami falḍərəlārəlaidę̄!

It hęz tụu gərt hampəz, jan hįŋz ɔn ītʃ said,
ən ə dɔŋkį sə stray, it wəd fę̄əs wįnd ər taid
ən ðęər ðụz hī martʃ, sə nōbl ən grand
It karįz iz mụtṇ þriu Haugįl ən Bland.

Jā fain sụmə mɔrn i ðə mụnþ ə Dʒiulai
Tɔməs kụmz wį hįz mụtṇ ən ęks əs tə bai
Hi sęz ət įts gụd — nīə bętə kṇ bi
ən hīər įz ə fain bįt ə siuət fə ðī.

Ðīəz Siuzṇ hiz waif ʃįz gįtṇ kwait fat
Wi įtn ʃip hędz, bįsaid gįvįn tət kat.
ʃi sęz tə hęv ə bụtʃəz ə varə gụd þįŋ
Bįkɔs ʃi hęz ɔfn hər pan fɔ tə slįŋ.

Bat ðīər įz ə mán i livz i Sebər tuun
Hi butʃəz ənd háks o hįz mīət up ən dyun
Hi kōz Tɔməs Wilsn ə tʃīət ən ə nēv
ət martʃəz əbuut wi hįz dɔŋkį sə brēv.

VIII.

Table of Bird Names in Use in the Kendal Dialect.

Note. Where K. is added after the name, it denotes that the word is in use in the immediate district of Kendal only and not at Sedbergh.

Bēsį buntįn K. Emberiza Citrinella.
Bįbįbēk Totanus Hypoleuca.
Blakį (also *Blakbərd*) Turdus Merula.
Blak-kap K. Parus Major.
Bliu-kap K. P. Cæruleus.
Bɔtl-tįt K. P. Caudatus.
Bulflįnʃ Pyrrhula Rubicilla.
Dabtʃįk Podiceps Minor.
Daup-krā } Corvus Cornix.
Dauk-krā K. } Corvus Cornix.
Dįvlįn Cypselus Apus.
Dʒami-krēn K. } Ardea Cinerea.
— *laŋ-legz* K. } Ardea Cinerea.
— *laŋ-nek* } Ardea Cinerea.
Dʒini-redtēl Ruticilla Phænicura.
Felfā(r) Turdus Pilaris.
Gauldflįnʃ Fringilla Carduelis.
Grē-lįnət F. Cannabina.
Grīnlįnət F. Chloris.
Hāk Falco sp.
Hēdʒspara Accentor Modularius.
Huuļət Surnium, Otus, Strix.

Kįŋfįʃə Alcedo Ispida.
Kɔrn-krįək Ortygometra Crex.
Krā Corvus sp.
Kųʃət Columba palumbus.
Magpai } Pica Caudata.
Magį K. }
Maləd Anas Boschas.
Mįlər-þųum Sylvia trochilus.
Mūərbərd Lagopus Scoticus.
Nīt-hāk Caprimulgus Europæus.
Partridʒ Perdix Cinereus.
Plųvə Charadrius Pluvialis.
Raitinlark = *Bęsį Bųntįn*.
Rįŋuuzl Turdus Torquatus.
Rɔbįn Erythacus Rubecula.
Skailark Alauda Cristata.
Snaip Gallago Media.
Sparə Passer Domesticus.
Spįŋk Fringilla Cælebs.
Stīən-tʃat K. } Saxicola Œnanthe.
— *-tʃęk* }
Strīəzmūər K. Sylvia Undata.
ʃįpstə Sturnus Vulgaris.
Tįtlark Anthus Pratensis.
Tiųit Vanellus Cristatus.
Tɔmtįt Parus sp.
Tʃįtį Troglodytes Vulgaris.
þrɔsl Turdus Musicus.
þrųʃ T. Viscivorus.
Watərkrā Cinclus Aquaticus.
Watəhęn Gallinula Chloropus.
Wįlįwagtęl Motacilla Yarellii.

Bliụ M. Campestris.
Jalə M. Sulphurea.
Wịlịwịket K. Totanus Hypoleuca.
Wụdkɔk Scolopax Rusticola.

IX.

Table of Plant Names in Use in the Kendal Dialect.

Bīənflụ̄ə Bellis Perennis.
Brakn̥ 1. Pteris Aquilina, 2. any fern.
Brīəm Sarothamnus Scoparius.
Brịər Rubus Fruticosus.
Bụrdək Arctium Lappa.
Dɔd̨ərịgərs Briza Media.
Dɔkn̥ Rumex sp.
Ȩlər Alnus Glutinosa.
Ȩsp Populus Tremula.
Ȩʃ Fraxinus Excelsior.
Fịtʃ Vicia sp.
Fụ̄əlfīt Tussilago farfara.
Grundsā Senecio Jacobæa.
Gụul Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.
Havər Avena sp.
Hɔlin Ilex aquifolium.
Ȩəstərledʒ Polygonum Bistorta.
Jak Quercus robur.
Kabịʃ Cabbage.
Katlarks Ranunculus Repens.
Kȩʃ Heracleum Sphondylium.
Klavə Trifolium sp.
Krā-tīəz Orchis Mascula etc.
Liŋ Calluna Vulgaris.
Mɔs any Muscineæ.

Muʃrəm Agaricus.
Ō nųt Conopodium Denudatum.
Nętl̦ Urtica sp.
Padəkstīəl Agaricus sp.
Rai Secale Cereale.
Ramps Allium Ursinum.
Rad ʃaŋks Polygonum Persicaria.
Slīə Prunus Spinosa.
Taim Thymus Serpyllum.
Tāimliŋ Erica Cinerea.
Wįlə Salix sp.
Hwįn Ulex Europæus.

Glossary.

The alphabetical order in the Glossary is:

a, b (ƀ), d, ę, f, g, h, į, i, j, k, l, m, n (ŋ) ɔ, ō, p, r, s, ʃ, t, þ, ð, ų, v, w, hw, z (ʒ), (a), ə (ɐ).

Note. Letters in brackets do not occur initially.

a pron. I.
ā vb. owe § 65.
adl̦ vb. earn § 61.
ai pron. I.
ai interj. yes.
aįdl̦ adj. idle § 121.
ais sb. ice § 121.
aivį sb. ivy § 121.
aiən sb. iron § 121.
— adj. iron.
aks sb. axe § 60.
āld adj. old § 67.
altər vb. alter § 62.
aləkə sb. vinegar § 62.
am vb. am.
ān adj. own § 66.
— vb. own § 66.
antəz conj. in case § 63 Note.
aŋz sb., pl. awns (of barley) § 63 Note.
apl̦ sb. apple § 60.
apn̦ conj. perhaps.
— *ark* see *mɪəlark.*
arm sb. arm § 60.
arə sb. arrow § 60.
as-bųərd sb. box for keeping ashes in §§ 70, 284.
ask sb. newt § 60 Note.
asl̦tiuþ molar tooth § 61.
asl̦tŗī axletree § 60.
aʃəz sb. ashes §§ 60, 284.
aul sb. awl § 118.
aut sb. anything § 114.
auə 1. prep. over; 2. adv. too.
auəliuk vb. overlook, pass by, miss.

bad adj. bad § 64.
badlaik adj. ugly § 64.
badlį adj. ill § 68.
badʒər sb. 1. small corn dealer etc.; 2. badger § 62.
bag sb. bag § 61.
bai vb. buy § 124.
baiwųrd sb. byword, saying § 124.
baid vb. bide, wait § 121.
bait vb. bite § 121.
bar sb. bolt (for a door) § 62.
— vb. fasten (a door) § 62.
bargin sb. bargain § 62.
bark sb. bark.

barkt sb. encrusted, of dirt etc. on the skin.
barn sb. child § 60.
bārəl sb. barrel § 62.
bas sb. perch (Perca fluviatilis) §§ 60, 297.
bask vb. bask § 61 Note.
bat 1. sb. bat; 2. sb. stroke of a scythe § 62.
batinz sb. half thrashed corn § 62.
batʃ sb. batch § 60.
bau sb. bow (OE. boȝa) § 117.
bau vb. bow.
baul sb. bowl § 115 Note.
bauld adj. bold § 115 Note.
baulstə sb. bolster § 115.
baut sb. bolt § 115.
będ sb. bed § 40.
bęk sb. brook § 42.
bęlkər sb. a huge ungainly object.
bęlį sb. belly § 42.
bęliz sb. bellows.
bęlər vb. bellow, roar.
bęnd vb. bend § 43.
bęnʃ sb. bench § 311.
bęnt sb. bent grass.
bęŋk sb. bench §§ 43, 311.
bęrį sb. bury.
bęriin sb. funeral.
betər adj. better § 40.
betə(r)mər adj. of a better kind or class, e. g. *betərmər hųuzəz, betərmər fōk.*
bētin sb. food by the way § 53.
bį prep. by, adv. by.
bįgin vb. begin § 29.
bįhint prep., adv. behind § 32.
bįkɔs conj. because.
bild vb. build.
bilęŋ vb. belong § 44.
bil-hiuk sb. billbook § 29.
bind sb. bind § 32.
biŋk sb. bench § 34.
biuk sb. book § 102.
(tə)biut adv. = so much money added to make the bargain correct, in the case of an exchange, to boot § 102.
bįznəs sb. business § 36.
bįək sb. beak § 136, III.
— vb. bake § 131.
bįəm sb. beam § 137.
bįən sb. bone § 134.
bįənfaiə sb. bonfire § 134.
bįənflųə sb. daisy (Bellis perennis) § 134.
bįərd sb. beard § 131 Note.
bīəs sb. pl. cattle § 136, III.
bįəst sb. beast § 136, III.
bįət vb. beat § 137.
bįəþ pron. both § 132.
bī sb. bee.
bīhaiv sb. beehive.
bīld sb. shelter.
— adj. sheltered.
bīzm sb. broom § 88.
blab vb. blab, let out a secret § 62.
bladər sb. noise § 62.
— vb. chatter.
blait sb. blight.
blaið adj. blithe [Not common — taken from Verse] § 121.
blakbęrį sb. blackberry.
blā vb., sb. blow § 65.
blędər sb. bladder § 45.
blęs vb. bless § 40.
blēk adj. deep golden yellow (of butter) § 53.
blēr vb. roar § 52.
blēz vb. blaze (rare) § 52.
blind adj. blind § 32.
bųlk sb. bulk § 71.
bųml vb. bungle spoil § 77.
bųmpgarn sb. a coarse greasy yarn used for knitting § 77.
bųndl sb. bundle § 72.
bųnʃ sb. bunch § 73 Note.
bųr sb. burr § 71.

bųrdək sb. burdock § 71.
bųrn vb. burn.
bųʃ sb. bush § 71 Note.
bųtə sb. butter § 70.
bųtəʃag sb. slice of bread and butter § 307.
bųu sb. bough § 108.
bųunplųu a ploughing of land for a new tenant by neighbours and friends.
bųus sb. cowstall § 107, I.
bųut sb. boot § 107, I.
bų̄ərd sb. board § 140, I.
bų̄ət sb. boat § 142.
bakl sb. buckle § 95.
— sb. good condition for work etc. § 95.
bər sb. whirr rush, bang § 55 Note.
bərlər (aut) one who hands round the drink at a sheep — shearing § 55, II.

dāb vb. daub § 65.
dafl vb. stun § 60.
daft adj. senseless, foolish, daft § 60.
daik sb. ditch § 121.
dān sb. down (on a bird) § 69.
danət sb. neerdoweel § 64.
dar vb. dare § 60.
darlįn sb. darling § 60.
daulį adj. gloomy, melancholy § 117.
dęg vb. water § 31.
dę̄ sb. day § 51.
dę̄l sb. dale § 52.
dę̄zd adj. dazed, confused § 52, II.
dįŋ sb. noise § 35.
dįʃ sb. dish.
dįʃklųut sb. dishcloth.
diu vb. do § 102.
diuər sb. door.
dīəd adj. dead § 137.
dīəf adj. deaf § 137.
— vb. deafen.
dīəm sb. dame § 133.
dīəmskųul sb. ladies school § 133.
dīəþ sb. death § 137.
dī vb. die § 93.
dīd sb. deed § 92, II.
dɔdər vb. tremble, shiver § 86.
dɔdʒ vb. walk at a half run § 86.
dɔg sb. dog § 79.
dɔk vb. cut short § 79.
dɔkn sb. dock, Rumex § 79.
dɔn vb. don § 79.
dɔ̄n sb. dawn § 98 Note.
dɔ̄nt vb. indic. pres. don't.
ḍrā vb. draw § 65.
ḍrabḷt adj. wet, of clothes trailing in the mud § 90.
ḍrai adj. dry.
ḍraiv vb. drive § 121.
ḍrāp vb. drawl § 69.
ḍrī adj. tedious, slow § 90.
ḍrįŋk vb. drink § 32.
ḍrīəd vb. dread § 135, I.
ḍrīəm vb. dream § 137.
ḍrųʃ vb. fall, of tears, of grease from a candle § 77.
ḍrųun vb. drown § 109 Note.
ḍrųut sb. drought § 249 Note.
ḍrųuzį adj. drowsy § 111.
ḍres vb. dress § 57, II.
dųk sb. duck § 76.
dųst sb. dust § 76.
— vb., pret. to *dar*, see § 75, II.
dųuk vb. dive § 111.
dųut vb. doubt § 111 Note.
dųv sb. dove § 76.
dwįnḷ vb. dwindle §§ 39, 333.
dʒakdā sb. jackdaw § 62.
dʒamį laŋnęk sb. heron § 62.
dʒanək sb. honest, proper § 64.
dʒųst adv. just.

ębṃ sb. disreputable, untidy looking person § 40.

ębm adv. straight, just, e. g. *liuk ębm əfūər jə* § 40.
ęđər pro. either § 51.
— conj. either § 51.
ęftə adv., prep. after § 42.
ęftənīən sb. afternoon § 42.
ęg sb. egg § 41.
ęgskęl sb. eggshell § 41.
ęgən vb. incite § 41.
ęks vb. ask § 47.
ęl sb. ale § 52.
ęldin sb. fuel § 41.
ęlin (āld ę.) a cake similar to mince pie, made at Christmas.
ęlər sb. alder § 40.
ęnd sb. end § 43.
ęri adj. fresh, windy § 52.
ęsp sb. aspen § 42.
ęʃ sb. ashtree § 42.

fađər sb. father § 60.
fāđər adv. farther §§ 60, 68.
fadʒ sb. slow trot (also vb.) § 64.
farđin sb. farthing.
fafl vb. waste time, trifle § 64.
faiər sb. fire § 124.
falalđərmənts sb. rubbish, cheap knicknacks.
fāld sb. farmyard § 67.
falə adj. fallow § 60.
fasn vb. fasten § 60.
faʃ vb., sb. trouble, bother § 64.
fat sb. fat.
— adj. fat § 60 Note.
fauər num. four.
fautīn num. fourteen.
fauətį num. forty.
fęđər sb. feather § 40.
fęđərt adj. fledged § 40.
fęklǝs adj. worthless, shiftless.
fęl sb. fell, hill § 41.
fęlfā sb. fieldfare.
fęlə sb. fellow § 41.
fęn adj. glad, delighted § 51.
fęnd vb. provide for § 44.
fęr sb. fair.
fętl up get ready, prepare, put in order § 40.
fidʒ vb. fidget § 39.
fil vb. fill § 36.
fiʃ sb., vb. fish § 29.
fiʃhīək sb. fishinghook § 138.
fitʃ sb. vetch § 31.
fiu adj. few.
fīəs sb. face § 138.
fītinz sb. tracks, footprints § 92 Note.
flai vb. fly.
flait vb. scold.
flaks sb. flax § 60.
flātʃ vb. flatter § 69.
flau adj. wild (of weather) § 117.
flę vb. scare § 53.
flęin sb. scare § 53.
flękrā sb. scarecrow § 53.
flęl sb. flail § 51 Note.
flęm sb. flame § 52 Note.
flęsəm adj. terrifying § 53.
flī sb. fly § 90.
flik sb. flitch § 29.
flikə(r) vb. laugh heartily § 39.
fliŋ vb. fling (rare) § 35.
flīə vb. flay.
flīəd sb. flood § 138, I.
flīək sb. fluke (on sheep) § 138, I.
flīt sb. flight § 91.
flɔk sb. flock § 79.
flɔks sb. flocks for pillows § 79.
flō vb. flow § 98.
fɔg sb. aftermath § 86.
fɔks sb. fox § 79.
fɔlə vb. follow § 79.
fɔr (fə) pret., conj. for § 79.
fɔrnīən sb. forenoon § 82.
fɔrtnət sb. fortnight § 82.
fɔrət adv. forward § 82.
fō sb. foe § 97.
fōm sb., vb. foam (at the mouth) § 97.
**fōtər* vb. thrash barley (obsolete) § 100.

**fōtrịn aiən* sb. iron for thrashing barley (obsolete) § 100.
frap vb. splutter, crack § 62.
fratʃ vb. quarrel § 64.
frę̄m vb. commence doing anything, make as if intending to do anything.
frīət vb. fret § 136.
frī adj. free § 90.
frītn̩ vb. frighten § 91.
frand sb. friend § 94.
fụn sb. fun § 72 Note.
fụumət sb. polecat § 111.
fụut sb. foot § 107.
fụ̄ər sb. furrow § 143.
fụ̄ərd sb. ford § 140, I.
**fụ̄əreldəz* sb. forefathers (obsolete) § 140, II.
fụ̄əs sb. waterfall § 140, II.

gā vb. go § 65.
gab sb. talkativeness § 61.
gabl̩ vb. gabble § 61.
gadflī sb. gadfly § 61.
gaivəsəm adj. ravenous § 121.
gandrịn sb. gander (rare), *stęg* is usually in use § 63.
gaŋ vb. = *gā* § 63.
gap sb. gap § 61.
garn sb. yarn § § 60, 222 Note.
gauk(ị) sb. simpleton § 118.
gauld sb. gold § 115.
gaun sb. gown § 113.
gę̄ adj. gay, well, finely dressed § 52 Note.
gęm game § 42.
gęzlịn sb. gosling § 48.
gę̄ə adv. very § 139.
gịdər vb. gather § 33 Note.
gịldərt sb. hair noose § 30.
gịt vb. get § 33.
gịv vb. give § 33.
gīəp vb. gape § 132.
gīət adv. in *yut ə gīət* = out of the way § 131.
gīəvlək sb. crowbar § 131.
gīs sb., pl. to *gụus* § 89.
glad adj. glad § 69.
glaim vb. look up § 121 Note.
glas sb., adj. glass § 60.
glęnt vb. glance, look at § 43 Note.
glę̄z vb. make shine § 52.
glịsk vb. shine forth, come out, of the sun § 29.
glɔp vb. stare § 79.
glụ̄ər vb. stare, glower § 141, II.
gləmp vb. sulk.
gləmpị adj. sulky.
gɔf sb. fool simpleton § 86.
gō sb. gall §§ 96, 222 Note.
gōm sb. good sense § 99.
gōst sb. ghost § 97.
graik sb. crack, fissure in a rock.
grę̄ adj. gray § 51.
grę̄dlị adj. decent, proper etc. § 53.
grę̄n sb. prong of a hay fork § 53.
grīən vb. groan § 134.
grīəv vb. dig (especially peats) § 131.
grīdị adj. greedy § 92, I.
grīn adj. green § 89.
grō vb. grow § 98.
grụnd sb. ground § 73.
grụndsā sb. ragwort § 73.
grụnt vb. grunt § 77.
grand vb. grind § 58.
granstn̩ sb. grindstone § 58.
gụd adj. good § 75, III.
— *(mịsęl)* vb. am contented, e. g. *gụd ðịsęl wi wat ðụz gịtn̩, ðụul gịt nə mīər*; § 74, III.
gụdlaik adj. handsome § 75, III.
gụm sb. gum (of teeth) § 75, III.
gụtər sb. small ditch.
gụst sb. gust § 71.
gụul sb. marguerite.
gụus sb. goose § 106, I.
gərdl̩ sb. ring used in baking.
gərn vb. 1. grumble, complain; 2. grin § 54.
gərs sb. grass § 54.

gərt adj. great § 56.
gasl̥ sb. gristle § 54.
gampʃn̥ sb. sense.

(kat-)hā sb. hawthorn § 65.
hag vb. hew, cut § 60.
hagl̥ vb. bungle, spoil § 60.
hagwųrm sb. grass snake §§ 61 or. 64.
hai vb. hie § 124.
haid vb. hide § 124.
haid sb. hide (skin) § 124.
hāld sb. hold § 67.
halidę sb. holiday § 60 Note.
hamər sb. hammer § 68.
hand sb. hand § 68.
hanfl̥ sb. handful § 63.
hanl̥ sb. handle § 63.
hant vb. haunt § 63 Note.
haŋk sb. hank § 63 Note.
— vb. fasten § 63 Note.
haŋkətʃə(r) sb. handkerchief § 63.
hap vb. fold, wrap § 61.
hapn̥ vb. happen § 61.
hārkn̥ vb. listen § 68.
hārvịst sb. harvest § 68.
harə sb. harrow § 61.
hastn̥ sb. hearth § 60 Note.
hatək sb. hattock, i. e. ten sheaves of corn. This word and number of sheaves is in use in Westmorland, '*stųuk*' and twelve sheaves, in Cumberland § 60.
hauk vb. dig in, prod in § 120.
haund ɔn vb. hound, on spur on § 112.
haustrau adv. topsy turvy § 120.
havər sb. oats § 61.
havərbrịəd sb. oatcake § 61.
havərmịəl sb. oatmeal § 61.
hębę sb. uproar, noise.
hedʒ sb. hedge § 40 Note.
hę sb. hay § 51.
hęmųu sb. dry hay lying in the barn.
hęrak sb. hayrack § 60.
hęfə sb. heifer.
hęk sb. uproarious festivity.
hęl sb. hail § 51.
hęltər sb. halter § 42.
hęlþ sb. health § 45.
hęsp sb. hasp § 42.
hęv vb. have § 42.
hęzl̥ sb. hazel § 42.
hịlt sb. hilt § 29.
hịndər vb. hinder § 32.
hịndər adj. hinder, back § 32.
hịŋ vb. hang (trs. and intrs.) § 35.
hịəd sb. head § 137.
hịəl vb. heal § 135, II.
hịəm sb. home § 134.
hịər sb. hare § 131.
— sb. hair § 135.
— vb. hear § 135 Note.
— adv. here § 135 Note.
hịət adj. hot § 134.
hi pron. he.
hil sb. hill
hīl sb. heel.
hɔd vb. hold § 83.
hɔdn̥lį adv. continually § 83.
hɔg sb. sheep § 79.
hɔgwəl sb. hole in a wall for a sheep to creep through in winter § 140.
hɔlịn sb. holly § 79.
hɔpl̥ vb., sb. hobble § 79.
hɔrs sb. horse § 79.
hōf adv. half § 96.
hōfrɔkt adj. imbecile § 96.
hōlį adj. holy § 97.
hōpənį sb. halfpenny § 96.
hųl sb. pigsty § 71 Note.
hųlət sb. owl § 76.
hųnį sb. honey 70.
hųŋər sb. hunger § 73.
hųŋərt adj. hungry § 73.
hųrt sb., vb. hurt § 72.
hųt sb. hut § 72.
hųuk sb. hook § 107, I also § 138.
hųup sb. hoop § 107, I.
hų̄əl sb. hole § 140, I.

hūəp vb., sb. hope § 140, I.
hərd vb. hoard § 55 Note.
hərpl vb. limp § 56.
hərplt adj. crippled § 56.

ivər adv. ever § 37.
ivəri pron. every § 37.
iu sb. yew.
iəbl adj. able § 133.
ī sb. eye § 90.
ībrīə sb. eyebrow § 90.
ībmin sb. evening § 87.
ītʃ adj. each.

jak sb. oak § 134 Note.
jakbəb sb. oakbranch § 134 Note.
jakə sb. acre § 131 Note.
jalə adj. yellow.
jan (jā) num. one § 134 Note.
jan pron. one § 134 Note.
jans adv. once § 134 Note.
jarə sb. yarrow § 60.
jau sb. ewe.
jaul vb. howl § 118.
jędər sb. fence made of dead sticks § 137 Note.
jęst sb. yeast § 40.
jęt sb. gate § 42.
jętstuup sb. gatepost § 110 Note.
ji (jə) pron. ye, you.
jilp vb. yelp § 39.
jit adv. yet § 33.
jiur sb. udder § 104.
jīər sb. year § 135.
jək sb., vb. yoke § 79.
jōk sb. yolk § 97.
juŋ adj. young § 73.

kabiʃ sb. cabbage § 62.
kaf sb. chaff § 60.
kafl vb. entangle § 61.
kai sb., pl. to *kyu* § 124.
kāld adj., sb. cold § 67.
kām adj. calm § 67 Note.
kam sb. comb of a fowl § 63.
kani adj. knowing, sharp § 64.
kaŋkərt adj. ill natured § 63.
kap vb. 1. surprise; 2. surpass § 64.
kari vb. carry § 62.
— sb. direction from whence the wind comes § 62.
kart sb. cart § 62.
kartstaŋz sb. cartshafts § 63.
karən sb. carrion § 62.
kat sb. cat § 61.
katʃ vb. catch § 62.
kaui sb. hornless cow § 112.
kaup vb. exchange (rare) § 118.
kęst vb. cast § 42 Note.
kęsn adj. cast off, e. g.
— *klīəz* cast off clothes § 42 Note.
kęk vb. tilt up (a cart) § 50.
kęʃ sb. Cowparsnip, Heraclium spondylium § 49.
kīi sb. key § 128.
kinlin sb. firewood § 37 Note.
kiŋk sb. 1. blow; 2. choking sensation § 32.
— vb. double up (with laughing etc.).
kiŋkəf sb. whooping-cough § 32..
kis sb., vb. kiss § 36.
kist sb. chest § 33.
kit sb. milking pail § 29.
kīər vb. care § 131.
kīp vb. keep § 92 Note.
klag vb. stick to, adhere § 64.
klam vb. starve § 64.
klap vb. lay down (or on) heavily § 64.
klaʃ vb. bang to (of a door) § 64.
klaʃi adj. wet (of weather) § 64.
klaud sb. cloud § 112.
klavə sb. clover.
klę sb. clay § 51.
klęd adj. clad.
klęg sb. gadfly § 41.
klik vb. snatch away § 33.
— sb. tear, rent.
kliŋk sb. lump of rock § 32 Note.

kliŋk sb. blow, hit § 32.
klip vb. clip, shear § 30.
klipin taim sb. shearing time § 30.
kliu sb. clew § 101.
kliə sb. 1. claw; 2. cleft hoof, of a cow § 135 Note.
kliəz sb., pl. clothes § 134.
klim vb. climb § 87.
klin adj. clean § 87.
klɔd sb. clod § 86.
klɔg sb. clog § 86.
klɔk sb. clock § 85.
klɔkhen sb. sitting-hen § 80.
klɔtid adj. clotted § 79.
klɔthiəd sb. simpleton § 79.
kluut sb. piece of cloth, rag § 111.
— vb. mend, patch § 111.
kladər sb. climb into.
kɔbweb sb. cobweb § 79.
kɔk sb. cock § 81.
kɔk (up) vb. prick (up ears) § 81.
kɔkkrā sb. cockcrow § 65.
kɔkən adj. proud conceited § 81.
kɔləp sb. slice of ham or bacon § 80.
kɔpi sb. milking stool § 86.
kɔpibuk sb. copybook § 81.
kɔpineks adv. said when a child is carried on the shoulders, but seated just behind the neck § 86.
kɔrn sb. corn § 82.
kō vb. call § 96.
krā sb. crow § 65.
krag sb. crag § 62.
krak sb. talk, chat § 64.
— vb. complain.
krāl vb. crawl § 67 Note.
kram vb. cram § 62.
kraml vb. crawl upwards, scramble § 63.
kraun sb. crown § 119.
krekət sb. cricket (Acheta Domestica).
kren sb. hook and chain used for hanging pots in the chimney § 52 Note.
kril sb. bench for pig killing.
kriuk sb. crook § 102.
kriukt adj. crooked § 102.
kriən vb. roar (of cattle) § 134.
krɔft sb. croft § 79.
krɔŋk vb. croak § 86.
krōk vb. die (of animals only) § 100.
krudz sb. curds § 72 Note.
krutʃ sb. crutch § 74 Note.
kruud vb., sb. crowd § 111.
kruun sb. five-shilling-piece § 119.
kruutʃ vb. crouch § 111.
kud sb. cud § 70.
— vb. pret. could § 76.
kum vb. come § 70.
kuntri sb. country § 72.
kupl sb. couple § 72.
kuu sb. cow § 111.
kuutī or *kuutei*, sb. band used to fasten hind legs of cow when milking §§ 90, 129.
kuul adj. cool § 107, I.
kuurək sb. rake for scraping up § 109.
kuuər vb. cower § 111 Note.
kūərt sb. court § 140, III.
kūət overcoat § 140, III.
kwait adv. quite.
kadi sb. donkey.
kantrisaid sb. countryside.
kasləp sb. rennet bag § 95.
kərliu sb. curlew § 56.
kərsn vb. christen § 54.
kərsnməs sb. Christmas § 54.

lā adj. low § 66.
lad sb. lad § 62 Note.
ladl sb. ladle § 60.
laf vb., sb. laugh § 60.
laftər sb. 1. laughter; 2. brood — of chickens etc. § 60.
lagin cask-stave § 64.

laləp vb. wander about after anything § 64.
— sb. long journey after anything § 64.
lam sb. lamb § 63.
land sb. land § 63.
laŋ adj. long § 63.
lārn vb. learn § 68.
las sb. lass § 62 Note.
last adj. last § 60 Note.
— sb. shoelast § 60 Note.
— vb. last § 60 Note.
laʃkōm sb. a large comb § 64.
laup vb. leap § 118.
lęđər sb. leather § 40.
— vb. hurry, hasten.
lęg sb. leg § 41.
lęp (ųp) vb. wrap (up).
lęt vb. seek, search § 53.
lēi sb. scythe § 130.
leistn sb. stone for sharpening scythe on § 130.
lįg vb. 1. lie; 2. lay § 29.
lįm sb. 1. limb; 2. mischievous child § 29 Note.
liuk sb., vb. look § 102.
lįəd sb. load § 131.
— sb. lead (plumbum) § 137.
— vb. load § 131.
— vb. lade out § 131.
lįəf sb. leaf § 137.
lįəm adj. lame § 131.
lįən adj. lean, thin § 135.
lįər sb. liar § 135 Note.
lįəst adj. least § 135.
lįət adj. late § 131.
lįəþ sb. barn § 132.
lįəđ adj. loath § 134.
lįəv vb. leave § 137.
lī vb. lie (mentiri) § 90.
— sb. lie § 90.
līk vb. leak § 87.
līn vb. lean.
liŋ sb. heather § 31 Note.
līt sb. light § 91.
līt adj. 1. light; 2. light of weight § 91.
līʃ adj., active, nimble.
lɔintər vb. loiter § 127.
lɔk sb. a lot.
lɔpəd adj. congealed, coagulated (of blood etc.) § 79.
lɔrd sb. lord § 82 Note.
lɔs sb. loss § 79.
— vb. loose an animal, by death § 79.
lɔt sb. lot § 79.
lō sb. law § 98 Note.
lōf sb. loaf § 97.
lōm sb. loam § 97.
lōvinz int. of surprise § 100.
lųmp sb. lump § 73 Note.
lųud adj. loud § 111.
lųup sb. 1. loop; 2. stitch in knitting.
lųv vb., sb. love § 70.
lųən sb. lane § 142.
lųəs vb. loose § 140.
lag sb. ear.

mad adj. angry, vexed § 60.
madl̩ vb. confuse § 60.
mafl vb. act foolishly § 64.
mak vb. make (rare) § 60.
māk sb. maggot § 69.
mákəlį adv. partly, gradually § 60.
man sb. man § 60.
mānđər vb. maunder § 69.
māpmənt sb. nonsense § 69.
markət sb. market § 60.
marə sb. match, equal § 60.
maud sb. mould, earth § 115.
maudįwarp sb. mole § 115.
maţər sb. matter § 64.
— vb. like, care, e. g. *a sųdnt maţər dįuənt* § 64.
mauþ sb. mouth § 112.
mędl } vb. meddle § 43 Note.
męl }

męk vb. make (usual form cf. *mak*) § 42.
męl sb. mallet.
męldər sb. a quantity of corn § 41.
mīn vb. mean § 52 Note.
męns sb. kindness, politeness, hospitality §§ 43 Note, 300.
męnsful adj. kind, hospitable § 43 Note.
mīzd adj. confused, silly § 52, II.
mīzl vb. confuse § 52, II.
mīzlin sb. idiot (rare) § 52, II.
milk sb. milk § 29.
mitʃ adv. much § 36.
mizl vb. drizzle § 39.
mīəl sb. meal § 135 Note.
mīəlark sb. mealchest § 60.
mīən adj. mean § 135
mīər sb. mare § 131 Note.
mīəst adj. most § 134.
mīəstn sb. boundary stone § 131 Note.
mīdə sb. meadow § 92, II.
mɔbkap sb. a kind of close-fitting cap formerly worn by women § 86.
mɔidər vb. trouble, perplex.
mɔs sb. moss § 79.
mud sb. mud § 70.
— vb. pret. would, might.
mudər sb. mother § 75, III.
mul sb. dust (of peats) § 71.
muni sb. money § 72.
muun sb. moon § 107, II.
məri adj. merry §§ 54, 55, II.
maʃl sb. mussel § 95.

nā vb. know § 65, III.
— vb. gnaw § 65, I.
nab(ət) vb. grasp at § 61.
naif sb. knife § 121.
nain num. nine § 122.
nap vb. hit, knock § 64.
natərəl sb. simpleton § 62.
naut sb. nothing § 114.
nautətdau sb. neerdoweel § 114.
nęb sb. 1. flat bill, e. g. *duk nęb* but *hęn biək* § 90; 2. toe of shoe or boot, e. g. *ʃuu nęb* § 40.
nębər sb. neighbour § 45.
nīdər conj. neither § 51.
nękst adv. next.
nęʃ adj. nesh, soft, tender § 40.
niknīəm sb. nickname § 41.
nin adj. none.
nit vb. knit § 29.
nivə adv. never § 37.
nīə adj. no § 134.
nīəbədi sb. nobody § 134.
nīəd vb. knead § 135 Note.
nīəf sb. fist § 136.
nīəm sb. name § 134.
nīər prep. and adv. near § 135 Note.
nīərdər adv. nearer § 135 Note.
nīər sb. kidney (rare).
nīəv sb. knave § 131.
nīd vb. need § 92.
nīdl sb. needle § 92, II.
nīt sb. night § 91.
nɔd vb. nod § 86.
nɔk vb. knock § 86.
nuu adv. now § 111.
nuuz sb. noose.
nūəz sb. nose § 140.

ɔd adj. 1. odd, peculiar; 2. a few, e. g. *ɔd kęsəz.*
ɔf adv. off.
ɔn prep. on § 79.
ɔpn vb. open § 79.
ɔrdər vb. order § 81.
ɔrtʃət sb. orchard § 82.
ɔv (*əv, ə*) prep. 1. of; 2. on.
ɔvəlīəf adv. overleaf.

ō adj. all § 96.
ōləs adv. always § 96.
ōməst adv. almost § 96.

padək sb. frog § 61.
paint sb. pint § 128.
pām sb. palm of hand § 67 Note.
pār sb. pair.
pąrk sb. park § 60.
parlįʃ adj. dangerous § 60.
part sb. part § 62.
partridʒ sb. partridge § 62.
parək sb. paddock, small field § 60.
pę̄ vb. pay § 52.
pęlt vb. pelt.
pęnįwįg sb. small cake § 39.
pįg sb. pig (rare) § 29.
pigųl sb. pigsty § 71 Note.
pįgįn sb. small basin with a handle fixed to it. § 39.
pįk sb. pitch § 29.
pįkdark adj. pitchdark § 29.
pįək vb. roost, perch § 139.
pįət sb. peat § 139.
pįətpɔt sb. hole from which peat has been got § 139.
pīlin sb. peeling, peel.
plįəs sb. place § 132.
plųk sb. lungs of animals used for catsmeat § 76.
plųu sb., vb. plough § 108.
plųustįlt sb. plough handle § 36.
pɔdįʃ sb. porridge § 81.
pōm sb. catkin, palm § 96; cf. *Pomsandə* = Palmsunday.
pōp vb. wander aimlessly, also sb. § 100.
praiz ųp vb. prise up.
prɔmįs vb., sb. promise.
prųud adj. proud.
prɐkįnz sb. peats taken from the top with the grass, etc. on them § 59.
prɐnt vb. print § 57, II.
prɐs vb. press, entice § 57, II.
pųnd sb. pound § 73.
pųnʃ vb. punch, hit §§ 73, 311.
pųt vb. put § 72 Note.
pųu vb. pull § 110.
pųuk sb. pimple.
pų̄ək sb. bag, poke § 140, I.
pų̄ər adj. poor § 140, III.

rā sb. row (of potatoes etc.) § 65.
rag sb. hoarfrost § 61.
rai sb. rye § 124.
rait vb. write § 121.
raiv vb. tear, destroy § 121.
rakn̩ vb. reckon § 60.
ramp vb. ruin, destroy, in phrase '*ramp ən raiv*' § 63 Note.
rān sb. roe of a fish § 69.
ranlbōk sb. piece of wood from which pots are suspended in the chimney § 63 Note.
rant vb. rant § 64.
raŋ adj. wrong § 63.
raŋk adj. close together, rank § 63.
raʃ adj. rash § 61.
ratn̩ sb. rat § 60.
ratʃ vb. retch § 60.
rau vb. row (e. g. a boat) § 116.
rauk vb. poke the fire § 120.
raundhaŋk sb. ring to which the *rɐdstįək* is fastened in the cowshed § 112.
raut sb. stir uproar § 120.
— vb. pret. wrought § 114.
ravl vb. get confused in talking.
rę̄ðər adv. rather § 52, I.
rę̄dʒ sb. rage § 52 Note 2.
rę̄n sb. rain § 51.
ręns vb. rinse § 50.
ręvat sb. rivet.
rįg sb. ridge § 36.
rįgįn sb. top of roof § 36.
riu vb. rue § 101.
riud sb. seven yards § 102.
riut sb. root § 102 Note.
rįək vb. wander 'rake' § 132.
rįəp sb. rope § 134.
rįər vb. 1. rear, bring up; 2. rise on hind legs § 135.
rįəs sb. race § 135.

rįəstį adj. reesty § 139.
rīd vb. read § 92, II.
rīdn̥ adj. angry, peevish § 93.
rīk sb. smoke § 92 Note.
rīt adj. right § 91.
rīþ sb. wreath § 92.
rɔzin sb. resin.
rub vb. rub § 72 Note.
rudər sb. rudder § 75, III.
ruf adj. rough § 76.
ruud sb. a superficial measure used for land § 106.
ruuf sb. roof § 107, I.
rįəd sb. road § 142.
rįər vb. cry, weep § 142.
rad adj. red § 94.
rad (up) vb. tidy § 95.
rast vb. rest § 94.
ranʃ sb. a thickset man § 94.
rədl̥ sb. riddle (for cinders) § 58.
rədstįək sb. pole to which cattle are fastened by means of the *raund-haŋk,* in the stall § 59.
(tʃīz)-rəm sb. frame in which the curds and whey are put to set in cheese making § 58.
rən vb. run § 58.
rəʃ sb. rush § 58.

sā sb. saw § 65.
— vb. sow § 65.
said sb. side § 121.
saik sb. small ditch § 121 (rare, see *gutər*)
sail vb., sb. sieve, strain § 121.
sakləs adj. innocent § 61.
sakstn̥ sb. sexton § 62.
samplər sb. sampler § 63 Note.
santər vb. saunter § 64.
saŋ sb. song § 63.
sartn̥ adj. certain § 60.
sarə vb. 1. serve; 2. feed (animals) § 60.
sās vb. scold § 65.
satl̥ vb. settle § 60.
sebm num. seven § 46.
sebn̥tį num. seventy § 46.
seg sb. corn on hand or foot.
sel vb. sell § 40.
sen adv. temp. since, afterwards.
set vb. set § 40.
setn̥ duun = setting out.
sidərz sb. scissors §§ 31, 288.
sik (often *sitʃ*) pro. such § 29.
sikl sb. sickle (rare, the sickle is hardly used now, see *ʃįərin-huuk*) § 29.
sinį sb. sinew § 29.
siŋ vb. sing § 32.
sit vb. sit § 29.
sitfast sb. the separation of injured tissue from healthy, when a wound heals § 29.
siu vb. sew § 101.
siut vb. suit § 113.
siuər adj., adv. sure § 113.
sįə sb. sea § 135.
— adv. so § 134.
sįək sb. sake § 131.
sįəl sb. sale § 131.
sįəm pro. same § 131.
sįən adv. soon § 138.
sįəp sb. soap § 134.
sįər adj. sore § 134.
sįət sb. seat § 136.
— sb. soot § 138.
sįəvz sb., pl. rushes § 136, II.
sī vb. see.
sik adj. sick.
sīt sb. sight § 91.
skai sb. sky § 124.
skailark sb. skylark § 124.
skaləp sb. a bit of a garment hanging loose § 62.
skantį adj. greedy, miserly § 61.
skart 1. adj. frightened; 2. with the skin knocked off § 60.
skaup vb. scoop § 120.
skel sb. 1. shell § 41; 2. scale § 42.

skēl vb. scatter.
skęlbųus sb. division between two cowstalls.
skęlp vb. beat.
skēt∫ sb. an ill dressed person § 53.
skįft vb. shift § 29.
sköd vb. scald § 96 Note.
skraft vb. make an uproar also sb. § 64.
skraik vb. call out, screech — chiefly of animals § 121.
skrat vb. scratch § 64.
skrau sb. uproar § 120.
skraudlį adv. one on the top of another § 120.
skriu sb. screw.
skrɔg sb. bushy spot, shrub § 86.
skųul sb. school § 106.
skųulmēstə sb. schoolmaster § 106.
skūər sb. score § 140, I.
— vb. scour § 141 Note.
skwab sb. low backed long seat, like a sofa § 64.
skərl sb. noise made by a child when crying § 68.
slā adj. slow.
slak sb. ravine (rare).
— adj. slack.
sla∫ vb. trim a hedge § 64.
sla∫į adj. wet of weather § 64.
slatərį = *sla∫į* § 64.
slē vb. slay § 52 Note.
slęd sb. sledge § 40.
sledər (əbųut) vb. be untidy.
slēk vb. daub § 53.
slękn vb. slake the thirst § 40.
slēp adj. slippery § 52.
slēr vb. walk slowly, aimlessly § 53.
slįp vb. slip § 29.
sljə sb. sloe § 134.
sljəwųrm sb. slowworm § 134.
slɔkn vb. slake the thirst § 80.
slɔŋk sb. a slothful, lazy person § 86.
slųt∫ sb. mud § 77.
smart adj. smart.
smįt sb. distinguishing mark on sheep § 29.
smō adj. small § 96.
smųuk vb., sb. smoke § 107, I.
smųuð adj. smooth § 107, I.
smərk vb. smirk § 55.
smət sb. smut.
snā sb. snow § 65.
snafl vb. act queerly § 60.
snak sb. light meal § 60.
snęk sb. door catch.
snękpəsęt sb. rebuff.
snēk sb. snake § 52.
snēp vb. check, snub, snip, hinder from growing § 53.
snjək sb. sneak § 131.
snjər sb. snare § 131.
snīl sb. snail.
snɔt sb. mucus § 80.
snųuzl vb. be half asleep, take a nap.
snūər vb. snore § 140, I.
snərt vb. snort.
sɔrį adj. sorry § 82 Note.
sɔrə sb. sorrow § 79.
söt sb. salt § 96.
söv sb. salve § 96.
sövįntaim sb. salvingtime (for sheep) i. e. Autumn § 96.
spār vb. spare.
spark sb. spark § 60.
sparə sb. sparrow § 60.
spęlk sb. rib of a basket § 40.
spįŋk sb. chaffinch § 32 Note.
spjəd sb. spade § 131.
spjək sb. spoke § 134.
— vb. speak § 136.
spīl sb. small piece of wood, shavings.
spla∫ vb. splash § 61.
splat∫ sb. splotch.
sprak adj. lively, vivacious § 60.
sprįŋ sb. 1. spring = Frühling; 2. spring = Quelle § 32.
sprjəd vb. spread § 135, I.

sprụut vb. sprout § 111 Note.
spịun sb. spoon § 107.
spọr sb. spur § 70.
stak sb. stack § 60.
stakər vb. stagger § 61.
stamp vb. stamp § 63.
— sb. stamp § 63.
stand vb. stand § 63.
stark adj. stiff § 60.
stou vb. stow away § 116.
steg sb. gander § 41.
stek vb. jib, refuse to go, of horses.
stekt adj. obstinate, not to be moved, of a horse etc.
stepfadər sb. stepfather.
stēərz sb. stairs.
stidi sb. anvil § 33 Note.
— adj. steady § 33.
stidl vb. walk lazily, irregularly § 33.
stitʃ sb. row (of potatoes) § 39.
stiu vb. stew § 103.
stīək sb. steak.
— sb. stake § 131.
stīəl sb. steal § 136.
stīən sb. stone § 134.
stīənþrū sb. stonethrow § 134.
stīətsmən sb. small farmer, small landowner § 133.
stī sb. ladder § 90.
stɔk sb. loose tree stump § 79.
stɔrkņ vb. congeal, stiffen § 82 Note.
stɔp vb. stop § 80.
stōk sb. stalk § 96.
stōl sb. stall § 96.
straiv vb. strive § 125.
straŋ adj. strong § 63.
straul vb. stroll § 120.
strek adj., adv. straight § 40.
strinkl vb. sprinkle § 34.
strīə sb. straw § 135.
strōk vb. stroke § 97.
strekņ adj., pp. stricken, struck § 58.
stuf sb. stuff § 72.
stufin sb. stuffing § 72.
stụmp sb. stump § 73.
stụt vb. stutter § 70 Note.
stụuk sb. stook i. e. twelve sheaves of corn. This word is generally used in Cumberland and is rare in Westmoreland — see *hatək* — §§ 60. 107. I.
stụul sb. stool § 107. I.
stụup vb. stoop.
(jat)-stụup sb. gatepost § 110 Note.
stər vb. stir § 55. II.
sud vb. pret. should § 75. I.
suk in vb. deceive § 76.
sum pro. some § 70.
sumət pro. something § 70.
sun sb. sun § 70.
sundə sb. sunday § 70.
supə sb. supper § 72.
suu sb. sow § 109.
suuk vb. suck § 111.
suun sb. swoon § 108.
suur adj. sour § 111.
sīəl sb. sole (of boots etc.) § 140. I.
swadl vb. swathe, wrap § 60.
swain sb. pig § 121.
swap vb. exchange § 60.
swaþ sb. bacon rind § 60.
swēi vb. sway.
swil vb. swill § 29.
swin vb. make the way, wend e. g. *al in swin mi wēz hīəm*; § 39.
swindʒ vb. singe § 39.
swiŋ vb. swing § 40.
swīəl vb. burn away, waste away, of a candle § 139.
swīər vb. swear § 136.
swīət vb., sb. sweat § 135.
swip vb. sweep § 92 Note.
swɔrt vb. squirt.

ʃadə sb. shadow § 60.
ʃaf interj. fie! § 64.
ʃak vb. shake § 60.

ʃakḷ sb. 1. wrist; 2. ring of watch, to which the chain is hung. § 60.
ʃalə adj. shallow § 61.
ʃam sb. shame § 60.
ʃamd adj. ashamed § 60.
ʃamfįəst adj. shamefaced § 60.
ʃap vb., sb. shape § 60.
ʃįlf sb. shelf § 36.
ʃįlə sb. scree §§ 33, 234.
ʃįpərd sb. shepherd.
ʃįəf sb. sheaf.
ʃįərinhuuk sb. shearinghook § 136.
ʃi (ʃį) pro. she.
ʃip sb. sheep § 87.
ʃɔrt adj. short § 82.
ʃɔt in phrase *git ʃɔt əv* = get rid of § 86.
ʃō vb. show § 98 Note.
ʃrįŋk vb. shrink § 32.
ʃrųb sb. shrub § 75, I.
ʃrųud sb. shroud § 111.
ʃųfḷ sb. shovel §§ 75, I, 327.
ʃųgə sb. sugar § 72.
ʃųpṇ sb. cowshed § 74.
ʃųt vb. shoot § 75, I.
ʃųu sb. shoe, pl. *ʃųuz*. *ʃųun* is obsolete § 111.
ʃųuwaŋ sb. bootlace § 63.
ʃųuḍər sb. shoulder § 110.
ʃųuər sb. shower § 111.
ʃatḷ sb. shuttle § 95.
ʃatḷkɔk sb. shuttle cock § 95.
ʃərl vb. slide §§ 54 Note, 234, 307.
ʃərl ɔf vb. peel off — of the surface of stone §§ 54 Note, 234, 307.

tāz sb. pieces of willow bark used for fastening the twigs to a besom § 65.
tāstįks sb. = *tāz*.
tagḷt sb. scamp, scoundrel § 64.
taim sb. time § 121.
taimliŋ sb. heather, Erica Cinerea.
tait adj. tight § 91 Note.
tak vb. take § 61.
talə sb. tallow § 60.
taŋ vb. sting § 61.
taŋz sb. tongs § 60.
tar sb. tar § 60.
tarṇ sb. tarn § 60.
tart sb. tart § 62.
tęl vb. tell § 40.
tę̄l sb. tail § 51, I.
tęn num. ten.
tęnt sb. tent § 43 Note.
tę̄p sb. tape § 52.
tę̄sṭṛəl sb. scoundrel, neerdoweel.
tįŋklər sb. tinker § 32.
tiųit sb. plover.
tiun sb. tune § 103.
tiųþ sb. tooth § 102.
tiųþwark sb. toothache §§ 60, 102.
tįə sb. toe § 134.
tįə pro. the one, e. g. *tįə hors*, *tįən ən tųḍər* § 134.
tįəbḷ sb. table § 133.
tįəd sb. toad § 134.
tįəl sb. tale § 131.
tįəm sb. team § 137.
— adj. tame § 131.
tįəp sb. ram § 139.
tįər vb. tire § 136.
tįətʃ vb. teach § 135.
tįəv vb. have a hard, tiring walk, e. g. *tįəv þrių tənā*, also sb.
tįəz vb. 1. tease, annoy; 2. tease, separate § 135.
tī sb. tea.
— vb. tie § 90.
tīm vb. pour out § 89.
tɔf adj. tough § 84.
tɔpkų̄ət sb. overcoat.
tɔtḷ vb. totter § 79.
tɔtlį adj. shaky, unsteady § 79.
tɔtərbɔg sb. quagmire § 79.
tōk vb. talk § 96.
ṭrai vb. try § 125.
ṭramp vb. tramp § 64.

triŋ vb. saunter, wander § 65.
triu adj. true § 101.
triuþ sb. truth § 101.
trɔf sb. trough § 54.
truḅl sb. trouble § 72.
trust sb., vb. trust.
tremḷ vb. tremble § 57. II.
— *fə* = wait sadly, wait anxiously for.
trenḷ sb. wheel of wheelbarrow. § 57. I.
tʃats sb. small potatoes § 64.
tʃoup sb. rose-haw § 120.
tʃẹn sb. chain § 52 Note.
tʃịkn sb. chicken.
tʃịmlə sb. chimney § 81.
tʃịtị sb. cat § 39.
tʃịtịbōk sb. the upright beam which supports the roof §§ 39. 96.
tʃiuz vb. choose.
tʃɔkful adj. chockful § 84.
tʃụək vb. choke § 140.
tʃɔrn sb. churn § 55. II.
tụ (tə) prep. to § 75. III.
tụgịðər adv. together.
tụmḷ vb. tumble § 72.
tụsḷ sb. tussle, scrimmage § 76.
tụul sb. tool § 107.
tụzḷt ụp adj. entangled, towzled, of hair § 76.
twain vb. pine, dwindle away § 333.
twịdḷ (þụumz) vb. move the thumbs one round the other § 39.
twịlt sb. quilt § 31.
təmɔrn (təmụərn) adv. to-morrow § 82.

þaibḷ sb. porridge stick § 128.
þak sb., vb. thatch § 60.
þau vb. thaw § 118.
þẹŋk vb. thank § 44.
þẹŋks sb. thanks § 44.
þịŋk vb. think § 36.
þrā vb. throw § 65, III.
þrẹ'ʃəud sb. threshold §§ 115, 302.
þrip vb. threap, scold § 137.
þri num. three § 39.
þrid sb. thread.
þrɔʃ sb. thrush § 79.
þrẹs vb. thrust § 57. III.
þụnə sb. thunder § 70.
þụndəklɔk sb. a kind of beetle § 70.
þụum sb. thumb § 111.
þụuzṇd num. thousand § 111.
þɔrtị num. thirty § 54.
þɔrtin num. thirteen § 54.

ðẹ, *ðẹ̄* pro. they.
ðẹn adv. then § 44.
ðị pron., adj. thy § 38.
ðịsẹl pro. thyself § 38.
ðịər adv. there § 135.
ðɔr (ðər) pro. these, those § 86.
ðụu (ðu) pro. thou 111.
ðụul = thou wilt.

ụbm sb. oven § 75. I.
ụp prep. up § 70.
ụpbaŋk adv. upwards, up § 70.
ụs pro., acc. pl. us § 76.
ụuns sb. ounce.
ụut adv., prep. out § 111.
ụuər pron., adj. our § 111.
ụəst sb. curds § 141, II.

ralaik adv. probably, perhaps § 60 Note.
rarə adv. very § 60 Note.
rau vb., sb. vow § 119.

waild adj. wild § 123.
wāmḷ vb. roll about § 66.
walʃ adj. saltless, insipid, used of porridge §§ 60, 434.
wamp sb. wasp § 64.
waŋkḷ adj. loose, flaccid. Phrase *əz waŋkḷ əz ə wẹt sẹk* § 63.
waŋkḷ əbụut vb. totter about, of a feeble person § 63.

wār adv. where § 65.
war vb. waste § 60.
warbḷ sb. larva of Œstrus Ovis § 64.
wardəs sb., pl. weekdays § 60.
wark sb. work § 60.
— vb. ache.
warḷd sb. world § 60.
warṃ adj., vb. warm § 60.
warṇ vb. warn § 60.
wars adj. worse § 60.
warst adj. worst § 60.
wart sb. wart § 60.
wasṇ vb. grow worse § 60.
wędər sb. weather § 40.
wēk adj. weak § 53.
węl sb. well § 40.
węlt vb. hit with a stick, stones etc.
węltər vb. stagger about § 42.
wępṃ sb. weapon § 45.
wēstrəl sb. neerdoweel, scoundrel § 52.
węʃ vb. wash § 42.
wēv sb. wave § 52.
wį (wēi) prep. with § 29.
wįdį sb. bent ozier § 33.
wįlə sb. willow § 33.
wįnd vb. wind § 32.
— sb. wind § 32.
wįndrā sb. row of peats stacked for drying § 32.
winḷstrįə sb. a long straw § 32.
wįno vb. winnow § 32.
wįsp sb. wisp § 39.
wįʃt interj. be quiet § 39.
wįzṇtlį adj. wizzened § 29.
wįə sb. woe § 134.
wįər vb. wear § 136, I.
wįəst vb. waste § 138.
wī (wį) pro. pl. we.
wīl adv. well § 88.
wīt sb. 1. weight; 2. in *lęt wīt*, hint, give to understand, e. g. *hi nįvə lęt wīt hi waz gān ðįər*.
wōk vb. walk § 96.
wųd vb. would (rare) § 75, I.
wųmḷ vb., sb. auger § 77.
wųndər sb., vb. wonder § 73.
wųrd sb. word § 75, II.
wųrm sb. worm § 74.
wųrþ sb. worth § 75, II.
wųsət sb. worsted § 75, II.
wųu sb. wool § 119.
wərk vb. work § 55, II.
wərt sb. wort § 55, II.

hwā pro. who § 65.
hwaikōf sb. heifer calf § 121, II.
hwail sb. while § 121.
hwail conj. 1. while; 2. until, till § 121.
hwaiət adj. quiet § 125.
hwār adv. where § 65.
hwę sb. whey § 51, II.
hwędər conj. whether § 40.
hwędər pro. which (of two) § 40.
hwęlkər sb. a big thing.
hwęlp sb. puppy § 40.
hwęmḷ vb. upset §§ 40, 324.
hwįdər adv. whither § 29.
hwįk adj. living, alive § 29.
hwįks sb. parasites on sheep § 29.
hwįn sb. gorse § 81 Note.
hwįə pro. who § 134.
hwįət sb. wheat (rare) § 135, II.
hwīl sb. wheel.
hwīlrīt sb. wheel-wright § 91.

əbųun adv. in phrase *əbųun wį hįzsel* = rejoicing above measure § 111.
əbųut prep. about § 111.
əgēn 1. adv. again; 2. prep. against § 51, I.
əlaŋ prep. along § 63.
əlębṃ num. eleven § 46.
əlįən adj. alone § 134.
əmakəlį adj. 1. partly; 2. gradually § 60.
əmaŋ prep. among § 63.

əngnst prep. over against, facing.
əniu adj. enough § 102.
ənuf adj. enough §§ 75, III, 328.
əpod vb. be sure, § 88,
e. g. *al əpod īz gān,*
al əpod tə ðu wįl.
ərai adj., adv. awry.
ərþ sb. earth.
əsliu adv. amiss.
əstīəd(ə) prep. instead (of) § 186.
əteftər adv. after § 42.
ətwīn prep. between § 88.
əwę adv. away § 51, III.
ət 1. prep. at; 2. conj. that.

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Eine wortgeographische Untersuchung mit etymologischen Anmerkungen

von

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Vorwort.

Wortgeographische Beobachtungen — wenn man die Ermittlung dialektisch beschränkter Worte so nennen darf — sind sowohl an sich von Interesse als auch ein wertvolles Hülfsmittel zur Lokalisierung von Texten. Was das Altenglische betrifft, so finden sich Aufstellungen über spezifisch anglische Worte in Arbeiten von Miller (Einleitung zur Beda-Ausgabe), Bartlett (The metrical division of the Paris Psalter, Diss. Baltimore 1896, S. 14 ff.), Klaeber (Zur ae. Bedaübersetzung, Angl. 25, 257 ff.; 27, 243 ff., 399 ff.) und anderen. Namentlich das Studium der Beda-Übersetzung hat zu derartigen Beobachtungen Anlaß gegeben.

Die vorliegende Untersuchung über Eigentümlichkeiten des anglischen Wortschatzes, deren erstes Kapitel bereits vor kurzem als Heidelberger Habilitationsschrift erschien, möchte, ohne Rücksicht auf die Lokalisierung eines bestimmten Textes, den Gegenstand systematisch und möglichst erschöpfend behandeln. Absolute Vollständigkeit wird man jedoch billigerweise wohl nicht verlangen wollen. Denn schon der Begriff 'Wortschatz' läßt sich schwer abgrenzen, namentlich gegenüber dem Lautlichen (auszuscheiden sind jedenfalls alle Besonderheiten, die sich aus dem Lautsystem des Dialekts erklären,

also nicht Fälle von Ablaut und grammatischem Wechsel). Und auch abgesehen davon ist die Entscheidung, was Aufnahme verdient, was nicht, oft sehr schwer zu treffen, namentlich bei Worten, die nur vorwiegend, nicht ausschließlich im Anglischen belegt sind. — Was mein Verhältnis zu den bisherigen Forschungen betrifft[1], so habe ich Wiederholungen möglichst vermieden. Doch wurde, wo immer sich eine Anknüpfung bot, auf frühere Aufstellungen verwiesen — oft wird ja eine Beobachtung durch die andere gestützt —; auch war einiges exakter zu fassen. So wird man nicht viel Wichtigeres unerwähnt finden.

Die Beurteilung des Materials, die ja eine Hauptschwierigkeit bildet, habe ich möglichst konsequent zu halten gesucht und über ihre Prinzipien genaue Rechenschaft abgelegt. Die Ermittlung von Dialektworten muß sich natürlich möglichst auf einen Vergleich des Wortschatzes der beiden Hauptdialekte, des Anglischen und (West-)sächsischen, stützen, wobei sich auch manches für das Sächsische ergibt. Doch lassen sich nicht immer zwei genau entsprechende Äquivalente in beiden Dialekten gegenüberstellen. Vielfach muß man sich eben begnügen, das dem einen Dialekt 'Eigentümliche' mit größerer oder geringerer Wahrscheinlichkeit nachzuweisen. A priori läßt sich aber eher ermitteln, was dem Anglischen, als was dem Sächsischen eigentümlich ist, weil die sächsische Prosaüberlieferung (auf die Prosa kommt es ja vor allem an) entschieden umfangreicher ist als die anglische, also das Fehlen eines Wortes im Sächsischen

[1] Die wertvollen Beda-Studien Klaebers erschienen zum größten Teil erst während meiner Sammlungen, noch später die Arbeit von Wildhagen (s. die Literaturangaben).

mehr Beweiskraft für das Anglische hat als umgekehrt das Fehlen eines Wortes im Anglischen für das Sächsische (vgl. Einl. S. 4). Daher die Fassung meines Themas. (Das Kentische habe ich vorläufig beiseite gelassen; bei der spärlichen Überlieferung dieses Dialekts im Altenglischen müßte sich hier die Untersuchung mehr auf das Mittelenglische erstrecken).

Natürlich stützen sich meine Aufstellungen nicht allein auf lexikalische Hülfsmittel (mit besonderem Dank nenne ich die Wörterbücher von Bosworth-Toller, Sweet und Grein) oder auf Wortlisten in grammatischen Darstellungen. Soweit nicht Spezialglossare zur Verfügung standen, habe ich die gesamte mir irgend zugängliche Prosaliteratur durchgesehen und hoffe, nicht viel übersehen zu haben, was etwa gegen die Richtigkeit meiner Beobachtungen sprechen könnte. — Sollten neue sächsische Texte veröffentlicht werden, so würde wohl das eine oder andere selten belegte Wort aus meiner Liste ausscheiden müssen.

Das Hauptinteresse aber und das Endziel meiner Untersuchung lag in der Frage, was sich wohl aus dem Wortschatz für die Stellung des Anglischen und Sächsischen zu den kontinentalen Dialekten und damit natürlich auch zueinander ergeben würde. Daher die 'etymologischen Anmerkungen', die sich im wesentlichen im Rahmen des Germanischen hielten, da es ja nur auf intern germanische Beziehungen ankam, und die ich in möglichst knappe Form gefaßt habe. Nur wenige der behandelten Worte freilich lassen sich der Natur der Sache nach für jene Frage verwerten. Was aber hier von Bedeutung sein könnte, habe ich im zweiten Teil des letzten Kapitels zusammengestellt. — Da uns hier nur alte kontinentale Beziehungen interessieren, so habe ich insel-

keltische und nordische Lehnworte, zu denen einiges Wenige nachzutragen wäre, überhaupt ausgeschieden.

Quantitätsbezeichnungen habe ich im allgemeinen nur bei den in Frage stehenden Worten, ihren Synonymis und etymologischen Entsprechungen gesetzt; in den Belegen jedoch habe ich die Quantitätszeichen weggelassen, wenn das betreffende Wort sonst noch genannt wurde.

Zum Schluß spreche ich meinem hochverehrten Lehrer, Herrn Professor Hoops, für mehrere Ratschläge meinen herzlichen Dank aus. Zu danken habe ich auch meinem Freunde cand. phil. Brenner, der mir eine vollständige Abschrift des Junius-Psalters zur Verfügung stellte.

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Richard Jordan.

Inhalt.

Berichtigungen und Nachträge.

S. 3, Z. 14 südlich = nicht anglisch: für Byrhtnoþ **kann Essex in** betracht kommen. — S. 24, 4, 11 ff. Für Länge des *u* in ***andūstrian*** und Verwandten spricht mit großer Wahrscheinlichkeit seine Bewahrung (nicht *o*) im Ae. — S. 25, 16 statt *lygge* l. ***lycg***. Wenn das Wort, wie ich glaube, = **lugja* ist, so ist als kurzsilbig ein nom. sg. *lycg (gg)* anzusetzen; die Belege (im nom. pl.) widersprechen dem nicht. — S. 46, 6 v. u. statt in l. und. — S. 48. Zu *nemne, nymþe* beachte S. 120 Fn. — Z. 57 Fn. 1. l. *klǣdi*. — **S. 60, 12** statt *blisa, -ige* l. *blysa, blysige*. Es liegt gegenüber *blæse* Ablaut *blus: blas* vor, vgl. ae. *blyscan* 'to blush', an. *blys* n. 'Fackel' (dän. *blus*, schwed. *bloss*). Die Endung in *blys-a* ist sekundär. — S. 71, 4 v. u. l. ahd. *gi-stemmen;* S. 72 tilge Z. 4 bis 12 von 'und ahd.' . . . nebst Fn. 1 und lies: *stemman* ist auf urg. **stammjan* < **stamnjan* zurückzuführen. — S. 76, 11 l. nordhumbrisch. — S. 78 zu *for-repa:* pp. *ropen* (zu *repan* 'reap') begegnet im Me.: zu *repen: ropen* vgl. ae. *drepen: dropen*. Freilich lassen sich *repan* 'reap' und *repan* [re]-prehendere in der Bedeutung nicht leicht vereinigen. — S. 79. Statt *-þrut* ist mit Cook u. a. *þrūt* anzusetzen, da doch wohl ein *a*-Stamm vorliegt und **þrūta-* **þrot* ergeben würde. Tilge Z. 13 Setzt . . . bis 15 . . . wäre. Z. 4 v. u. l. **þrutila*.

Einleitung.

Bei der Erforschung von dialektischen Unterschieden in einem zusammenhängenden Sprachgebiet wird immer das Hauptgewicht auf die Lautverhältnisse gelegt werden müssen. Der Wortschatz und seine Verwendung als das am wenigsten Charakteristische hat weit geringere Bedeutung.[1] Dies gilt namentlich von verflossenen Sprachperioden, in denen wir das Verbreitungsgebiet eines Wortes nicht sicher feststellen können. Aber doch ist die Erkenntnis dialektischer Eigentümlichkeiten des Wortschatzes nicht nur eine wertvolle Beihülfe zur eigentlich grammatischen Forschung, sondern auch an sich ein Gegenstand des Interesses, an dem wir nicht vorübergehen dürfen. Zur altenglischen Dialektologie soll im folgenden in dieser Hinsicht ein Beitrag gegeben werden durch eine systematische Untersuchung über Eigentümlichkeiten des anglischen Wortschatzes. Ehe wir aber an die Einzelheiten herantreten, wird es sich empfehlen, einige leitende Gesichtspunkte zu erörtern.

Fragen wir zunächst, was wir unter «Eigentümlichkeiten (des anglischen Wortschatzes)», unter «eigentümlich oder spezifisch (anglisch, sächsisch, kentisch u. s. w.)» zu verstehen haben. Es ist wohl klar, daß wir den Begriff nur vom Standpunkt des in der Überlieferung Gegebenen

[1] Vgl. Paul, Prinzipien, § 30.

formulieren können, nicht vom vorliterarischen oder etymologischen. Gewiß ist die Etymologie eine unentbehrliche Führerin bei der Beurteilung. Aber wir dürfen ihr nicht soweit folgen, daß wir etwa gemeingermanische und westgermanische Worte, die einmal auch dem (West)sächsischen angehört haben müssen, von dem Begriff ausschließen. Wollten wir nur diejenigen Worte als spezifisch anglisch ansehen, die vielleicht von jeher nur anglisch waren und im Anglischen ihren Ursprung haben, so behielten wir nur verschwindend wenig Sicheres in Händen. Spezifisch anglisch ist für uns ein Wort, welches, soweit erweisbar, in der Zeit der Überlieferung nur im Anglischen gebräuchlich war.

Es ist aber zu bedenken, daß die Zeit reicher literarischer Überlieferung im Altenglischen etwa zwei Jahrhunderte umfaßt, in denen mancherlei Verschiebungen eintreten konnten. Ein Wort kann im 9. Jahrhundert noch gemeinaltenglisch sein, im 10. aber nur noch in einem Dialekt sich erhalten. Solche Fälle lassen sich nachweisen, und wir dürfen sie nicht unbeachtet lassen. Wir sehen bei manchen Worten denselben Vorgang in historischer Zeit sich abspielen, der bei andern schon vorliterarisch geschehen sein kann[1] oder — soweit sie gemein- oder westgermanisch sind — irgend einmal geschehen sein muß.

Es stellen sich also neben die oben definierten «spezifisch» anglischen Worte solche, die auch im Sächsischen noch nachweisbar sind, sich aber im Anglischen länger

[1] Natürlich soll hier nicht ein ursprünglich völlig einheitlicher uraltenglischer Wortschatz postuliert werden, etwa nach Art der Stammbaumtheorie. Wir würden ja sonst unseren eigenen am Schluß gegebenen Folgerungen widersprechen.

erhalten, — die sozusagen erst spezifisch anglisch werden. Daraus ergibt sich die Haupteinteilung des Stoffes in Kapitel I und II. Wir wollen gemäß der obigen Definition nur die erste, wichtigere und umfangreichere Gruppe «spezifisch anglisch» nennen.

Ehe wir uns zur Methode der Untersuchung wenden, ist noch zu fragen, welches Material wir zugrunde legen oder vielmehr in welchem Umfang wir unser Material verwerten wollen. Es kann wohl kein Zweifel bestehen, daß das Hauptgewicht auf die Prosa fallen muß. «Die poetischen Denkmäler», sagt Sievers Gramm. § 2 Anm. 6, «entstammen zum größeren Teil dem anglischen Gebiet, liegen aber fast alle nur in südenglischen Abschriften vor . . .» Als westsächsisch, jedenfalls südlich, sind im wesentlichen nur die Metra des Boetius, die sogen. Genesis B, die Gedichte der Chronik, Byrhtnoþ, (Menologium?) anzusehen. Man könnte nun sagen, daß für den Wortschatz die poet. Texte wohl brauchbare Quellen des Anglischen seien, da ja die ws. Abschreiber oder Bearbeiter wohl Laute und Flexionsformen, schwerlich aber i. a. ganze Worte geändert haben werden. Aber wenn dies auch zutreffen mag, so wäre es doch i. a. bedenklich, Worte, die nur in der Poesie, wenn auch nur der anglischen, vorkommen, als spezifisch anglisch zu bezeichnen, da ihr Fehlen in der Prosa ja allein durch den archaischen Charakter der poetischen Sprache bedingt sein kann, und eine Unterscheidung zwischen anglisch-poetischen und westsächsisch-poetischen Worten schon wegen des geringen Umfangs der ws. Poesie kaum möglich sein wird. Wenn auch nicht zu leugnen ist, daß die Diktion der anglischen Poesie einen Einfluß auf die südliche ausgeübt hat, so muß man sich doch hüten, alles Poetische schlechtweg für anglisch zu erklären.

Ich habe daher die Poesie nur insofern als Quelle benutzt, als ihr Zeugnis mit dem der Prosa übereinstimmt oder durch dieses gestützt wird, also bei Worten, die der anglischen Prosa und Poesie gemeinsam sind, sei es nun, daß schon aus dem Zeugnis der Prosa allein hervorgehen würde, daß sie spezifisch anglisch sind (z. B. *nemne, gēn, lēoran*), oder daß dies erst durch das gemeinsame Zeugnis beider wahrscheinlich wird (z. B. *wǣlan, alan*) — zwei Fälle, die sich nicht immer scharf sondern lassen.

Wir kommen nun zum Hauptgegenstand der Einleitung, der methodischen Frage: Wie ermitteln wir das eigentümlich anglische Wortmaterial — und zwar zunächst und vor allem das oben definierte «spezifisch anglische» (Kap. I)?

Bei der im Verhältnis zur Fülle der lebendigen Sprache doch nur beschränkten Überlieferung ist natürlich die Ermittlung von Dialektworten nicht ohne Schwierigkeit. Man könnte darauf verweisen, daß die anglische Prosa entschieden weniger umfangreich ist als die westsächsische, man also ein nur anglisch belegtes Wort, das dem Ws. fehlt, a priori mit größerer Wahrscheinlichkeit spezifisch anglisch nennen darf als umgekehrt ein nur ws. belegtes, das dem Angl. fehlt, spezifisch westsächsisch. Aber das Fehlen eines Wortes im Ws. besagt dennoch an sich nicht viel.

Sicherheit kann uns zunächst nur ein reichliches Belegmaterial geben, und zwar von Entsprechungen in beiden Dialekten, sei es, daß sich deutlich ein anglisches und westsächsisches Äquivalent gegenüberstehen (z. B. *fæs* — *fnæd*, *bebycgan* — *sellan*), oder daß neben dem anglischen Wort ein gemeinaltenglisches steht, das das West-

sächsische allein gebraucht (z. B. *nympe*, *nemne* — *būton*, *gēn* — *giet*). Die Häufigkeit der Belege ist natürlich in großen Verhältnissen der Häufigkeit des bezeichneten Begriffs kommensurabel. Je seltener ein Wort im Angl. ist, desto wichtiger wird es, ein Synonymon im Ws. nennen zu können, damit wir sicher sind, daß der betreffende Begriff nicht bloß zufällig im Ws. unerwähnt ist. Natürlich läßt sich nicht immer ein genau entsprechendes Äquivalent angeben.

Die Häufigkeit der Belege ist aber noch genauer dahin zu definieren, daß ein Wort in mehreren unabhängigen Quellen begegnen muß. Es gilt, Beziehungen, Zusammenhänge unter den geographisch benachbarten Texten aufzufinden. Begegnet ein Wort auch nur in zwei unabhängigen anglischen Texten, so ist die Wahrscheinlichkeit, daß es seinem Dialektgebiet eigentümlich ist, schon entschieden größer, als wenn es nur in einem Text belegt ist. Zu beachten ist hier, daß das südlich-nordhumbrische R_2 (auch in den von Farman geschriebenen Abschnitten Mk. 1—2,15, Jh. 18,1—3) im Wortlaut der Übersetzung von Lind. abhängig, also kein selbständiger Zeuge ist, vgl. Lindelöf, Bonner Beitr. X, Einl. — Über das Verhältnis von Rit. und Lind. s. in Kap. I unter 'spezifisch Nordhumbrischem'.[1]

Eine noch deutlichere Antwort aber auf die Frage, ob ein Wort dem Ws. fremd oder ungebräuchlich war, gibt uns das Verhältnis westsächsischer Umschriften zu dem anglischen Original oder doch einer dem Original

[1] Für das spezifisch Mercische und Nordhumbrische gelten natürlich in kleinerem Maßstab dieselben Kriterien, ich verweise auf die betreffenden Abschnitte in Kap. I.

nahestehenden Hs. Hier läßt sich beobachten, wie ein ws. Schreiber ein angl. Wort absichtlich vermeidet oder mißversteht. Es sind hier folgende Texte von Wichtigkeit.

1. Die Beda-Übersetzung (vgl. Millers Einleitungen und die Arbeiten von Deutschbein u. Klaeber). Die älteste Hs. T, etwa vom Ende des 10. Jh., steht dem mercischen Original am nächsten; von den übrigen Hss., die stärker ws. gefärbt sind, führt B (gegen Mitte des 11. Jh.) am radikalsten in Lautstand und Wortschatz das Ws. durch.[1] Für die Textkritik sind die Abweichungen in B natürlich wertlos, für unseren Zweck aber sehr wichtig. Daß auch rein willkürliche Änderungen vorkommen können, soll damit nicht geleugnet werden. — Einige Worte, die nur im Beda begegnen und in B vermieden werden, habe ich in Kap. I S. 29 ff. zusammengestellt.

2. Die Dialoge Gregors, auf Aelfreds Anregung von Bischof Wærferð von Worcester übersetzt. Nach Keller Die literarischen Bestrebungen von Worcester QF. 84 S. 1 ff. wurde in Worcestershire ein im wesentlichen ws. Dialekt mit mercischer Beimischung gesprochen; indessen scheint nach dem Wortschatz der Dialoge das mercische Element doch recht stark gewesen zu sein. Wichtig ist für uns der Vergleich der beiden nahe verwandten und dem Original am nächsten stehenden Hss. C u. O[2] mit der (leider

[1] Ich glaube jedoch Deutschbein, S. 179, darin zustimmen zu müssen, daß auch T zum größten Teil von Westsachsen geschrieben ist. Millers Lokalisation von T in Nordmercien ist nicht überzeugend. Die Unterschiede im Wortschatz der Hss. erklären sich im wesentlichen wohl nur aus dem mehr oder weniger konservativen Verhalten der Schreiber gegenüber der Vorlage.

[2] Daß O nach der Diss. des Herausgebers Hecht (Die Sprache der ae. Dial. Gr. d. Gr., Berlin 1900) unter kentischem Einfluß stehen soll, will mir nicht recht einleuchten. Das Hauptkriterium, *e* für *y*,

nur zum Teil vorhandenen) Hs. H (alle 11. Jh.), die nach Hecht eine «durchgreifende Neubearbeitung der älteren Übersetzung» (Diss., S. 3., s. vor. S. Fußn. 2, Ausg. S. XI), zugleich aber auch eine ws. Umarbeitung ist.

3. Das altmercische Martyrologium. Hs. C, etwas älter als B, (Anf. 10 Jh.), ersetzt anglische Ausdrücke des Originals durch sächsische, vgl. Herzfelds Einltg. u. bes. S. XIII. ff.

Bei allen dreien ist allerdings zu berücksichtigen, daß zwischen Original und Umschrift ein Zeitunterschied besteht, also auch archaische Worte durch jüngere ersetzt sein können. Auch darf man nicht erwarten, daß der ws. Bearbeiter in allen Fällen konsequent anglische Worte vermeidet, er kann Worte, die ihm nicht gerade fremd, sondern nur ungeläufig sind, auch einmal beibehalten. So umgeht Beda B *sceppan*[1] und *semninga*[2] nicht. (Am radikalsten verfährt H in Dial.) Man darf also Worte, für die wir sonst genügendes anglisches Belegmaterial haben, nicht unbedingt von den spezifisch anglischen ausschließen, wenn sie eine ws. Umschrift beibehält.

Dies gilt in besonderem Maße von der Glosse des Junius-Psalters, vgl. Lindelöf, Mémoires de la soc. néophil. à Helsingfors III, 1 ff., u. Studien zu den ae. Psalterglossen, Bonner Beitr. XIII. Sie ist «ws. oder jedenfalls

begegnet nur in *embe*, und das beweist nichts, vgl. Sievers Gr. § 95 Anm. 2, Bülbring El. B. § 454. — Der Wortschatz der Dial. hat mir die bei Deutschbein S. 176 ausgesprochene Vermutung bestätigt, inzwischen hat auch Klaeber Angl. 27,264 die gleiche Beobachtung gemacht.

[1] Vgl. Deutschbein PBB. 26,171, Wildhagen der Psalter des Eadwine S. 185, 189. Im Mart. 78,26 ersetzt es C durch *derian*.

[2] *semninga* wird aber in Dial. von H stets durch *fǣringa* ersetzt, vgl. Klaeber Angl. 27,253.

sächsisch» und stammt etwa aus dem 2. Viertel des 10. Jh. Der Glossator verhält sich zu seiner Vorlage, der Glosse des Vespasian-Psalters, viel konservativer als die ws. Hss. der 3 oben genannten Texte. Er folgt ihr im Wortschatz i. a. sklavisch und behält auch offenbar unsächsische Worte wie *lēoran*, *fæs* bei; erst gegen Ende wird er selbständiger. Um so wichtiger sind daher hier Abweichungen.[1] (Zu den übrigen Psaltergll., die zum Teil auf verlorene angl. Vorlagen zurückgehen, vgl. unten S. 10 ff.)

Ferner ist zu berücksichtigen, daß ein spezifisch anglisches Wort ausnahmsweise auch einmal von einem Westsachsen gebraucht werden, also nicht bloß in Texten aus Übergangsgebieten, sondern auch in streng westsächsischen vorkommen kann (vgl. Klaeber Angl. 25,260). Es ist hier nicht nur an gegenseitige Beeinflussung der Dialekte im mündlichen Verkehr, sondern auch besonders an literarischen Einfluß zu denken. In jeder literarischen Tätigkeit liegt ja ein Keim zur Dialektmischung. Namentlich mag auch die anglische Poesie, die von den Westsachsen assimiliert wurde, ihrerseits eine Rückwirkung ausgeübt haben. Doch darf man mit solchen «Ausnahmen» nur sehr vorsichtig operieren und sie nur dann allenfalls zulassen, wenn häufig gebrauchte Worte — wie *lēoran*, *semninga* — weitaus überwiegend im Angl. und im Ws. nicht etwa bei Aelfred und Aelfric zugleich belegt sind. Kommt ein Wort im Angl. häufig, im Ws. spärlich vor, so folgt daraus nicht notwendig, daß es aus dem Anglischen eingedrungen ist, vgl. Kap. II.

[1] Vgl. *dīan*, *in* und *on*. Jun. ersetzt *scūa* mehrfach durch *sceadu*, wodurch Wildhagens Beobachtung S. 185 bestätigt wird. — Von dem in ähnlicher Weise vom Vesp.-Ps. abhängigen Cambridge-Psalter haben wir, abgesehen von Lindelöfs Auszügen, nur Varianten bei Spelman.

Doch wir sind zur Beurteilung des alten dialektischen Wortschatzes nicht nur auf **intern altenglische Kriterien** angewiesen. Wir können auch die me. **Überlieferung** und vor allem die **heutigen Mundarten** zu Hülfe nehmen.

Was das Me. betrifft, so ist zu bedenken, daß das Gebiet, welches die me. Grammatik als westlichen und mittleren Süden bezeichnet, sich durchaus nicht völlig mit dem Gebiet des altwestsächs. Dialekts deckt, und ein Text aus Worcestershire wie Laȝamon (A), den die me. Grammatik zum Süden stellt (ebenso wie die aus Worcester stammenden Dialoge Gregors), wohl als anglisch gelten kann. Zur Katherine-Gruppe vgl. Morsbach, Me. Gramm.[1] Interessant sind die Beziehungen zu der Ancren Riule und Eule und Nachtigall. In der ersteren begegnen die anglischen Worte *strynd*, *wærc*, *lyrtan* in der nordwestmittelländischen Hs. Titus D 18, während die südliche, Mortons Text, abweicht.[2] *strynd* und *wærc* sind schon vom ae. Standpunkt aus sicher spezifisch anglisch, für *lyrtan*, das nur einmal in Lind. begegnet, wird dies durch den me. Beleg erwiesen. — Was Eule und Nachtigall betrifft, so stimmt das Vorkommen von *strynd*, *bīsen*, auch *þrāg* (s. Kap. II) schlecht zu der Annahme, daß der Dialekt

[1] Eine Scheidung der Texte auf Grund des *ā* oder *ǭ* vor Nasal versucht Heuser, IF. 14 Anz., S. 29.

[2] Nach Mühe, Diss., beruht T auf einer anglischen, aber unter Mitbenutzung einer südlichen Übersetzung (nicht M!) verfertigten Version. — Zu *wærc*, *lyrtan* s. Kap. I. Zu *strynd* vgl. Deutschbein S. 172, Klaeber, Angl. 25,292; Ancren Riule ed. Morton, S. 28,7 M: *þet tu wite me wið ham*, sc. *þe seouen heaued ⁊. . sunnen*, *and alle hore bruchen*, T dem Sinn entsprechender *strunden* 'with all their brood'. Hier scheint M. etwas Sekundäres zu haben. Auffallend sind *gējen* und *gnēdelich* in M., s. *gōian* und *gnēaþ* Kap. I.

des Verfassers derjenige von Dorsetshire war. Immerhin kann der Verf., nach Ten Brink ein fahrender Kleriker, die Worte aus dem Mittelland mitgebracht haben. Die drei anglischen Worte zusammen gestatten schon umgekehrt einen Schluß vom Ae. auf das Me.

Wichtiger als me. Texte sind aber die heutigen Mundarten. Zwar kann sich das Verbreitungsgebiet eines Wortes seit der ae. Zeit geändert haben. Es kommt vor, daß gemeinae. Worte sich nur in nördlichen Mundarten erhalten. Aber wenn ein Wort im Ae. nur im Anglischen, wenn auch nur einmal, belegt und zugleich in den heutigen Mundarten auf den Norden beschränkt ist, so kann man es mit Wahrscheinlichkeit auch für die ae. Zeit als spezifisch anglisch ansehen. Vielfach dienen sodann die Mundarten zur Bestätigung bezw. Kontrolle der Beobachtungen am Ae.

Damit haben wir die Hauptprinzipien für die Ermittlung spezifisch anglischer Worte erörtert. Was diejenigen Worte betrifft, die sich im Anglischen länger erhalten (Kap. II), so ergibt sich ihre Beurteilung meist schon unmittelbar aus den Belegen. Insofern als diese Worte spätws. schwinden oder weniger gebräuchlich werden, kann bei den jüngeren ws. Umschriften von Beda, Mart. und Dial. auch für sie das Kriterium der Vermeidung zutreffen. Auch hier spielen natürlich die Mundarten eine Rolle. Für alles Nähere verweise ich auf Kap. II.

Zum Schluß noch einige Bemerkungen über anglische Texte (teilweise erst Resultate der Untersuchung).

Wie der ae. Junius-Psalter vom Vesp.-Ps. abhängt, so geht auch die Glosse des Psalters des Eadwine von Canterbury (ed. Harsley EETS. 92, geschrieben im 1. Viertel des 11. Jh.) im Grunde auf eine anglische, wahrscheinlich nordmercische Urform zurück, die dem Vesp.-Ps.

nahegestanden sein muß. Aus der anglischen Vorlage hat sich ein beträchtlicher Rest anglischer Worte erhalten, die Abschreiber sind also verhältnismäßig konservativ gewesen. Vgl. die Arbeit von Wildhagen in Morsbachs Studien, Heft 13.

Auch die ws. Glosse des Royal-Psalters (ed. Roeder, Morsb. St. 18) zeigt Spuren einer angl. Vorlage (vgl. *sihde*, *leoran*, *nymþe*, *feogan* u. a.); eine genaue Untersuchung fehlt hier noch.[1]

Der ae. Spelman-Psalter ist im wesentlichen ein unabhängiger ws. Zeuge, wenn auch nicht ganz frei von anglischem Einfluß.[2]

Im Laece-Boc und den Lacnunga fallen anglische Eigentümlichkeiten auf, z. B. *nemne*, *wærc*, *in*. Die Vermutung anglischen Ursprungs wird durch die Neuausgabe dieses Textes von Leonhardi, Bibl. Pros. VI, bestätigt.

Auf anglische Färbung in der Vita Guthlaci, den Homilien ed. Assmann (Bibl. Pros. III) XHs N, XVIII c, sowie in der Epistula Alexandri (Angl. 4) hat Klaeber Angl. 25,304, 27,399 fn., 251 fn., 418, hingewiesen.

Über anglischen Einfluß in Stücken aus Napiers Wulfstan s. unter *in*, *semninga*.

Daß die Blickling-Homilien anglischen Ursprungs sind, setzte ich als bekannt voraus.[3]

Endlich noch eine Bemerkung zu den Glossen. Nicht nur das Epinal-, Erfurt-, Leyden- und Corpus-Glossar kom-

[1] Nach Lindelöf, Bonner Beitr. 13, S. 102, hat Royal keine Beziehung zum Vesp.-Ps.

[2] Vgl. *nimþe*, *cēgan*.

[3] Miller I, Einl. S. XXXVIII, scheint sie nach Ostanglien setzen zu wollen, wo sie sich jetzt befinden (Norfolk). Dies würde zu ihrem Wortschatz nicht übel passen. Nach Hardy, Diss., erinnern die anglischen Reste eher an R_1 als an Ps. und Nordh.

men für das Anglische in Betracht. Auch die Glossen bei Wright-Wülcker 192 ff., 248 ff., 258 ff., 338 ff., 474 ff., zeigen sämtlich anglischen Einfluß in Lautstand und Wortschatz, jedenfalls finden sich anglische Einsprengungen.[1] Das Glossar 338 ff. ist ja deutlich mit dem Corpus- und damit dem Epinal-Gl. verwandt. So findet sich 364,45 noch die altertümliche Form *lytisna*, statt *lytesne*, aus Ep. Gelegentlich werden anglische Worte durch ws. Zusätze erklärt, z. B. *þæcele*, *wærc*. Ist also ein Wort durch andere Texte als spezifisch anglisch erwiesen, so spricht sein Vorkommen in diesen Glossaren zum mindesten nicht dagegen, wenn man sie auch nicht als selbständige anglische Quellen verwerten wird. In Glossen können ja überhaupt durch Kompilation leicht verschiedenartige Elemente gemischt werden. — In den übrigen ae. Glossaren bei Wright-Wülcker (abgesehen von Corpus und den kent. Glossen) habe ich dagegen nichts Anglisches gefunden. Die Wichtigsten hiervon, 89 ff. (das Colloquium), 104 ff., 168 ff., 304 ff. (= Zupitza Aelfc. Gl. Hs. J), 536 ff. (= Zup. Hs. W) sind eben diejenigen, welche man mit Aelfrics Namen in Verbindung bringt.

[1] Vgl. *conu* WW. 479,32 (zu Miller I, Einl., S. XXXI), *gemung*, *iemung* nuptiae WW. 277,22, 481,27, 453,28; *lytisna* 364,45 (zu Klaeber Angl. 27,399, 25,315), ferner *gescræpe*, *nimþe*, *bebycgan*, *wærc*, *wiþerbreca*, *þæcele* usw. Genauere Untersuchung der Zusammenhänge wäre noch erwünscht. — Zu dem Gl. WW. 192 ff., das *wærc*, *sceþþan* u. a. enthält, vgl. jetzt P. Boll, die Sprache der ae. Glossen im Ms. Harley 3376, Diss., Bonn 1904, Teil I.

Kapitel I.

Worte, welche, soweit erweisbar, dem Anglischen eigentümlich sind ('spezifisch anglische').

Aus den in der Einleitung erörterten Prinzipien ergibt sich die Einteilung des Kapitels. Wir unterscheiden

1. Worte, welche vom intern altenglischen Standpunkt als spezifisch anglisch betrachtet werden können;

2. Worte, welche durch übereinstimmendes Vorkommen in ne. Mundarten (oder me. Texten) als spezifisch anglisch erwiesen werden.

Bei 1. kommen Mundarten oder me. Zeugnisse zwar oft bestätigend hinzu, spielen aber nicht die Hauptrolle, bei 2. sind sie ausschlaggebend.

Die Entscheidung, wann ein Wort, das im Ws. nicht belegt ist, vom ae. Standpunkt aus als spezifisch anglisch gelten soll, wann nicht, läßt sich natürlich oft schwer und nur unbefriedigend treffen, aber man muß irgendwo eine Grenze ziehen, wenn man nicht auf kritische Beurteilung verzichten will. Als ein brauchbares Kriterium für eine solche Scheidung hat sich das Vorkommen eines Wortes in mindestens zwei unabhängigen anglischen Quellen erwiesen, s. oben S. 5.[1] An der Grenze der Wahrscheinlichkeit befinden sich dabei die Worte, welche

[1] Natürlich muß nach S. 3, 4 unter den Quellen mindestens ein Prosatext sein.

diese Bedingung noch erfüllen, aber nicht in den Texten begegnen, auf die sich das Kriterium der Vermeidung anwenden läßt. Kommt ein Wort, das auch nur in zwei Quellen begegnet, zugleich in den Mundarten vor, so stelle ich es gleichwohl zu 1., nicht zu 2. Zu 1. stelle ich endlich auch einige Worte, die nur in Beda begegnen und in B vermieden werden. Wird ein Wort andererseits in den ws. Hss. von Beda, Dial. oder Mart. beibehalten, so müssen wir schon reichlicheres Belegmaterial verlangen, um es für spezifisch anglisch halten zu können, s. S. 7.

Worte, die nur in je einem unabhängigen nördlichen Text und nicht in den Mundarten (oder Me.) begegnen (namentlich ἅπαξ λεγόμενα), die also spezifisch anglisch sein können, aber vielleicht auch nur zufällig im Norden belegt sind, stelle ich als

3. Unsicheres (Zufälliges?) für sich. — Alles Weitere an Ort und Stelle.[1]

1. Worte, welche vom intern altenglischen Standpunkt als spezifisch anglisch betrachtet werden können.

Wir sondern prosaische Worte von solchen, die in Prosa und Poesie belegt sind (vgl. Einl., S. 3 ff.), um den Anteil der Poesie im Zusammenhang überblicken zu können. Das meiste ist gemeinanglisch, nur Weniges läßt sich als spezifisch mercisch oder nordh. erweisen. Ich ordne die Worte im wesentlichen nach der Zahl der Texte, in denen sie belegt sind.

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[1] Keltische (kymrische und irisch-gälische), sowie nordische Lehnworte, die natürlich anders zu beurteilen wären, scheide ich aus.

a. Nur in Prosa belegte Worte.[1]

α) Gemeinanglische.

los gegen *lor*.

Sweet, Stud. Dict., vermutet, *los* sei anglische Form für *lor*. Ich fand ungefähr dasselbe Resultat unabhängig von Sweet durch folgende Aufstellung.

I. Lind. Mt. 7,13, 12,14 *los* perditio. Mehrmals *loswist*. — R_2 *los(e)west*. — Rit. 169,17 *losvist*.

R_1 5,30, 18,14 *to lose weorþan*, 5,29,30, 9,17, 10,6 *to lore*.[2]

Beda[3] 324,25 T *to lose weard*, OCaB *lore*. 412,11 TOCa *to lose*, CB *lore!*

Doch Bl. Hom. 69,7 *to lore*.

Dial. Greg. 68,30 *to lore*, 141,14 CO *lore* as (fem? H *lyre*).

Corp. Gl.[4] 144 *forlor* amisionem.

II. Past. 33,9, 301,9, 403,13 *(for)lor* neutr. 63,17, 249,13, 255,4, 267,4, 383,26,28 *to (for)lore weorþan (dōn)*. 249,1 H *lose*, einzige südliche Ausnahme, C *lore*.

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[1] D. h. soweit die anglischen Worte in Betracht kommen. Einige der südlichen Äquivalente begegnen auch in Poesie. — Wo sich deutlich zwei Äquivalente gegenüberstehen, nenne ich in der Überschrift beide. Bei zahlreichen Belegen ordne ich die Texte möglichst in geographischer Reihenfolge von Norden nach Süden, was am anschaulichsten sein dürfte. Auf die Chronologie kommt es ja hier weniger an. — Den Vesp.-Ps. setze ich mit Miller etwas nördlicher als Beda. Vesp.-Ps. hat mit R_1 *sihđe* gemein (Miller Einl. I S. XXXII), das auch in dem vielleicht ursprünglich nordmercischen Cant.-Ps. begegnet. Andrerseits freilich hat VPs. nur südlich *get*, kein *gen*.

[2] R_1 enthält Spuren sächsischen Dialekts, vgl. M. Förster ESt. 28,429, Schulte, Diss. über Beziehung von R_1 zu dem lat. Text (Bonn 1903), Verf. ESt. 35,95. Wir werden dies noch öfter beobachten.

[3] Zitiert nach Miller EETS. 95, 96, 110, 111.

[4] Nach Sweet OET. zitiert.

Oros. 132,15 *mid micle forlore.*

Wulfst. 149,4, 262,17 *to lore weorþan.*

Poetische Texte: Andr. 1423, Gen. (B) 721, 757 *forlor.*

Gemeinae. ist *los* in *losian.* Angl. *los* n. stellt sich hinsichtlich des gramm. Wechsels zu an. *los* n. «Auflösung, Zerstörung», ws. *lor* zu as. ahd. *farlor* «perditio». Natürlich gehört **lusa,* — **luza* zu *verlieren, los.*

fæs gegen *fnæd* fimbria.

Vgl. Miller I Einl. S. L, Klaeber Angl. 25,309.

I. Anglisch. Lind. *fas, fasne* (as. Lk. 8,44).

R_2 *fæse, fæste* (für *fasne* Lind.)

R_1 *fæss,* pl. *fasu.*

VPs. 44,14 *feasum,* Jun. Cambr. *fæsum;* Royal *fnædum,* Spelm. Cant. *fnadum,* vgl. Einl. S. 7, 10 ff. — Par.-Ps. I *fnasum.*[1]

Beda 78,13 TCa *þæt fæs,* O *fes,* B *fnæd.*

Dial. Greg. 111,28 C *fæs[c]e,* O *fnæde.*

II. Im Ws. finde ich nur *fnæd* (ws. Ev., Ben.R. Schröer 135,26, Aelfc. Hom. II 160,23, 394.6,10, HL. 31,570, Hom. Assm. 16,48,227), beachte auch *fnæd* WW. 152,12, 328,9, 547,24 wegen Einl. S. 12. *Fnæd* in dem auf angl. Grundlage beruhenden poet. Teil des Pariser Psalters 132,3[2] kann vom ws. Bearbeiter herrühren.

Angl. *fæs* n. — in Cooks Glossary fälschlich mit *a* — gehört zu ahd. *faso* m., *fasa* f., mhd. *vase,* spät *vaser* 'Faser, Franse, Saum', vgl. Kluge Et. Wb. s. v. *Faser,*

[1] Die Psalter-Glossen müssen des Vergleichs wegen zum Vesp.Ps. gestellt werden. Auch die freie Übertragung des Par.-Ps. schließe ich hier an. Der Übelstand, daß so auch ws. Texte unter den anglischen aufgeführt werden, läßt sich nicht gut vermeiden.

[2] Vgl. Helen Bartlett The metrical division of the Paris Psalter, Diss. Baltimore 1896.

Foley (Yale Studies XIV), S. 2, Weiteres bei Uhlenbeck PBB. 26,296.

Ws. *fnæd* n. hängt gewiß mit dem in Par. Ps. I belegten *fnæs* zusammen, und hiermit *fasne* as. Lind., falls für *fnase* verschrieben. *fnæs* entspricht dän., norw., schwed. dial. *fnas* 'Hülse, Schale, Faser', dän. dial. *kornfnas* 'Unkraut, Spreu im Korn' (Tamm, Falk-Torp s. v. *fnas*, Rietz, Molbech Wbb.), vgl. fries. *fnaskje* 'kauen', *fnasseltje*, *fnisseltje*, *fnitteltje* 'ein wenig, kleines Stück' (Dijkstra). Nach Maßgabe von *fnæd* ist *fnæs* wohl aus **fnađ-ta* assimiliert, und hierzu stellt sich auch dän. *fnat*, schwed. dial. *fnatt* 'Ausschlag, Krätze', *fnatta* 'reiben, kratzen', falls aus **fnadn* — entstanden.[1]

efolsian blasphemare,

häufig in Lind. R_2, Rit., R_1, auch in Cant.-Ps. 105,39 von Wildhagen, S. 249, nachgewiesen (*efehylsiende* fornicati), wo es aus nordmercischer Vorlage stammt. Auch der Text Angl. 11,98, wo *eofulsung* begegnet, scheint nicht ws. zu sein, vgl. *feowung* Z. 41, *mordor* Z. 32, mehrere *in*. *yfelsian* findet sich in dem Confessionale Ecgberhti L. a. J., S. 360 (10. Jh.): *đæt đæt yfelsang wære on God, sede for yfelne man mæssan sunge* (hier ist *y* wegen des Wortspiels mit *yfel* jedenfalls original), und in der Gl. WW. 482,8 blasuemiat: *yfelsaþ*. *yfelsian* könnte mit Anlehnung an *yfel* aus *efolsian* hervorgegangen sein. Ob aber wegen *yfelsang* in dem im wesentlichen ws. Conf. Ecgb. *efolsian* auch für den Süden vorauszusetzen ist, mag dahingestellt

[1] Dann paßt aber nicht der Dental in den von Tamm und Falk-Torp s. v. *fnat* herangezogenen gr. κναδάλλω 'beißen, schaben', κνώδαλον 'beißendes Tier'; anders über diese Zupitza Germ. Gutt. S. 110.

bleiben. Das eigentliche Verbreitungsgebiet von *efolsian* ist jedenfalls der Norden. — Die ws. Evang. brauchen für blasphemare *bysmerian*, *dysegian* u. a.

Was die Etymologie betrifft, so wird die gegenüber früheren Versuchen einzig richtige Erklärung aus **ef-hǣlsian* (Sievers, Gr., § 43, Anm. 4) durch das oben genannte *efehylsiende* mit *h* bestätigt. Als parallele Bildung führe ich an *efsacian* GB. No. 529.

gescræpe aptus,

belegt in Beda (in B meist vermieden, teilweise auch in andern Hss.), Rit. 117,7 und in Glossen: Corp. Gl. 568 conpe(n)dium: *gescræpnis*, WW. 206,2,4, 420,43 *-gescræpe* (*æ* weist auf dialektisches *ǣ*, vgl. Deutschbein S. 172, 200, Klaeber Angl. 27,413). Ws. würde etwa *pæslīc* entsprechen. — *gescræpe (*skrōpja-)* entspricht ahd. *ur-scruoffer (uperuualtsiner*, spurius Graff Sprsch. VI 581, Steinm.-Sievers I 400, Gl. zu I Sam. 17,4). Nach Graffs richtiger Vermutung hat spurius hier den Sinn von 'gigas, Ungeheuer', also erklärt sich *ur-scruoffi* als 'unpassend, über das Maß hinausgehend'.[1]

lēaþor, lēþran 'lather'.

Lind. Jh. 11,2 (*geduog* vel *smyrede* vel) *ledrede* unxit.

Laeceboc I 50 S. 38 *lyþre*[2] *mid sapan*. Lacnunga 1 S. 121 *gnid swiþe þæt heo sy eal geledred*, *þweah mid þy leadre* (ws. für ungere nur *smirwan*, s. BT.). WW. 456,14 nitrum: *leaþor*, 455,8 nitria: *þæt is of leadre;* Pfl. N. *leaþorwyrt* WW. 361,2, 408,32, (vgl. Einl. S. 12). —

[1] Nach freundlicher Aufklärung von Herrn Professor Braune.

[2] Daß hier der Schreiber die ws. Form bildet, beweist nicht, daß das Wort auch echt ws. war. Dasselbe geschieht bei *wærc* siehe dort.

Me. *leðer(i)en* 'to lather' in der Katherine-Gruppe und Laȝamon 7489 (B).

Ne. in nördl. Dialekten (bis Lincolnsh. O. Angl. südwärts), auch schriftsprachlich *lather* 'Seifenschaum, Schaum; vb. plätschern im Wasser, schäumen u. s. w.'

lēaþor, Instrumentalnomen zu Wz. *lau* (vgl. Kluge Stammbild. § 93, Kluge-Lutz Engl. Etym. s. v. *lather*, sowie Et. Wb. s. v. *Lauge*) entspricht an. *lauþr* n. 'Schaum, Seife', schwed. *lödder* 'Schaum'; *lēþran* = an. *leyþra* 'schmieren, waschen, zum Schäumen bringen'.

dīan, *dēon* säugen, saugen.

Vesp.-Ps. 8,3 *milcdeondra* lactantium, Jun. *meolcteondra* (!), Spelman Royal *sucendra*, Cant. *sukendre*, Par.-Ps. *þe meole sucað*.

R_1 21,16 *diendra* lactantium. Lind. Mt. 21,16 *diendra* id., Lk. 11,27 *gediides* suxisti. (R_2 verderbt *deðedes*). Vgl. Sievers Gramm. § 408 Anm. 17.

Das Ws. hat nur *sūcan*, vgl. ws. Evang., den Vers Ps. 8,3 bei Aelfc. HL. 31,277 *of unsprecendra muþe and sucendra*, Aelfc. Hom. I 246,21 *ða sucendan cild*, 84,16 *ða breost þe swylce gesihton* (zu *sȳcan*) u. s. w. — *tēondra* im Jun.-Ps. fasse ich nicht als Schreibfehler auf, sondern als Beweis dafür, daß jedenfalls schon zu Anfang des 10. Jh. *dēon* im Ws. ungebräuchlich war, vgl. Einl. S. 8.

Das Wort ist gemeingermanisch, vgl. mhd. *dīen*, *tīen*, nordfries. *diedje* (Outzen, Halbertsma, vielleicht dän. Lehnwort) und die nordische Gruppe adän. *di*, ndän. *die*, aschwed. *dia*, nschwed. *dia*, *di* 'säugen, saugen'.

Im Ablautsverhältnis steht ahd. *tāen* und ferner got. *daddjan* = aschwed. *dæggia*, nschwed. *dägga*, dän. *dægge*[1]

[1] Daher vielleicht engl. *dug*.

*(*dajjan)*, vgl. besonders Bremer PBB. 11,55, **Brugmann** Grdr. I² S. 486.

þorf(f)æst utilis,

belegt Lind. R_2 Lk. 14,35, Rit. 192,4, 91,13 (*∼a sie* **prosint**), 179,17 *(undorfæst* ineptus). **Hierzu stellt Klaeber** Angl. 27,423 mit ansprechender Emendation *(þearf)festre*[1] utilius Beda 380,3 (vgl. Miller I S. L). — Von *þorf-fæst* aus, das sich in der Aussprache in *þor-fæst* zerlegte, erklärt sich analogisch der Schwund des *f* in nordh. *þorlēas;* dies ist zu Bülbring El.-B. § 533 g anzumerken. In ws. *þearflēas* (Aelfc. Hom. I 82,20, II 452,16) wirkte diese Analogie nicht, da hier **þearffæst* nicht gebräuchlich war. Gemeinae. Ausdruck für utilis ist *nytt*, vorwiegend ws. ist *nyttwierde*, *-weorþ*, s. BT.; vgl. auch *behēfe* 'nötig, nützlich', = utilis in Aelfc. Coll.

spittan gegen *spǣtan*.

I. Lind. u. R_2 Mk. 10,34, 14,65 (R_2 Lk. 18,32) *-spitta* conspuere. Doch Lind. *spatende* (Cook **spătian;* etwa für *spātlende*, oder *spǣtende?*).

Rit. 19,9 *gispitta*. R_1 26,67, 27,30 *spittan*.

II. Past. 45,4, 261,10 *spætan*.

Aelfc. Gr. 158,6, 167,10, Deut. 25,9 *spætan*. ws. Evang. *spætan* (9 ×).

spǣtan allerdings in dem auf anglischer Grundlage beruhenden Laeceboc, II 22 S. 63 *geondspæt*, II 1 S. 53 *spætung*, u. Rätsel 18,4, 24,8; es kann vom ws. Schreiber herrühren. Jedenfalls ist *spittan* die nördliche, *spǣtan* die vorwiegend südliche Form. -- Im Ws. (Boet. 27,1, Aelfc.

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[1] Beda hat *þearf*, nicht *þorf*. Über nordh. *þorf* s. **Füchsel**, Angl. 24, S. 20, § 16.

Num. 12,14) begegnet auch *spīgettan*. Wegen *spǣtl(i)an*, zu *spātl*, s. BT. Gemeinae. ist *spīwan*.

Im ME. ist die Scheidung zwischen *spittan* und *spǣtan* weniger klar, s. Stratm. S. 568, 564. Beachte *spēten* vorwiegend in der Ancr. Riule (Morton S. 78, 106, 240), *spitten* Cursor Mundi 16635, freilich auch in Haly Maidenhad (EETS. 18 S. 17). Chaucer hat *spete* Troilus II 1617, *spitte* C. T. C. 421. ME. *spitten* im Süden kann auch auf *spīgettan* zurückgehen. NE. praet. *spat* = *spǣtte*. Als Rest des südlichen *spǣtan* ist wohl ne. dial. *spet* in Wilts. Dorsets. — jedenfalls hinsichtlich der Schreibung (gespr. *spit*) — aufzufassen.

Zur Etymologie s. Kluge Et. Wb. s. v. *speutzen*, Kluge-Lutz Engl. Etym., Skeat Conc. Et. Dict. s. v. *spit*.

Ws. *spīgettan* entspricht ahd. *spīwizzōn* (Sievers PBB. 9,204), mhd. *spiwezen*, *spiuwezen*, *spiutzen*, Intensivum zu germ. *spīwan*. Angl. *spittan* (nicht *spyttan*, wie Kluge mit BT. ansetzt!) ist wohl kaum aus *spīgettan* kontrahiert, sondern setzt eine Basis **spit* (parallel zu **spăt*, in an. *spýta*, dän. *spytte*, schw. *spotta*) voraus, wozu ablautend me. *spăt*, *spǭt* 'Speichel', ae. *spǣtan* (**spaitjan*), *spātl*, *spātlian*.

Anmerkung. Eine auffällige Bildung ist das Prät. *spēoft*, *spēaft* in Lind. und R_2. Gegenüber seiner früheren Annahme, daß *spēoft* ein redupliziertes Prät. II sei, hält Sievers PBB. 9,279 u. Gramm.[3] § 384 Anm. 5 wegen des Part. *gespēoftad* es für wahrscheinlicher, daß wir es mit einem ursprünglich schwachen Verb zu tun haben. Die ältere Auffassung dürfte vielleicht doch die richtigere sein; ich hoffe, auf die interessante Form noch zurückzukommen.

roc(c)ettan gegen *bealcettan* eructare.

roc(c)ettan begegnet Lind. Jh. S. 187,12 *rocgetede*, R_1 13,35 *roketto* vel *bilcetto* (letzteres schon wegen des ws. *i* nicht ursprünglich, vgl. S. 15 Fn. 2), Vesp.-Ps. 18,3, 44,2 *roccetted*, 118,171 *roccet(t)ad* (ebenso der abhängige Junius.)

bealcettan, *belc-*: Royal *(belcettan)*, Spelman *(bealcan, —ettan)*, Cant.-Ps. (*belceþ*, *belcette*, 118,171 *uproccænted* aus angl. Vorlage), sowie Boet. 51,5.

Zu den Glossen WW. 229,18 eructuat: *bylcetteþ roccetteþ*, 531,16 (e)ructabat: *bleu odde roccette* vgl. Einl. S. 12.

Jedenfalls neigt das Anglische zum Gebrauch von *roc(c)ettan*, das Ws. zu *bealcettan*; einen authentischen ws. Beleg für *roc(c)ettan* haben wir nicht. Zu *r*. vgl. ne. dial. *rochlis* (Hertf., Pembr.) 'Rasseln in der Kehle, Todesröcheln'. Daneben stehen andd. *ropizōn*, ahd. *rofazōn*, *roffazzan*, mhd. *roffezen*, an. *ropa* 'rülpsen', vgl. Zupitza Germ. Gutt. S. 43. Zu *bealc(ett)an*, ne. *belch* s. Franck Et. Wb. s. v. *balken*.

bīsene caecus.

In Lind. dreimal zu Anfang: np. Mt. 9,27 *bisene*, 9,28 *bisena* vel *blinde*, 11,5 *biseno*. Im ff. und in den übrigen Ev. gibt Lind. caecus nur durch *blind* wieder. (Rush. hat nur *blind*).

Dazu Dial. Greg. 275,3 ns. C *bysne*, O *bysene*, H fehlt. 77,28 CO *þæs bysenan mannes*, H *blindan!* — Cook und Sweet setzen *bīsen* an, doch scheint eher ein *ja*-Stamm *bīsene* vorzuliegen. — Das Ws. hat nur *blind*.

Me., ne., nord- und mittelld. *bisen*, *-sne*, *bisson* 'blind, halbblind, kurzsichtig', s. Mätzner, Stratman Wbb., NED. s. v. '*bisson*'. Das Wort begegnet bei Shakespeare Coriolan II 1,70 '*beesome conspectuities*', Hamlet II 2,529 '*with bisson rheume*'. Das Vorkommen von *bisne* in Eule und Nachtigall V. 243 (Dorsetshire?) spricht nicht dagegen, daß es anglisch ist, denn hier begegnet auch ein anderes, offenbar anglisches Wort, nämlich *strynd*, s. dort und Einl. S. 9.

Die heutigen Dialekte, in denen *bisson (byson, beesen, beezen)* im Norden von Northumberland bis Northampton

südwärts vorkommt, stimmen zu der ae. Begrenzung des Wortes. S. DD. s. v. *bisson*. —

Es leuchtet ein, daß in dem Wort der Stamm *sehen* steckt, vgl. NED. s. v. *bisson*. Skeat Et. Dict. stellt es zu mndl. *bisiende*, nndl. *bijziende* 'kurzsichtig, blödaugig', womit nhd. *beisichtig* zu vgl. ist. Doch kann ae. *bīsene* der ndl. Form nicht völlig gleichgestellt werden, denn dann wäre der Schwund des *d* nicht zu erklären. Liegt etwa ein ja-Stamm *bīsiene*, *-sēne* vor als Weiterbildung eines Bahuvrīhi-Kompositums got. *bi-siuns* 'nahes, kurzes Sehen habend', vgl. *beisichtig*? — Zur späteren Entwicklung vgl. Luick Angl. Beibl. 8,40 ff., Archiv 102 S. 71.

scīa Schienbein, Bein.

Ep.-Gl. 299 = Corp.-Gl. 602 crus: *scia*.

Lind. Jh. 19,31—33 pl. *sciu* crura.

R₂. Jh. 19,32 *scia*, 33 *sciæ*. Vgl. Sievers Gramm. § 277 Anm. 2.[1]

Gemeinae. ist *sceanca*, *sceonca*.

scīa m. entspricht mhd. *schie*, *schīge* swfm. 'Zaunpfahl, Umzäunung von Pfählen', nhd. dial. *scheie* f. 'Zaunpfahl, Stacket', ein oberdeutsches, bes. schweizerisches Wort, doch auch auf niederd. Gebiet (*schigen* oder *stecken*), s. DWb. s. v. *Scheie*. Vgl. ne. dial. *shy* (Norfolk) 'a groin or light rail erected on the beach for the protection of the coast'? — Eine Weiterbildung ist ahd. *scina*, ae. *scĭnu*,

[1] Sehr fraglich ist, ob in Rätsel 4,41 (*þonne scearp cymeđ sceo wiđ oþrum, ecg wiđ ecge*, es ist von Gewitterstürmen die Rede, vgl. Dietrich ZfdA., 11,461) mit *scēo* etwa 'Beinschiene' gemeint sein könnte: dann würde es zum Bild eines Kampfes zwischen zwei Gewappneten gehören. Man erklärt es gewöhnlich als 'Wolkendecke, Wolke' (as. *skio*), wozu freilich das folgende Bild *ecg wiđ ecge* nicht recht paßt.

mhd. *schinebein* 'Schienbein' und ahd. *scina* 'Nadel', mhd. *schin*, *schine* 'Schiene, Röhre', s. Kluge Et. Wb. s. v. *Schienbein.*

andūstrian verabscheuen.

Lind. Mt. 26,74 *adustriga* detestari. R_1 ib. *ondustriga*, 24,15 *ondustrungæ* abominationem (Lind. *unfægernis*). Da beide Texte unabhängig das seltene Wort verwenden, so ist nicht unwahrscheinlich, daß es dem Norden eigentümlich ist. Das gewöhnliche, namentlich ws. häufige Wort für verabscheuen ist *onscunian*. (ws. Mt. 24,15 *onsceonunge*).

andustrian ist etymologisch unklar, doch ist Beziehung zu ahd. *ustinōn* 'fungi', *ustrī* 'industria' Graff I. 500 wohl nicht abzuweisen. Die Quantität des *u* ist unsicher.

sunor Wildschweinherde.

Lind. Lk. 8,32 *ede* vel *sunor bergana* grex porcorum, 8,33 *þæt sunor* (R_2 fehlt). Mt. 8,30—32 *suner*.

R_1 8,30 *suner swina*, 8,32 *sio suner* vel *wræd*, 8,31 *in þas sunræ*. (ws. *swina heord*).

Dazu me. *sunder* im nordwestmittelld. Gawein V. 1440 — also i. g. 3 Zeugen aus dem Norden! Freilich wird das Wort sonst noch zweimal als technischer Ausdruck erwähnt. Halliwell zitiert in seinem Wb. unter *soundre* aus einer Hs. Bodl. 546: that men calleth[1] a trip of [a] tame swyne, is called of wilde swyn a *soundre*, that is to say, gif ther be passed V or VI together. In einem anglonormannischen Gedicht bei Hickes Thes. I 154, dessen erstes Kapitel Kollektivausdrücke für Jagdtiere gibt (docet rhetorice loqui de assimilitudine bestiarum) begegnet *soundre* des porks. (NE. veraltet *soundre* nennen die Wbb., es fehlt

[1] Dies könnte auf den Süden weisen.

im DD.). Nach diesen Zeugnissen mag das Wort als technischer Ausdruck der Jägersprache weitere Verbreitung gehabt haben, allgemein volkstümlich aber war es höchstwahrscheinlich nur im Norden.

Es entsprechen langob. *sonor-pair* 'Herdeneber' (Bruckner Spr. d. Lang. S. 212) und nach Sievers PBB. 16,540 ff. an. *sonargǫltr* 'Opferschwein'; im Ablautsverhältnis steht mhd. *swaner* 'Herde, Rudel', ahd. *swanering* 'männliches Schwein in der Herde'. Derselbe Stamm findet sich in *son* 'scrofas sex cum verre' der Lex. Angl. et Werin. VIII 2, afränk. *sonesti* 'Pferde-, Schweine- und Rinderherde' Lex. Ripuar. XVIII 1, *son(n)ista*, *sunnista* in den Malb. Gl. zur Lex Sal. II 11, 14, XXXVIII 3. Vgl. Palander Die ahd. Säugetiernamen S. 162, Sievers a. a. O., Schmeller B. Wb. II 296.

lygge falsus.

Lind. Mt. 26,60 *lease* vel *lycce*, ib. *liycce*. R_1 7,15, 24,11 *lyge* vel *lease (witgu)*. (ws. *lēas*).

cc in nordh. *lycce* wird von Kluge Stammbild. § 230 aus einem *ni*-Suffix erklärt, ein *lycce* mit *kk* scheint auch Bülbring El. B. § 499 anzusetzen. Erwägt man aber, daß geminiertes *g* in Lind. vereinzelt auch *cc* geschrieben wird (Foley § 43) und daß die Entsprechungen as. *luggi* (Wadstein Sprachdenkm. S. 17,8), ahd. oberd. *lukki* (Braune ahd. Gramm. § 149 Anm. 7) deutlich geminiertes *g* haben, so wird man auch die nordh. Form als **lugja-* anschließen müssen. — *lyge* R_1 kann hiervon kaum getrennt werden. Die Schreibung mit einf. *g* erklärt sich aus dem Einfluß des Sbst. *lyge*, das sich dem Schreiber mit dem Adj. vermischt zu haben scheint. — Nördl. dial. *lig* 'lügen' hat mit dem Adj. wohl nichts zu tun.

rīf reißend.

Rit., 125,16 *rifista* ferociora.

Ep. Al. 114, 134, S. 144 *[h]rifra wildeora*, vgl. Einl. S. 11.

rīf 'reißend, wild' entspricht schwed. dial. *rīv* 'reißend, rasch, hurtig' und stellt sich zu me. *rīven* '(zer)reißen, brechen', ne. *rive* in nördl. Dial. '(zer)reißen, spalten', an. *rífa*, dän. *rive*, schwed. *rifva* 'reißen, zerreißen'. Entlehnung des me. *rīven* aus dem Nordischen ist unsicher, vgl. Björkman Loanwords S. 252, und für *rīf* wegen des Belegs in der Ep. Al., die sonst keinen nord. Einfluß zeigt, entschieden unwahrscheinlich. Von *reiben (*wrīban)* ist *rīfa(n)* nach Björkman a. a. O. wegen aschwed. *rīva* (nicht **vrīva*) zu trennen, wofür auch die Bedeutung spricht, anders Kluge-Lutz s. v. *rive*, Falk-Torp s. v. *rive*. — Ob auch ae. *rīf*, ne. *rife* 'reichlich', an. *rífr* 'freigebig, reichlich', mndl. *rijf*, ndd. *rive* 'reichlich, überflüssig, häufig, freigebig' sich mit *rīf* 'reißend' in der Bedeutung vereinigen lassen, wie Falk-Torp s. v. *riv* annehmen, dürfte fraglich sein.

styltan, styllan starr stehen, erstaunen.

a. *styltan:* Lind. u. R_2 *(ā-, ge-, for-, fore-, wið-) stylta*, praet. *stylte, stylton, -tdon, -dton* stupere, obstupescere, haesitare. R_2 Mk. 1,22 *stylton* gehört zu Farmans Anteil, der hier im Wortlaut der Übersetzung von Lind. beeinflußt ist,[1] vgl. Lindelöf Bonner Beitr. X 5 (Einl. S. 5); in der Matth.-Gl. 12,23 hat Farman *wundradun* stupebant.

[1] *styltan* ist also Farman nicht fremd, also nicht spezifisch nordhumbrisch. Es fragt sich aber andrerseits, ob es überhaupt spezifisch anglisch ist. Da wir für *styllan* wohl zwei unabhängige Zeugen Corp.-Gl. und Lind.) annehmen dürfen, so schließe ich beide diesem Abschnitt noch mit an. — Die ws. Evang. haben für stupere, obstupescere *wundrian* wie R_1, *forhtian*.

b. *styllan:* Corp.-Gl. 662 descivit, pedem retraxit: *widstylde.* Lind. Mk. 1,22 *styldon*, Lk. 8,56 *gestyldon* stupebant. Sievers Gr. § 405 Anm. 10 sieht freilich in *stylde* nur Schreibvariante für *styldte*, *stylte*, wofür ja die Änderung des Schreibers von *gestylde* > *gestylte* Mk. 9,15 Lind. s. Skeat S. 143) zu sprechen scheint. Doch wegen *widstylde* in Corp.-Gl. (nicht zu **stalljan*, wie BT. will) und auch wegen etymologischer Entsprechungen wird man doch wohl ein *styllan* neben *styltan* annehmen dürfen. —

*styllan (*stulljan)* 'starr stehen' (vor Erstaunen, Schreck, Zweifel) ist westgermanisch, vgl. ahd. *stullen* 'stehen bleiben', *stulla* 'Zeitpunkt', ndl. *stollen* 'concrescere, conglobari, condensari, constipari' (Kilian), westf. *stollen* 'starr werden'. — *styltan* stellt sich zu mnd. *stulten*, *stolten* 'dick, fest werden, gerinnen', nndd., ostfries. *stulten*, *stülten* 'stehend oder fest und starr werden, gerinnen' (Stürenburg, Doornkaat), vgl. ferner schwed. dial. *stylt* 'Stütze', *stylta* 'stützen, am Fallen hindern, d. h. stehen machen' und die Sippe *Stelze:* dän. *stylte*, schwed. *stylta*, me. ne. *stilt(e)*, ndl. *stelt*, ahd. *stelza*, s. Franck Et. Wb. s. v. *stelt*. Germ. **stelt—* **stult—* steht parallel zu **stall*, **stell*, **stull* in *Stall* (wozu *stellen*), *still* und *Stollen*, **sthel* 'stehen', s. Kluge Et. Wb.

Anmerkung. Auch das verwandte *stællan* < **stalljan* 'springen' scheint anglisch zu sein, vgl. die Belege bei Deutschbein S. 218. *astylde* prosiliit — freilich mit ws. *y* — begegnet Dial. 21,27 (H *ford aræsde*), *stellan* inruere in einem sonst ws. Glossar ZfdA. 20,39.

**gōian*, **gēgan.*

Beda: (vgl. Miller I Einl. S. L, Klaeber Angl. 25,289) 88,15 T *goad* ingemiscat, OCa *hogad*, C *geþ*, B *gæd*.

88,17 T *goiende cwæd* gemebat dicens, OCa *hogiende*, C *gende*, B *scofiende*.

48,5 Ca *geong*, glossiert mit *yrmd*, gemitus, B *gnornung*.

76,15 T *goounq* gemitus, OCa *goung*, B *geong*.

Mit *gende* C 88,17 identifiziere ich das unerklärte *gende* frenans Rit. 162,5; der Glossator kann an fremens gedacht haben, und Verständnis für den Zusammenhang braucht man von ihm ja nicht zu erwarten.[1] — Gemeinae. entspricht etwa *hrīeman*, *ē*.

Entsprechend dem urverwandten an. *geyja* 'bellen, ausschelten' (**gaujan*, Praet. *gō*) sollten wir angl. **gēgan*, ws. **gīegan* erwarten, vgl. an. *heyja* = angl. *hēgan*. Hierzu stimmen denn auch *gēþ*, *gēnde*, *gēong*, sowie me. *gējen* 'schreien'. Daneben stand, von der im an. Praet. erscheinenden Ablautsstufe aus gebildet, ein swv. II **gōian*, wozu *gōad*, *gōung* etc., vgl. Sievers Gr. § 414 Anm. 5a. — Im ME. begegnet *gējen* in ff. anglischen Texten (Stratman, Mätzner): Gawein 1215, nördl. Allitt. Poems 2,846, Laȝamon 27750 (A *geiden*, B *gradden*), Kath. Jul. Marg. (es fehlt in Haly Maidenhad! vgl. Einenkel Angl. V 98), ferner in den von südwestlichem Schreiber kopierten Lambeth-Homilies (EETS. 29, 34) I S. 43, 253 und Cod. Digby 86 ed. Stengel S. 79[2], freilich auch in Sawles Warde EETS. 34 S. 253, und in der südlichen Hs. der Ancr. R. Morton S. 66, 152, 288.[3]

Außer dem an. *geyja* (dän. *gjo*, aschwed. *göia*, schwed. dial. *gö*, dazu an. *gaul* 'Gebell', *gaula*, dän. *gaule* 'bellen') gehört hierher fries. *geije* 'exclamare' (Dijkstra Wb. I 446, vgl. **daujan* > *deije* I 263). Verwandt sind im Deutschen

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[1] Unsicheres konjiziert Ritter Arch. 113,186.

[2] Nach Heuser IF. 14 Anz. S. 29 beruhen Lambeth-Hom. und Digby 86 auf mercischer Grundlage wegen *o* vor Nasal. In Lambeth-Hom. begegnet auch *þrāg*, s. dort.

[3] In Dorsetshire (Ten Brink Litt. Gesch. S. 239 ff.) sollte man das Wort kaum erwarten, vgl. Einl. S. 15 Fn.

hess. *gauwen*, *gauben* 'laut murren, namentlich von Hunden und kleinen Kindern', westf., hess. *gauzen*, bayr. *gautzen* 'bellen' (**gauatjan)*. Vgl. ferner ae. poet. *gēad* 'Torheit, Spott' = an. *gaud* 'Gebell', während mhd. *giude*, *göude*, md. *güde* 'geräuschvolle Freude, Jubel, Verschwendung, Annehmlichkeit, Genuß', *giuden*, *göuden* 'prahlen, prahlerisch verschwenden, großtun, in geräuschvoller Freude sein', die Falk-Torp s. v. *gjø* heranziehen, wohl besser fern bleiben, vgl. Kluge Et. Wb. s. v. *vergeuden*.[1] — Den germ. Namen des Kuckucks **gauka-z* mit ableitendem *k* wird man am besten zu **gaujan* stellen ('der Schreier').

Im Anschluß an *gēgan*, das im Ae. nur im Beda sicher belegt ist, führe ich einige Worte an, die nur im Beda begegnen und hier von B (teilweise auch von Ca, O, C) vermieden werden, vgl. Einl. S. 6. Ich fand die meisten nachträglich in Klaebers Beda-Studien erwähnt, möchte sie aber wegen ihres etymologischen Interesses hier nicht unterdrücken.

cwīnan gegen *cwincan*.

Beda T 118,14 *þæt fyr acwán*, C *acwinen wæs*, B *acwanc*. Vgl. Klaeber Angl. 27,251.

(a)cwincan ist auch sonst ws. belegt: Aelfc. HL. 35,314, Angl. 13,365 (*acwunce* delitesceret), Chron. E a⁰ 1110, Nap. OEG. 1,2384 u. ö.; doch auch Dial. Greg. 10,13, 47,18.

Im Süden ist also *cwīnan* durch *cwincan* verdrängt worden. Gemeinengl. ist das Kausativ *cwencan* = ne. *quench* (Orm *cwenken*).

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[1] Falk-Torp knüpfen **gaujan* an aind. *hávate*, aksl. *zovą* 'rufen' = lit. *žavėti* 'besprechen, zaubern' (Brugmann Grdr. I. § 613 zu idg. *ĝh*, Uhlenbeck aind. et. Wb. S. 359). — Uhlenbeck PBB. 30,281 stellt mhd. *giuden* zu lit. *gaudžiu*, *gaũsti* 'sausen, summen, heulen, weinen, jammern'. Demnach wären **gaujan* und *giuden* nicht zu vereinigen.

In den übrigen Dialekten stellen sich zu *cwīnan*: **neuostfries.**[1] nordfries.[2] *quīnen*, mnld. *quīnen*. nndl. ***kwijnen*** 'hinwelken. absterben' (s. Franck Et. Wb.), **mnd., nndd.** (westfäl., Bremen, holst., pommersch) ***quīnen***, **mhd.** ***verquīnen***, md. (thür.) *queimen* 'siechen, kränkeln', **endlich adän.** *krīne*, dän. dial. *qvine* 'hinsiechen' (**norw. dial.** ***kvina*** 'schreien, klagen'). Zu *cwincan* gehören **afries.** ***kwinka*** 'schwinden', schwed. norw. dial. *kvinka* 'wimmern'.

Der etymologische Zusammenhang von ***cwīnan*** **und** *cwincan* wird bei Kluge-Lutz Engl. Etym. s. v. ***quench*** **wohl** mit Unrecht bezweifelt. Vielleicht **darf man auf das** Verhältnis von ne. *chine* (ae. *cīnan*): *chink* hinweisen, vgl. NED. s. v. *chine* sb[1]. vb[1], *chink* sb[2]. **Demnach wäre** ***cwīnan*** aus der *i*-Reihe infolge *k*-Ableitung **in die Nasalreihe** übergetreten, vgl. das Verhältnis von ***swīnan: swindan*** Streitberg Urg. Gr. § 105. Ob *cwīnan* als Ablautsform zu ae. *cwānian*, an. *kveina*, *kveinka* 'klagen', got. ***qainōn*** 'weinen' zu betrachten ist, ist nicht ganz sicher (**Zupitza Germ.** Gutt. S. 84. 88 trennt beide). Im Nord. kann ***kvin(k)a*** in der Bedeutung von *kvein(k)a* beeinflußt sein, doch vgl. auch bayr. *quenkeln* 'winseln, ächzen', das zu ***cwincan, cwencan*** zu gehören scheint.

fleswian.

Beda 122.17 *mid þy he þa gesweppre muþe licetende ærend wreahte and lease fleosewade*, cum simulatam legationem ore astuto volveret. O *fleswade*. Ca *fleswede*, B ersetzt es durch *leaslice ongunn*. Vgl. Klaeber Angl. 27.253,

[1] Molema Wb. der groning. Mundart und Stürenburg. Doornkaat Ostfries. Wbb.

[2] Outzen: *quine* 'kränklich sein, sich klagen'. Ob **diese Formen** echt friesisch sind, ist natürlich nicht sicher, vgl. **afries.** ***kwinka.***

der auf Cura Past. 421,26 verweist: *de swide eadmodlice onginnad beforon ricum monnum.*

Das nur hier belegte *fleswian* ist sicher keine Korruptel, wenn auch die Bedeutung unklar ist (BT. u. Sweet 'murmeln, wispern'?). Das Grundwort scheint in schwed. dial. *fles* 'Gesicht, Stirn' vorzuliegen, also etwa 'ein Gesicht machen, das Gesicht verziehen'? Unsicher sind Beziehungen zu hd. *flescheln*, *fläscheln* 'schalkhaft lächeln, ridere, plorare' (D. Wb.), und vollends zu nordfries. *fleuwern*, 'aus hämischer Falschheit nach jemand das Maul verziehen' (Outzen), (Siebs Sylter Spr. *fleerĕ* 'schmollend ein spöttisches Gesicht machen'). — Man beachte, daß nach Kluge Et. Wb. s. v. *flennen*, ahd. *flannēn* 'das Gesicht verziehen' auf **flaznēn* beruhen könnte.

gemynde gegen *gemӯde.*

Beda 398,17 T *æt dæm gemyndum Tune streames*, iuxta ostium, OCa B *gemydum*, C *gemærum.* Vgl. Miller I Einl. S. L.

gemynde neben *gemӯde* braucht nicht sinnlos zu sein, wie Klaeber Angl. 27,427 anzunehmen scheint. Es erklärt sich einfach aus grammatischem Wechsel (**mundja*). Derselbe liegt wohl auch vor in as. *gimundi* ostia (neben *cuth*) in Prud. Gl. (Wadstein Sprachdenkm. S. 102,23, Gallee as. Gramm. § 102 Anm.), *mund* Hel. Mon. gegen *mūth*, vgl. Holthausen as. El. B. § 192 Anm., § 257 Anm. 2, vielleicht auch in fries. *mund* neben *mūth*, vgl. Siebs Grdr. I S. 1264.

? ēonde.

Beda 196,6 T *þæt betste hors and þæs fægerestan eondes* equum optimum, CO *endes*, Ca *heowes*, B *hiwes.* 196,19 T *uncymre hors and odres eondes* equos viliores uel alias species, O *endes*, Ca *endes*, glossiert *hiwæs*, B *hiwæs.* Klaeber

Angl. 27,277 liest mit BT. und Sweet für *eondes ændes endes* 'species, kind'; auffällig ist aber doch, daß das seltsame *eo* in T zweimal begegnet. Ich kann die Vermutung, nicht ganz abweisen, daß in *ēonde* 'Pferde-Zucht, Rasse, Schlag, breed' der Stamm *eoh* 'Pferd' (got. *aihwa* —) stecken könnte. Die Stammbildung *(*ehu-ndja?)* wäre allerdings sehr problematisch, doch vgl. Wilmanns D. Gr. II S. 351, unter dessen Beispielen vielleicht besonders auf ahd. *ārunti*, ae. *ǣrende* zu verweisen wäre.

clugge Glocke, *(? clucce)*.

Beda 340,6 T *hleoþor heora clucgan*, O *cluccgan*, Ca *clugygan*,[1] B *bellan!* Man wäre versucht, *clugge* wegen seines isolierten Vorkommens auf anglischem Gebiet direkt auf das Kymrische oder Irische zurückzuführen: cymr. *cloch* f., corn. *cloch*, ir. *clocc* m. = **klukkos, -ā* (Stokes Urkelt. Sprachsch. S. 103). Aber abgesehen von lautlichen Schwierigkeiten, die sich dabei ergeben, machen es die kontinentalen Entsprechungen (s. Kluge Et. Wb. s. v. *Glocke*) wahrscheinlicher, daß es sich um ein altes kontinentalkeltisches Lehnwort handelt. Dies hat sich im Anglischen erhalten, während es sonst durch *belle* 'Schelle' (mndl. *belle*, nndl. *bel*, mnd. nndl. *belle*, an. *bjalla*) verdrängt wurde. S. Belege für *belle* bei Paddelford OE. Musical Terms, Bonner Beitr. IV S. 65.

Anmerkung. Das ἅπ. λεγ. *myl* 'Staub, Müll' Beda 14.20 CaB (Klaeber Angl. 25,272) hat sich jetzt auch in der Psalterglosse G, Lindelöf Bonner Beitr. XIII. S. 15 Ps. 7,6 gefunden. — *þylice* in Greg. Dial. 116,13 C, wofür OH. *kæppe (melote)*, steht wahrscheinlich für *pylice*.

Zum Schluß dieses Abschnittes noch zwei lateinische Lehnworte:

[1] Über dem ersten *g* nach Miller ein kleines *c*.

cäsering

in Lind., R_2, R_1 = drachma, didrachma (ws. Ev. für drachma *scilling*). Vgl. *cheisuring* im Hildebrandslied 34.

cælc gegen *calic*

s. Pogatscher Lehnw. § 216. Lind. R_2, R_1 haben *cælc*, Vesp.-Ps. 15,5 *celces*, daneben aber alle auch jüngeres *calic*, das im Süden ausschließlich zu gelten scheint. Die ws. Ev. haben nur *calic*. *cælic* in Spelm.-Ps. 115,4, Royal 15,5, 115,4 wird auf Mischung beider Formen beruhen. *cælc* entspricht ahd. *kelih*, afries. *tzilick*.

β) Spezifisch nordhumbrische und spezifisch mercische Worte.

Wir haben uns bisher nur mit gemeinanglischen Prosaworten befaßt. Es zeigte sich dabei ein enger Zusammenhang zwischen dem Mercischen und Nordhumbrischen; das Anglische als Ganzes stellt sich dem (West-) Sächsischen gegenüber. Wegen dieses Zusammenhangs wird es um so schwieriger, zwischen spezifisch Nordhumbrischem und spezifisch Mercischem zu scheiden. Die Prosadenkmäler beider Gebiete sind ja so wenig umfangreich, daß das Fehlen eines Wortes in einer von beiden Gruppen an sich i. a. nicht viel besagt. Besonders ist hier wieder die Häufigkeit der Belege maßgebend, aber auch, ob ein Wort in mehr als einer unabhängigen Quelle begegnet, vgl. S. 5 und 13. Für spezifisch Nordhumbrisches sollte sich ein Äquivalent im Mercischen, für das Mercische ein Äquivalent im Nordhumbrischen belegen lassen.

Was das spezifisch Nordhumbrische betrifft, so wäre es für die Beurteilung einiger Worte wertvoll, zu wissen, ob die Glosse des Rituals außer allem Zusammenhang mit

der von Lind. entstanden ist. Die Ansicht, daß die Glossatoren beider identisch sind, ist nach Lindelöf Bonner Beitr. X S. 6 § 8 aufzugeben. Doch könnte man fragen, ob alle Übereinstimmungen beider in der Wiedergabe des Lateins sich nur aus der gemeinsamen Mundart oder auch etwa aus gemeinsamer Übersetzerschule ergeben. Ein Fall ist hier von Interesse. Im Rit. und (einmal) auch in Lind. (nebst R_2) findet sich die seltsame Übersetzung von lat. *pro-* durch *sōđ*, die wohl durch die Analogie von proverbium = *sōđcwide* veranlaßt wurde (!), vgl. *sođcuma* procedere Rit. und Lind. R_2 Jh. 15,26, *sođfylga* prosequi, *sođlæda* producere, *sođgistrynd* progenies Rit. Sollten beide unabhängig auf diese Torheit verfallen sein? Immerhin würde dies nichts für direkten Zusammenhang beweisen. Wir können doch wohl annehmen, daß Rit. und Lind. im allgemeinen unabhängige Zeugen sind.[1] Daß R_2 von Lind. abhängig ist, ist schon erwähnt.

Doch nun zu den Einzelheiten. Als spezifisch nordhumbrisch können wir die folgenden in Lind. R_2 und Rit. belegten Worte ansehen (ich stelle das Sicherere voran).

giwiga bitten, verlangen.

Lind. *(ge-, ofer-) giwiga*, *giuge*, praet. *giude* petere, postulare, mendicare, poscere, exigere.

Rit. *(gi-)giria* petere, appetere, expetere, poscere, postulare.

R_2 *giowigia*. — R_1 hat nur das gemeinae. *biddan*.

Für weitere Formen s. die Wbb. und Sievers Gramm. § 416 Anm. 14 b. Das Wort ist in allen drei Texten häufig belegt und sicher spezifisch nordh. — Das nörd-

[1] Eine Kleinigkeit sei noch erwähnt: Rit. hat stets *gimung*, Lind. *gemung* (nuptiae).

lich-nordhumbr. *giw-* flektiert vorwiegend nach der *ai*-Klasse (vgl. ahd. *giwēn*), das südlich-nordhumbr. *giow-* nach der *ō*-Klasse (ahd. *gewōn*). Das *i* in *giwian* wurde früher von Sievers (Angl. 16,98, so auch Cook) für lang gehalten, doch später als kurz erkannt, wozu das *io* in R₂ und die ahd. Entsprechungen nötigen. Die Sippe ahd. *giwēn*, *gewōn* 'hiare, oscitare', mhd. *giwen*, *gewen* 'das Maul aufreißen, gähnen' (*göuwen* 'gierig, lüstern nach etwas sein), bayr. *gewen*, nndl. *geeuwen* 'gähnen' (dazu *geeuwhunger* = *Gähhunger*[1]) ist eine *w*-Ableitung zur Wz. *gī* in ahd. *gīēn* 'gähnen', an. *gīna*, ae. *gīnan* 'klaffen', ahd. *ginēn*, *geinōn*, ae. *ginian*, *gānian* 'gähnen' (lat. *hiare*); auch das nach Sievers a. a. O. (jetzt auch Uhlenbeck PBB. 30,283) reduplizierte got. *geigan* 'erstreben' gehört vielleicht hierher. Vgl. auch Kluge Et. Wb. s. v. *gähnen*, Franck Et. Wb. s. v. *geeuwen*.

(Für *wærlan* 'gehen, sich wenden' macht Ritter Arch. 113,186 Entlehnung aus dem Nordischen wahrscheinlich.)

dēþa töten.

Lind. Lk. 23,32 *woere gededed* interficerentur, Mk. 7,10 *gededed se* moriatur, Jh. 12,33 *sueltende* vel *gededet* moriturus.

R₂ *gideded*.

Rit. 21,16, 25,22 *gideded*, *-od* mortificatos, 72,13 *dedinges* mortificationem.

Es entspricht sehr schön ne. dial. *to death* 'kill' West Yorks. — *dēdan* darf man wohl gleichsetzen mit ahd. *tōden* (Notker), mhd. *tœden* (? Faktitivum zu *dauþa-* 'tot' Kluge

[1] Ostfries. *gä-hunger* (Doornkaat), *geehunger* (Stürenburg), gron. *geihonger* (Molema). — Fraglich sind in heutigen Dialekten pommersch *gewen*, *geewen* 'wimmern', thüring. *gewern* 'schwatzen'.

Stammbild. § 224). Weit überwiegend ist das Faktitivum zu *dauđa-*: ae. ws. *dīedan*, ahd. *tōten*, mhd. *tœten*, ndl. *dooden* u. s. w.[1]

hoga prudens,

häufig in Lind. R_2 (prudens, sollicitus), und Rit. (prudens), dazu in Lind. *hoglice*, *hogafæst*, *hogafull* prudens, in Lind. R_2 Rit. *hogascipe* prudentia, industria.

(R_1 hat für prudens *snottor*, die ws. Evang. *glēaw*, doch ist auch *snot(t)or* im Ws. häufig.)

Das Adj. *hoga* steht im Gegensatz zu der im Ws. häufigen Abstraktbildung *hoga*, *ymbhoga* swm. 'Sorge, Sorgfalt', die das Ursprüngliche darstellt. Es wäre denkbar, daß in Bildungen wie *hogafæst* und *hogafull* *hoga-* unter der Analogie von *wīsfæst*, *sōđfæst* (Kluge Stammb. § 242), *gesundfull* u. a. allmählich auch als Adjektiv empfunden und nun als solches losgetrennt wurde; dazu kam wohl noch der Einfluß primärer nomina agentis wie *sceaþa*, *lida* (Kluge a. a. O. § 13), die freilich nicht mehr produktiv waren; *hoga* wäre demnach 'der Denker' (vgl. *betro hogo* prudentiores Lind. Lk. 16,8 und *oferhoga* unten). Die ursprüngliche Bildung ist jedenfalls das Abstraktum *hoga* 'Sorgfalt'; nomina agentis werden ja nur von primären Verben aus gebildet, vgl. Kluge Stammbild. §§ 106, 15. —

Mit *hoga* prudens zu vergleichen ist *oferhoga* 'superbus', belegt Vesp.-Ps. 118,22, 122,4, 139,6 (dafür Spelm. Royal *ofermōd*, *-ig*, Cant.- und Par.-Ps. *oferhȳdig*), doch auch Wulfst. 92,16, 164,12, 177,11 (*se biđ Godes oferhoga*, *þe Godes bodan oferhogađ* = L. a. Inst. S. 424). Nach dem

[1] *dēadiga* mori Lind. R_2 Rit. (ws. Ev. *sweltan*) begegnet auch ws., doch mehr in der Bedtg. 'hinsterben, absterben': Aelfc. Hom I. 168,32 *forweornaþ and adeadaþ*, 160,15 *gode adeadod* 'dead to good'.

letzten Beispiel ist *oferhoga* sehr wahrscheinlich sekundär nach Muster der nomina agentis zu *oferhogian* gebildet.

drysniga, ? *drysna*.

1. Lind. R_2 Lk. 24,31 *ge-*, *gidrysnade* evanuit.

2. Lind. R_2 Rit. *ā-*, *gedrysna* extinguere, compescere: Lind. 2. sg. prs. *drysnes* 1, praet. *-drysnede* 1, pp. *-drysned* 5; Rit. inf. *drysne* 1, imp. *-drysne* 2, pp. *drysned* 1, *drysnad* 1; doch R_2 pp. *-drysnad* 2, *drysned* 1.

(R_1 hat für extinguere *ādwǣscan*, ebenso Beda 118,14, 128,31, 286,13, ws. Ev. *acwencan*, *ādwǣscan*.)

1. Das swv. II *drysnia(n)* evanescere entspricht as. *drusnōn*, **drusinōn* 'abfallen' (Hel. C. 154, Gallée as. Gramm. § 306), es ist eine Inchoativbildung zu got. *driusan*, as. *driosan*, ae. *drēosan* 'fallen'. Beachtenswert ist der durch die Mittelsilbe verursachte Umlaut, der sonst in ähnlichen Fällen nicht nachzuweisen ist, vgl. Beispiele bei Sievers Gramm. § 411 Anm. 4.[1] Vielleicht gab es neben *drysnian* < **drusin-* auch **drosnian* < **drusan-*. Daß im gramm. Wechsel *drysnian* vom pp. *droren* abweicht, spricht nicht gegen Zusammenhang mit *drēosan*. Vgl. über diese Bildungen Kluge Grdr. I S. 446, Vorgesch. § 193.

2. Ein swv. I *drysna(n)* extinguere scheint hauptsächlich aus Lind. und Rit. hervorzugehen. In R_2 überwiegen Formen nach Kl. II (s. die Belege), und Lindelöf Bonner Beitr. X S. 145 möchte für R_2 lieber *drysniga* II ansetzen. Es scheint, daß das ursprüngliche intr. *drysnian* sekundär auch transitive Bedeutung annahm und bei der be-

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[1] In *fægenian* (neben *fagenian*) liegt wohl nicht, wie das NED. s. v. *fawn* mit Berufung auf Sievers anzunehmen scheint, **fagin-* vor, sondern **fagan* (nach Kluge Grdr. I S. 442 ?*fagēn-*). Die Umlautsform wäre **fegen*. — Vgl *lycnian* Abschnitt 8?.

ginnenden Zerrüttung der Flexion namentlich im **nördlichen** Nordh. Formen nach der I. Kl. bildete.) Ein stv. ***drusnjan*** zu **drosn* (**drusna-*), welches Sweet Stud. Dict. annimmt, ist mir wenig wahrscheinlich. Ein Stammwort *drosn* fehlt; ae. *drōsna* pl., ahd. *truosana* (freilich auch *trusana*, *trusna*, *trosena* Graff Sprsch. V 546, mhd. *drusene*, *-ine*, etwa gekürzt?), mndl. *droese*, nndl. *droesem* **haben** doch wohl *ō*, vgl. Kluge Et. Wb. s. v. *Drusen*.

spyrd.

Lind. R₂ Lk. 24,13, Jh. 6,19, 11,18 *spyrd* stadium.
Rit. 5,16 *in spyrde iornað* in stadio currunt.

In Lind. R₂ ist stadium (Luther 'Feldweg') falsch, in Rit. richtig übersetzt, vgl. got. *spaúrds*, ahd. *spurt* f. 'Rennbahn' (wohl zu *spurnan*). Im Beda 56,30 wird stadium richtig mit *furlang* wiedergegeben, ebenso in den ws. Ev. und WW. 147,24; vgl. auch WW. 486,12 (Aldh.-Gl.) stadium: octava pars mil., wo doch der Zusammenhang des Glossars auf 'Rennbahn' weist; wir finden also südhumbrisch als Übersetzung von stadium nirgends *spyrd*. — Wenn Lind. und Rit. unabhängig auf die Übersetzung *spyrd* gekommen sind (vgl. oben S. 34), so ist es immerhin nicht unwahrscheinlich, daß es ihrem Dialekt eigentümlich war, mithin das alte Wort sich im Norden am längsten erhalten hat.

Dazu das Lehnwort

plæce platea.

Lind. *plæce* (5), R₂ *plætse* (2), *plæse* (1), Rit. *plæce* (2). (Die ws. Ev. haben für platea *strǣt*). Die Quelle ist romanisch assibiliertes *platsja*, vgl. Pogatscher Lehnw. § 357.

Der Lautwert war wohl *plætse*, nicht *plæče*, wie Kluge Grdr. I S. 993 annimmt; darauf weist deutlich die Schreibung in R_2, vgl. Sievers Gramm. § 205 Anm. 1 und 2. — Kontinentale Entsprechungen fehlen; mhd. *platz*, mnld. *plaetse* sind viel später aus dem Franz. aufgenommen.

Außer den bisher genannten, in Lind. R_2 und Rit., also in zwei wahrscheinlich unabhängigen Quellen, belegten Worten dürfen, entgegen unserer allgemeinen Regel, noch die zwei folgenden, nur in Lind. R_2 belegten hierher gestellt werden, die hier ziemlich häufig begegnen und als eigentümliche Bildungen neben den gemeinae. Äquivalenten auffallen — mit Sicherheit wohl das erste.

forwost primus.

Lind. *forwost* princeps, primus, tribunus, primatus[1], 8.[2]

R_2 nur Mk. 6,21 *forwestum* primis. Lk. 19,2 und Jh. 18,12, wo Lind. *aldormonn* vel *forwost*, läßt R_2, wie oft, die zweite Glosse weg.

Rit. hat *forma* primus, ebenso R_1. — *forwost*, *-est* beruht wahrscheinlich auf **fore-wesa*, nordh. *wosa* (Bülbring El. B. §§ 266, 267) 'Vorsteher', — vgl. ae. *fore-wesan* 'praeesse', an. *forvista* 'Leitung', deutsch *Verweser* (Kluge Et. Wb.), — und wurde aus diesem nach Analogie der Superlative auf *-ost*, *-est*, namentlich aber des (selbst analogischen) *formest*, *fyrmest* (Lind. R_1 *forđmest*) gebildet. Es handelt sich hier gewiß um eine lokal begrenzte Konta-

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[1] Mk. I 4,8 *foruost* vel *aldordom*. Es kommt auch sonst vor, daß der Glossator ein Wort falsch und richtig zugleich wiedergibt, vgl. Mk. 5,5 concīdens *falletande* vel *dærscende*, 4,9 cadens *fallas* vel *slæhtas*.

[2] Zahlen hinter den Belegen bezeichnen die Häufigkeit des Vorkommens.

minationsbildung. — Vgl. *fordmest* Lind. R1, ***færdmest*** **R2**, Sievers Gramm. § 328.

ēar-lipric(e) auricula, Ohrläppchen.

Lind. *(dio) earlip(p)rice* f., 8.

R2 *ear-lip(p)rica* n. (doch 1 acc. *done æarliprica*), 5.

(R1 faßt auricula als *ēare*, ebenso die ws. Ev.)

Dagegen ws. *ēar-læppa* WW. 157,11,12 = me. *ere-lappe* (belegt Reliquiae antiquae I 54 in einer in nördlichem Dialekt geschriebenen Rezeptsammlung des 14 Jh.; *ēar-læppa* wird also wohl schon ae. auch im Mittelland gegolten haben); ne. *ear-lap*. —

Dem Sinne nach möchte man *lipric* zunächst zu *læppa* 'Lappen' stellen, so setzt Kluge Stammbild. § 68 b *-læprec* an. Allein der Form wegen liegen wohl näher as. *lepor*, ahd. *leffur* 'Lippe' (s. Kluge Et. Wb. s. v. *Lippe* und *Lefze*), aus denen sich das *r* erklärt; es sind *s*-Stämme, vgl. Kluge Stammbild. § 84. Zu as. *lepor* scheint auch das einfache *p* in der Hälfte der Belege von *lipric* zu passen; die im Spätnordh. häufige Doppelschreibung dürfte das Sekundäre sein. Das übrig bleibende Suffix- *ika*- wird sich wohl als Deminutiv erklären.

Wir kommen zum spezifisch Mercischen.

Hier hat sich noch weniger ermitteln lassen. Doch sind einige häufige Partikeln zu nennen.

Sicher mercisch ist

sehde, *sihde* ecce.

Vgl. Miller I Einl. S. XXXII, Wildhagen Der Psalter des Eadwine v. Cant. S. 186, 204. Es ist im Vesp.-Ps. die ständige Übersetzung von ecce und begegnet auch in R1 (10 ×) neben häufigerem *henu*. — Zu den übrigen Psalterglossen ist ff. zu bemerken (vgl. Einl. S. 7, 10).

Der Jun.-Ps. behält *sehđe* bei. Eadwines Cant.-Ps. hat aus mercischer Vorlage einige *(on) (ge)sihđe*, vgl. Wildhagen a. a. O., meist aber *cællengæ (eallunga).* Royal hat ebenfalls einige *on (in) gesihđe*, z. B. 7,15, 32,18 u. ö., die entschieden auf mercische Vorlage deuten (vgl. Einl. S. 10), daneben *efne (nu).* Spelman-Ps. hat *efne*, die gebräuchlichste Demonstrativpartikel im Ws. — Entsprechungen in allen Psalterglossen für Ps. 7,15, 51,9 s. bei Lindelöf Bonner Beitr. XIII S. 20, 63. — Der Par.-Ps. I läßt ecce meist unübersetzt; Par.-Ps. II hat meist *efne.* — Lind. R_2 *heonu.*

Mercisch ist auch *ono*
(Beda TO *ono*, Mart. 34,23 *hona* = Cockayne Shrine 60,14, Bl. Hom. 165,24, 241,3 *an(n)a*) gegen gemeinanglisch, doch vorwiegend nordh. *heonu*, vgl. Miller I Einl. S. XXIX ff. —

Über *nemne* (gegen *nympe*), *semninga* s. im nächsten Abschnitt. —

Erwähnenswert ist vielleicht noch aus Vesp.-Ps. die Interjektion *georstu* (aus *gehērst-þu*) für lat. o 114,4, 115,16, 117,25, für die Junius *ēala* einsetzt, ebenso Royal und Spelm., Cant. *ēowlæ.* —

Die auf S. 29 ff. besprochenen Worte aus Beda, die in der ws. Version vermieden werden, für spezifisch mercisch zu erklären, liegt kein Anlaß vor.

b. In Prosa und Poesie belegte Worte.

Hierher gehören die wichtigsten anglischen Charakteristika. Ich ordne die Worte in Gruppen nach Maßgabe der Prosatexte, in denen sie belegt sind: zunächst einiges allen oder mehreren Texten Gemeinsame, dann Worte, die außer der Poesie nur in je einem (unabhängigen) Text begegnen (Beda, Lind. R_2, R_1, Dial.). Die allermeisten der

hier zu behandelnden Worte sind gemeinanglisch; weniges spezifisch Mercische stelle ich gegen Schluß S. 61.

Zunächst einige Bemerkungen zu den Präpositionen *in* und *on*.

Vgl. Napier Angl. X 139, Miller I Einl. S. XXXIII ff., Belden, The prepositions *in*, *on*, *to*, *for*, *fore* and *æt* in ags. prose, Diss. Balt. 1897, Krohmer W., Altengl. *in* und *on*, Diss. Berlin 1904.

Die zuletzt genannte Spezialuntersuchung gibt eine beschreibende Syntax sämtlicher Verwendungen von *in* und *on* hauptsächlich auf Grund der poetischen Texte; von der Prosa sind nur aus Aelfc. Hom. Belege gegeben. Bei dieser ungenügenden Verwertung des Prosamaterials sind die Aufstellungen über die einzelnen dialektisch verschiedenen Verwendungen mit Vorsicht aufzunehmen.

I. Im Ws. ist bekanntlich *in* (Begriff der Umschließung) durch *on* verdrängt worden, das ursprünglich wohl ein allgemeines und unbestimmtes Raumverhältnis, etwa wie ne. *at*, *on* bezeichnete, vgl. Krohmer S. 5 ff. Aelfred hat noch vereinzelte *in*, diese sind wohl schwerlich, wie Krohmer meint, aus dem Einfluß des Anglischen als der einst führenden Literatursprache zu erklären, vielmehr als schwache Reste des natürlich einst auch im Ws. vorhandenen *in*. Als Adverb 'hinein' und in der Verbindung *into* ist es ja im Ws. bewahrt geblieben. — Daß, von solchen Resten abgesehen, angl. *in* durchaus ws. *on* entspricht, sei noch durch folgende Beispiele bestätigt:

1. In den Dial. Greg. ersetzt die ws. Umarbeitung H die in CO häufigen *in* stets durch *on*. Die dem Original nahestehenden Hss. CO haben, entsprechend unserem 'in', weitaus vorwiegend *in*; *on* meist da, wo auch ein unbestimmteres räumliches oder zeitliches Verhältnis gedacht

werden kann, so auf S. 15—35 6 *on tid(e)* = 'zu der Zeit', 3 *in tid* = 'in der Zeit', 2 *on ceastre* = 'at a town'.

2. Der Junius-Psalter behält nur im Anfang, etwa bis Ps. 17, i. a. die *in* seiner Vorlage, des Vesp.-Ps., bei, von da an setzt er stets *on*. Vgl. Lindelöf Mém. de la soc. néo-philologique à Helsingfors III 64. — Zu den übrigen Psalterglossen vgl. Lindelöfs Auszüge. — Par.-Ps. I hat stets *on*.

3. Das Laece-Bōc (Neuausgabe von Leonhardi) hat im Anfang einige aus anglischer Vorlage stammende *in:* I 14 S. 8 *in þa nosu*, I 2,1 S. 9 *in þa eagan*, 2,21 S. 12 *in cyperen fæt oððe on æren*, von da an setzt der ws. Schreiber stets *on*. — Zu den Lacnunga, wo häufige *in*, vgl. jetzt Leonh. S. 159.

4. In der Hom. XL in Napiers Wulfstan fallen häufige *in* auf. In dem Passus S. 187,15 ff., der sich poetischer Form nähert, häufen sich Paare wie *in morðre and on mane, in susle and on sare, in wean and on wyrmslitum* u. s. w., in denen *on* vom ws. Schreiber herrühren muß. Hs. C. aber hat für *in* stets *on*, N schreibt *on* über *in!* Man ist versucht, eine poetisch-anglische Vorlage anzunehmen, wenn auch die Allitteration an sich dazu nicht nötigt. Anglische Züge im Wortschatz der Homilie sind *sōðfæst* 'gerecht' 184,3,5[1], *gewinn* 'Pein'[2] 186,2, nicht streng-ws. ist *morðor*, poetisch-anglisch *hlēoðrian*[3]. — Über *in* und *on* in der Poesie s. S. 64.

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[1] Vgl. Helen Bartlett S. 16. — Interessant ist, daß sich dies auch in Aelfc. HL. 2,148, 3,304, 546, 29,306, 31,294 findet; in der halbmetrischen Sprache bedient sich also der Westsachse eines anglischen Ausdrucks. — Ws. *sōþfæst* i. a. nur 'wahr, wahrhaft, aufrichtig'.

[2] Vgl. Wildhagen S. 184; ws. *gewinn* = 'Kampf'.

[3] Vgl. Klaeber Angl. 25, 302. Auch die meisten Prosabelege sind anglisch.

II. Ist somit *on* im Ws. die gewöhnliche Bezeichnung für 'in', so darf man erwarten, daß das Ws., wenn es deutlich unterscheiden will, für 'auf, an' einen anderen Ausdruck gebraucht (nach Krohmer *uppon, ofer, æt*), während das Anglische, das 'in' nach wie vor mit *in* bezeichnet, für 'auf, an' *on* verwendet. So hat denn auch Krohmer S. 19 bei Aelfric für 'auf, an' mehrere *uppon, ofer* belegt und, wie er S. 8 versichert, in Aelfric *on* fast nur gleich *in* gefunden. Aber wie schon dies 'fast' andeutet, findet sich im Ws. neben *on* = 'in' auch noch *on* = 'an, auf' — eben vermöge der ursprünglichen unbestimmten Bedeutung, die sich neben der speziellen erhält. Beispiele dafür lassen sich bei Aelfred und auch noch bei Aelfric zur Genüge nachweisen.[1]

Alle *on* = 'auf, an' im Ws., wie Kr. will, aus anglischem Einfluß zu erklären, wäre unmöglich, und *on* = 'auf, an' ist an sich nicht notwendig ein anglisches Charakteristikum. — Weiter kann ich auf die Frage in diesem Zusammenhang nicht eingehen.

léoran

'gehen', meist übertragen (euphemistisch), 'verscheiden, sterben', ist als das wichtigste Merkmal des anglischen Wortschatzes schon lange bekannt. Vollständige Zusammenstellung der Belege dürfte nicht ohne Interesse sein.

Lind. R_2 *geliora* praeterire, transire, obire, defungi. *geliornise* Galilea[2], recessus, transmigratio etc. Rit. R_1 *ofer geliora* transire.

[1] Z. B. Past. 22,17 *on lædre*, 18 *on solore*, Oros. 8,27 *on þæm sæ* 'an', Aelfr. Hom. I 38, III. 12,24 *on eordan*. III. 13,9 *on munte*, Hom. I 58,82, III. 14,42, *on henegene* 'an'.

[2] S. BT. — Wie mir Herr Lic. Wielandt freundlich mitteilt, kommt Galilea = transmigratio daher, weil hebr. *Galil* eigentlich

Vesp.-Ps. *leoran* transire, emigrare etc. 29 × ohne Hymn. Jun.-Ps. behält *leoran* i. a. bei, nur gegen Ende ändert er 4 ×, Cant. bewahrt *lioran* bezw. *-nis* 3 ×: 100,3, 118,119, 148,6. Royal hat *leoran* 56,2, 148,6, Spelm. 118, 119, sonst nur *faran*, *fēran* etc. Vollständige Parallelangaben zu Ps. 51,7, 89,4,6, s. bei Lindelöf Bonner Beitr. XIII S. 62, 70, 71.

Beda s. Miller I Einl. S. XLIX. In 31 von mir beobachteten Fällen behält B *leoran* nur 16 × bei.

Mart. *leoran*, *geleornes* häufig in B, von C meist vermieden. — Ferner begegnet *lēoran:*

Bl. Hom. 149,11,14; Lacnunga 19 S. 129 (Cockayne Lchd. III S. 20); Dial. Greg. 138,29 CO *-leoriađ*, H *farađ*, an anderen Stellen fehlt H, vgl. 161,27, 328,4, part. praes. CO 175,8, 191,18, 291,22, 299,15, 300,11, 325,27, 301,14, *geleornes* u. ä. 192,8, 282,11, 291,14 (C hat vorwiegend *leorian*, O *leoran*); Urkunde aus Worc. a⁰ 873, GB. No. 579; Ep. Al. S. 166, Z. 742 *oferhleohdred?* —

Poetische Belege s. S. 62,63.

Dem Ws. ist *lēoran* fremd, es gebraucht dafür *(forđ)gewitan*, *(forđ)faran*, *fēran* u. ä. Doch fehlt es nicht ganz an ws. Belegen (vgl. Einl. S. 8): Par.-Ps. I 9,6 *geleorode* = defecerunt,[1] Aelfc. HL. XXIII B 752, 761, 804 [*h*]*leoran* (vgl. Klaeber Angl. 25,260 Fn.; bei genauerem Zusehen freilich zeigt sich, daß die Hom. nicht von Aelfric ist);[2]

'drehbar' bedeutet und das zugrunde liegende Verb 'sich drehen, kreisen'. Zum Namen Galilea ist es geworden durch den später weggelassenen Genitiv τῶν ἐθνῶν 'Kreis, Landstrich der Heiden' im Stamm Naphthali.

[1] Der Text ist nach H. Bartlett ws.; es fallen vereinzelt auf *bebycgan* u. *sceþþan*; der Vers 9,6 hat *rēdels*.

[2] Vgl. Skeats Anm. S. 446. Sie ist identisch mit dem Bruchstück der Legend of St. Maria Egyptiaca ed. Earle 1861, = Glouc.

geleorednes in ws. Evang. Mt. 1,11,12,17 (transmigratio), Aelfc. HL. XXXIII 285. Sein Vorkommen in den kentisch gefärbten Digby-Glossen Nap. OEG. 1,405, 2278, 3405 (Brüsseler Hs. ZfdA. 9 *liorod-*) beweist wohl nicht, daß *lēoran* auch kentisch war. —

Etymologisch ist *lēoran* m. W. noch nicht gedeutet. Sievers Gramm. § 384 Anm. 4 sieht darin wohl mit Recht ein ursprüngl. stv. im Hinblick auf das part. *gel[e]orene* Ruine 7.

Zu erwägen wäre Verwandtschaft (mit Ablaut) mit schwed. dial. *lūra*, *lōra* 'langsam gehen, saumselig sein, langsamer werden, nachlassen', wovon abgeleitet schwed. dial. *lurka* 'etwas langsam tun', norw. dial. *lurka* 'sich wegschleichen, etwas langsam tun, — auch lauern', ostfries. *lurken* 'schleppend, langsam gehen', wohl auch nndl. *lurken* (s. Franck Et. Wb.), hess. *lurchen* 'schlurfen'. Schwed., norw. dial. *lurka* wird von Skeat Conc. Et. Dict. s. v. *lurk*, Falk-Torp s. v. *lure* zu *lauern* gestellt (spätmhd., mnd., me. *lūren*, ne. *lower*, mndl. *loeren*, dän. *lure*, schwed. *lura* 'betrügen, lauern', dazu *k*-Ableitung me. ne. *lurk(en)*, braunschw. *belurken* 'lauern'), und im norw. dial. *lurka* berühren sich beide Bedeutungen. Als gemeinsame Grundlage aller dieser Verba ist vielleicht eine Wz. *lur* 'langsam gehen, schleichen' anzunehmen. Nach D. Wb. in Falk-Torp bezeichnet freilich *lauern* ursprünglich eine Augentätigkeit und wäre demnach von Wz. *lur* 'langsam gehen' zu trennen.

nemne, *nymþe* gegen *būton*.

Vgl. Mather MLN. 1894,152 ff., H. Bartlett S. 18, Deutschbein S. 172.

Fragm. BT. (hier *leorde* S. 110,30). Die Sprache scheint nicht ganz rein ws., es fallen gegenüber Aelfric auf *tīd* und Pron. auf *-hwega* (s. Kap. II.).

I. Anglisch. Lind. nisi = *nymđe* 6, *buta* 67 (*nymđe* nur im Mt. und Anfang Mk.; später gibt der Glossator das Wort auf).

R_2 *nymđe* 2, sonst *buta*.

R_1 nisi = *nymđe* 20, *butan* 0 (*butan* nur = extra, exceptus).

	Vesp.-Ps.	Junius	Cant.	Royal	Spelm.
7,13	*nemne*	*nemne*	*bute*	*nymđe*	*buton*
93,17	*nemne*	*nemne*		*nymđe*	*buton*
118,92	*nemne*	*nymđe*	*nimđe*	*nymđe*	*buton*
123,1	*nymđe*		*nimđe*	*nymđe*	*nimđe*
123,2	*nemne*	*nymđe*	*nimþe*		*buton*
126,1	*nemđe*	*nymđe*		*nymđe*	*buton*

V. Hy. 7,60 *nemđe*, 7,53 *nybđe*.

Beda. *nemne* ca. 27 × in Millers Text. T hat stets *nemne* (1 *næmne*), ebenso O (nur 208,27 dafür *buton*). In Ca wird *nemne* und *nymþe* oft durch *butan* glossiert. B hat 2 *nemne*, 1 *næmne*, 1 *nænne (!)*, 5 *nymþe*, 14 *butan*. 'C scheint *nemne* nicht zu kennen'. Vgl. Deutschbein a. a. O.

Chad Angl. X *nympđe* 2.

Bl. Hom. 19,22 *nemne buton*, 161,11 *nemþe*.

Laeceboc II 7 S. 56 *nymþe*, II 20 S. 61 *(drincan hie) nemne (wæter)*.

Dial. Greg. 54,8 C *nemne*, O *nimđe*, H *buton*. 177,24, 221,9, 297,24 CO *nymþe*, 203,24 C *nymđe*, O *nemđe*, 336,2 C *nymđe*.

Urkunden: GB. No. 171 (mercisch a⁰ 743) *nymđe*. 318 = OET. No. 34 (Kent. a⁰ 805) *nymne*[1]. 510[2] (a⁰ 864) 3 *nymđe*. 906 (? Abingdon, a⁰ 955) *nymđe*.

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[1] Kemble und Earle *nimne*.

[2] Privileges granted by King Aethelbreht to the church of Sherborne, Dorset; aber nicht rein ws., vgl. *deg, liof-, gære, in*.

WW. 249,9 nisi: *nimþe*. 454,23, 525,3 ni forsan: ***nimðe wen wære***.

II. Das Ws. braucht statt *nemne*, *nymþe būton*. **Nur** *būton* haben, was ich selbst bestätigen kann, Aelfred, Aelfric, ws. Evang., die Wulfstan-Hom., Chronik, Gesetze, Ben.-Regeln.; vgl. Mather a. a. O.

Poetische Belege s. S. 62,63.

Was die Etymologie betrifft, so sind die Ausführungen Hempls MLN. 1894,313 ff. nicht überzeugend. Seine Herleitung aus **ne-gīem-þu* scheitert schon daran, daß dabei das Anglische — namentlich das Nordhumbrische, wo Einwirkung ws. Schreiber entschieden ausgeschlossen ist — nicht *nymþe*, sondern nur *nemþe* haben dürfte. ***y*** in anglisch *nymþe* (ganz selten *nimþe* mit später Schreibung) kann nur *i*-Umlaut aus *u* sein. Der Zusammenhang mit as. *neƀa*, *neƀo*, *-u*, *nova* (*ƀ*) 'außer daß' (Kögel GddL. I 568), ahd. *nibu*, *nuba*, *noba*, got. *nibai* 'wenn nicht, außer daß' ist doch wohl offenbar, wenn auch im einzelnen nicht alles klar ist.[1] *y* in *nymþe* darf man wohl zu dem *u* in ahd. *nuba*, *noba*, as. *noƀa* in Beziehung setzen.

Ob etwa das cymrische *namyn*[2], gespr. *namin*, auf das mercische *nemne* eingewirkt haben könnte, ist unsicher.

gēn, *ge(o)na* gegen *gīet(a)*.

I. Anglisch. Lind. adhuc bezw. nondum = (*ða*) *geona*, *-e* bezw. *ne ða geona*, *-e* 18, dazu *geana nu* modo 1

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[1] As. *nevan*, *novan* kann nicht, wie Leitzmann PBB. 26,254 will, direkt mit angl. *nemne* identifiziert werden, sondern wird wohl mit Recht von Kögel a. a. O. als mit *neuuan* (ahd. mhd. *niwan*) kontaminiert betrachtet.

[2] Z. B. *namyn* 'except, but' Peredur ed. K. Meyer Glossar S. 72. Vgl. air. *nammá* 'tantum, solum', arem. *nemet* Zeuß Gr. Celt. 620, 728.

(Mt. 24,21). adhuc, nondum, necdum = *(đa) get*, *ne (đa) get* 44.

R2 *(đa) geona* 11, *(đa) get* 27.

Rit. *đageane* 1, *đaget* 2, *gett* 1.

R1 *nu gen* 1, *(nu) get(a)* 4.

Vesp.-Ps. hat nur *nu get* = adhuc (6), aber Cant.-Ps. aus merc. Original *gen* 82,5, *nugin* 77,30, *nugean* Hy. 4,18, s. Wildhagen S. 182.

Beda. S. Deutschbein PBB. 26,173. «TOC haben zahlreiche *gen(a)*, CaB fast nur *gyta*,» und zwar hat B etwa gleichmäßig *gyta*, *gyt*, selten *git(a)*, kein *gen(a)!*

Nur *get*, *i*, *y* haben Bl. Hom. (25),[1] Mart. (6) und Dial. Greg.

II. Das Ws. hat von Anfang an nur die *t*-Form *giet(a)*, *gyta*. Auffällig ist *genu* 'furthermore, still' in den Soliloquien ed. Hargrove (Yale Studies XIII) 62,31; es stimmt schlecht zu Aelfred als Übersetzer, namentlich im Verein mit *frāsian* (s. *frignan* Kap. II) und *instæpe*. 'The dialect is late ws., impure in many respects'.

gēn, *ge(o)na* ist rein anglisch, und zwar scheint es auch dem südlicheren Mercisch zu fehlen. Poetische Belege, worunter *gien(a)* s. S. 62. —

Etymologisch sind *gēn(a)*, *giet(a)* unklar. Hempls Erklärung Acad. no. 1024 (1892) S. 564 ist nicht befriedigend. *giet(a)* entspricht afries. *ietta*, *iette*, *yetta* adhuc. Mit deutsch *jetzt*, das Skeat Conc. Et. Dict. hierherstellt, hat es nichts zu tun, vgl. Kluge Et. Wb. s. v. *jetzt*. — Gewöhnlich werden beide Formen mit Länge angesetzt. Für langes *gēn* spricht ja die metrische Verwendung, z. B. Beow. 2070, aber nordh. *geona* mit *u*-Umlaut muß kurz

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[1] Unsicher Bl. Hom. 167,6 *þagen*, wohl für *þagegn*.

sein, und Kürze scheint auch in *gieta* mit der friesischen Entsprechung vorzuliegen. Welche Quantität die ursprüngliche ist, läßt sich nicht entscheiden.

bebycgan gegen *sellan*.

I. Anglisch. Lind. vendere, venumdare = ***bebycga*** 22 (*ceapiga* 1, Jh. S. I 3,12). R_2 *bibycga* 9 (*sellan* in Lind. R_2 = dare, tradere etc).

R_1 *bebycgan* 5, *sellan* 5 (13,44 *bebygið* vel *sellað*, 19,21 *sylle* vel *bebycge*[1]).

Vesp.-Ps. 43,14, 104,17 *bebycgan*, ebenso Jun. und Cambr., aber Royal, Spelm. *becypan*, Cant. *sellan*.

Beda 130,33 TOCa. *bebycgan*, B *gesyllan*. 162,18 TOCa *bebohte* venditi, B *gebohte (!)*. 328,28 TO *bebohte*, CaB *(ge-) sealde*.

Ferner *bebycgan* Mart. 94,16, 100,15 B (C *sellan*), Bl. Hom. 63,7 (aber 69,8,13, 75,22 *sellan*), Lacnunga 103, 3 × (Cockayne S. 68, Bibl. Poes. I 327), Dial. Greg. 63,25, 64,7 CO (H *sellan!*), Hom. Assm. XVIII 187, 415[2], WW. 200,29, 483,5.

II. Wests. Aelfred Past. 449,14,15, Oros. 34,3, 124,6, 126,16, 154,9, 189,16 *(ge)sellan (wið feo).*[3]

Aelfc. Hom. II 356,6, Gen. 37,27, 45,5, Exod. 21,16,35, Gramm. 28,8 u. s. w. *syllan*, z. T. mit *to ceape*, *wið feo*. — Evang. vendere = *(ge)syllan*, *e* 11, (*cypan* 4, *becypan* 1). Ben. R. Logeman 95,1 *sillan*.

Ges. Aelfred Einl. 15, 23, 24 S. 30, 34, Ine[4] 11 S. 94

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[1] Vgl. S. 15 Fn. 2.

[2] Dies stimmt gut zu Klaebers Beobachtung Angl. 27,251 Fn. 3.

[3] *unbebohtra deora* Oros. 18,10 bezeichnet im Gegensatz zum Angl. 'ungekauft, d. h. eigener Zucht', vgl. Zupitza-Schipper Lesebuch. Vielleicht jedoch nur Schreibfehler.

[4] Beide sind ws. nach Priese Diss.

bebycgan (im ff. und in späteren Ges. stets *syllan*) ist wohl kaum ein Rest alten gemeinae. Gebrauchs, eher könnte die Sprache älterer außerws. Rechtsquellen eingewirkt haben, vgl. *sceþþan*[1] in Gesetzen. Zu *bebycgan* Par.-Ps. I 43,14 s. Fn. 1 zu *lēoran* S. 45. —

Poetische Belege s. S. 62.

Anmerkung. Die Bezeichnungen für den Allgemeinbegriff 'Tauschhandel treiben', *bugjan*, *kaupōn*, ergeben ohne weiteres auch den Ausdruck für den Spezialbegriff 'kaufen' (got. *bugjan*, as. *buggjan*, ae. *bycgan*, an. *byggja*), während für 'verkaufen' besondere Bezeichnung nötig wird (*be-bycgan*, verkaufen[2]). Dies hängt wohl damit zusammen, daß beim Tauschhandel das Hauptinteresse auf den Gegenstand fällt, den man eintauscht, d. h. kauft; erst bei ausgebildetem Geldhandel gewinnt der Begriff 'verkaufen, d. h. veräußern, zu Geld machen'. größere Bedeutung. — *sellan* heißt eigentlich 'übergeben', sc. *wið fēo*, vgl. got. *saljan* 'als Opfer darbringen', mhd. *sellen* 'übergeben, überliefern, (verkaufen)', an. *selja* 'übergeben, verkaufen', dän. *sælge*, schwed. *sälja* 'verkaufen'.

wærc Schmerz.

Lind. *wærc*. R2 *werc-sar* dolor.

Beda. 322,24 TOCa *þæs swiles and wærces*, B *weorces*.

Laeceboc häufig *wærc*, meist in Kompositis wie *heafodwærc* I 1,4 S. 7. Dazu *wærcan* schmerzen: II 52,3 S. 82,4 *gif hine wærce*.

Lacnunga. 10 *wærc*, 3 *werc*, 5 *wyrc*, 3 *wræc* s. Leonh. S. 170.

Dial. Greg. 182,18, 297,8 *mid (on) sidwærce*, O *-wræce*.

WW. 200,12 *banwærc*, 204,9 *heafod-wærc*, mit erklärendem Zusatz vel *ece!*

Poet. Beleg. Guthl. 1001 *me sar gehran, wærc inge-*

[illegible] Bülbring Angl. Beibl. 9,98, Deutschbein S. 171, Wild- [illegible]9.

[illegible]ad. as.; im Mhd. nur selten für 'verkaufen' *koufen*.

Klaeber Angl. 27,418 scheint *wærc* dolor mit *weorc* opus zu identifizieren, ebenso Deutschbein S. 283 Anm. 3. Allein angl. *wærc*, *werc* dolor (masc., vgl. *se sidwærc* Lcb. II 46 S. 78,12 und die Beda-Stelle) hat mit *we(o)rc* opus nichts zu tun,[1] obwohl letzteres spontan ebenfalls die Bedeutung 'Kummer, Schmerz' annimmt, und zwar vorwiegend in der Dichtung und anglisch gefärbten Texten, (doch auch in as. *verk* 'Werk, Mühsal', vgl. lat. labor). *weorc* 'opus' lautet im Nordh. *woerc*, davon ist *wærc* 'dolor' deutlich getrennt. *weorc* entspricht ne. *work*, *wærc* dagegen in nördlichen Dial. (bis Shropsh., Ost Angl. südwärts) *wark* bezw. *warch werch;* hier zeigt sich auch die verschiedene Qualität des *c*. Wenn im Beda der Schreiber B *weorces* für *wærces* einsetzt, (vgl. Klaeber a. a. O.), so substituiert er damit, wenn auch wohl ohne es zu wissen, ein anderes Wort. — *wærc* ist, wie Füchsel S. 25 richtig erkannt hat, dem an. *i*-Stamm (nicht *ja*-Stamm) *verkr*, dän. *værk*[2], schwed. *värk* 'Schmerz' gleichzusetzen, hat also Umlauts-*æ* nach *w;* ebenso urteilt Leonhardi a. a. O. Die entsprechende ws. Form wäre **wierċ, wyrċ*, diese bildet fünfmal richtig der ws. Schreiber der Lacnunga (s. o.), woraus aber noch nicht folgt, daß *wyrc* ws. gebräuchlich war (gemae. *sār, ece*). *wræc* statt *wærc* (dreimal in Lacn. und in Dial. O), nach Leonhardi mit 'Metathese', ist wohl eher der neutrale *a*-Stamm *wræc*, ne. *wrack*, den der südliche Schreiber für das ihm ungewöhnliche Dialektwort einsetzte. — *wærc* = **warki-* stellt Schade Wb. 1099 zu *wrecan;* dann

[1] Abgesehen von der geringen Wahrscheinlichkeit etymologischer Verwandtschaft.

[2] Aus dem Dän. stammt vielleicht nordfries. *wark* Outzen, Siebs Sylter Spr. — Ahd. *warah*, mhd. *warch*, *warc(g)* hat germ. *h*, vgl. schwed. *var* 'Eiter', Schmeller Bayr. Wb. II 999.

müßte es mit sehr früher Metathese aus **wraki-* entstanden sein und wäre mit dem eben genannten *wræc* verwandt. Dies ist mir weniger unwahrscheinlich, als daß es im Ablautsverhältnis zu dem alten *a*-Stamm *Werk* stehen sollte; die erwähnte Bedeutungsentwicklung von *weorc*, die zur Berührung mit *wærc* führt, beweist natürlich nichts für etymologischen Zusammenhang. — Mittelengl., sämtlich anglische[1] Belege s. bei Stratman s. v. *werk*, *-in*. In der Ancren Riule ed. Morton 326,19, 360,29, 368,26 hat die nördliche Hs. *warch(en)*, die südliche *eke(n)*, *eche(n)!*

wiþerbreca gegen *-saca*, *-winna*.

I. Anglisch. Lind. Mt. 5,25, 12,26 *wiđerbraca* adversarius (R1 *wiđerweard*), vgl. Bülbring El. B. § 422.

Vesp.-Ps. 3,8 *wiđerbrocan* adversantes, 34,19 *wiđerbrociađ* adversantur, 73,10 *wiđerbrocađ* adversarius (sic); Jun., Cambr. wie Vesp.; Royal *wiþergende*, *-weardiađ*, *-wengel*[2], Spelm., Cant. *wiđriende*, *-weardiađ*, *-wearda*. Ferner *wiþerbreca* Bl. Hom. 175,8, Dial. Greg. 36,6 (freilich auch in H), WW. 463,12.

Poet. Belege s. S. 62.

II. Das Ws. braucht *wiþerwinna* (Past. Aelfc. Hom., H. L., Evang.), *wiþersaca* (Aelfc. Hom., Ben. R. Schr., Wulfst.). — Gemeinae., doch spätws. seltener ist *wiđerweard*. —

Vgl. ahd. *widarbrechan* repugnare, *-winno*, *-sacho*, *-wart*; as. *wiđarsako*, *-ward*.

grorn-ian gegen *gnorn-ian*.

I. Anglisch. a. Prosa.

Lind. R2 Lk. 1,6 *grornung* querela.

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[1] U. a. Destr. of Troye (EETS. 39,56); westmittelld.) doch nordh. Ursprungs, vgl. Pref. LXI. Rel. Ant. I 51: Medical receipts, in rather a Northern dialect.

[2] S. Roeder Ausg. S. 136.

R_1 20,11 *grornadun* murmurabant.

Beda 426,33 T *grornende* maerentes, OCaB ***gnornigende.*** (128,24 TBCa ***gnornast***, O *g*ⁿ*ornast*).

Chad Angl. 10 S. 147 Z. 256 ***grorniende.***

Doch Mart. 36,23 ***gnorniendum***, Dial. Greg. ***gnornian.***

b. Poesie. *grorn-* haben Reimlied (? 66, 49), Crist 971, 1205, Jul. 324 *(grorn-hof)*, auch die Inschrift auf dem Casket OET. S. 127, ***gnorn-*** alle übrigen Dichtungen.

II. Das Ws. hat nur ***gnorn-***, z. B. Past. 225,10, Oros. 76,23, Boet., Aelfc. Hom. II 80,13, 350,28 u. s. w. Eine Ausnahme ist vielleicht *gro(r?)nung* maeror Scint. 20,1. — Beachte *grnorniendum* Kent. Gl. WW. 86,15. Neben ***grorn-*** und ***gnorn-*** steht auch noch poet. ***gyrn*** 'Kummer, Leid' und parallel as. *grornōn, gnornōn, gorn-word.* Uhlenbeck PBB. 30,282 stellt sie zu *gryre*, as. ***gruri*** 'Schreck', wonach ***r-r*** das Ursprüngliche wäre.

ēþian gegen *orþian.*

I. Anglisch. a. Prosa. Lind. R_2 Jh. 3,8 ***oeđiga*** spirare.

Vesp.-Ps. 17,16 *onoeđunge* inspiratione, Jun. ***oneþunge***, Cambr. *eþunge*, Royal *oneþgunge*, Cant. *eþgunge*, aber Spelm. *ordunge.*

Mart. 66,22 B *edode*, freilich auch in C.

Dial. Greg. 146,12 CO *eþad*, H *ordad.*

Ep. Al. S. 151, Z. 324 *ededon.*

WW. 240,1 flatus . . . *oroþ* vel *eþung.* ib. 338,1 anhelantium: *eþgiendra.*

b. Poesie. *edigan* Elene 1107, Par.-Ps. 113,14.

II. Ws. *orþian*, z. B. Jh. 3,8, Jos. 10,40, Aelfc. Gr. 14,5,8. 121,6, 276,7, 248,12, Aelfc. Hom. I 86,8, 534,11, 456,10 u. s. w. —

Angl. *ēþian* setzt **ēþ* < **anþi-* voraus (vgl. *anda*, got. *us-anan*, lat. *animus* u. s. w.); ws. *orþian* gehört zu *oroþ* = **us-anþ-* Sievers Gramm. § 43 Anm. 4, 186 Anm. 3. Das Angl. hat also die Ableitung zum Simplex, das Ws. die Ableitung zum Kompositum.

gnēaþ, *gnēþe*, *d* karg, scanty.

a. Prosa. Beda 452,6 O *gneđra* mediocriter insignitus, B *gneđra*, fehlt in Ca.

Mart. 68,9 B *gneađnes*, C *geneđnys* (mißverstanden, oder alte Form mit erhaltenem *ge* s. die Etym.?), 130,26 beide *gneađum*.

Dial. 43,26 CO *ungneþelice* non mediocriter, H *unheanlic*. 51,13 alle *gneđelice* parum.

Gll.: WW. 441,30 mediocri: *gneþre*, 464,25 parsimonia: *gneþnes*. 244,6 frugalitas: *spærnes*, *gneþelicnes*. Nap. OEG. 1,2437 id.: *gneaþnysse* gen., *gneadlicnys*. Prud. Gl. (s. BT.) *gneđum* parcis. — Zu den Gll. bei WW. vgl. Einl. S. 12. Das Glossar Nap. OEG. 1, das kentisch gefärbt ist, enthält allerdings — mit Ausnahme von *lēoran* (s. o.) — keine anglischen Worte.

b. Poesie. Beow. 1930 *gneađ gifa*. Panther 71 *ungnyđe*.[1]

Der Schwerpunkt der ae. Verbreitung des Wortes lag jedenfalls im Anglischen, wenn es auch in ws. Umschriften nicht immer vermieden wird. Gemeinae. würde etwa *spær*, *spærlīc* entsprechen, s. BT.

Die me. Belege (Stratm. S. 300) sind größtenteils sicher anglisch: *gnēde* Tristan 2838, All. Poems II 146, 154, Havelock 97, Misc. 92,48 (mittelld., vgl. Brandl Grdr. II 623), freilich auch Ancr. Riule M 202,28, 350,2, 414,24 *gnedeliche* (Hs.

[1] Zur ws. Form vgl. das unter *wærc* S. 52 Bemerkte.

C *medfulliche*), vgl. Einl. S. 9 Fn. 2. Im Cursor Mundi wird *gnede* in den mittelländischen Hss. T und G¹ vermieden, s. Barth Wortschatz des Cursor Mundi, Diss. Königsberg 1903, S. 34, das Wort beschränkt sich also immer mehr auf den Norden.

gnēaþ mit der *ja*-Ableitung *gnēþe*, *-de* 'karg' stellt sich zu ahd. *ginōti*, *gnōte*, mhd. *genœte*, sup. *gnōtest*, adv. *gnōte* 'beengend, beengt, beschränkt', ist also aus **ga-nauþa*, **-nauþja*, *-đja* entstanden und zu *Not* gehörig, womit vielleicht auch *genau* zusammenhängt.

wēþe mild, lieblich.

a. Rit. 100,7, 105,1 *(gi)woeđnisse* lenitas.

Beda 432,19 TO *þæs weđan songes*, Ca *swetan*, C *weorþan*, B *þæs sanges*, cantilenae dulcis.

b. *weþe* Crist 916, 1672, *weđniss* Par.-Ps. 144,7, dazu *wēþan:* 106,28 *brimu weþađ* fluctus siluerunt?

Vgl. got. *wōþeis* 'süß, lieblich', as. *wōthi* 'angenehm', ahd. *wuodi?* Graff Sprchsch. I 776.

gewesnis.

Beda T 274,5 *gewesnisse* dissensioni, [O *towesnisse*, Ca *towisnesse*, B *towesennesse*], vgl. Klaeber Angl. 27,406. Dazu ist zu stellen nordh. *(ge)-wosa* m. conversatio in Rit. (wohl kaum für *gewesan* inf., wie Sweet Stud. Dict. vermutet), sowie Vb. *gewesan*, Sal. und Sat. 181 *ic flitan gefrægn modgleawe men, gewesan ymbe hyra wisdom. gewesan* mit Ableitungen heißt eigentlich: 'zusammensein, sich unterhalten, verhandeln, streiten', vgl. mnd. *dat recht, de ansprеke unde de gewesede, de unse vader unde wy hadden* Schiller-Lübben II 104. — Im südlichen Ae. ist diese prägnante Bedeutung verloren gegangen, zur Wieder-

gabe von dissensio bedarf es hier der erläuternden Partikel *tō* 'auseinander', vgl. Beda OCaB und *towesness* = rixa, discordia, jurgium in Past.

wlōh Zotte, Franse.

a. Ep.-Erf. 1066 villis: *uulohum*. Corp.-Gl. 2122 *uulo-um*. ib. 2142 villus: *u(u)loh*.

Lind. *wloh* fimbria, pl. *wloeh* (neben *fas*, *fæs*).

b. Poet. Belege Jul. 590, Andr. 1471, Guthl. 1127 (als Bezeichnung einer geringfügigen Sache *ne wloh*, vgl. Grein Sprchsch. 730, Dietrich ZfdA. 10,359). *an-wloh*, *ge-wloh* 'geschmückt' Dan. 585, Gen. 1789. — Ungefähr synonym sind angl. *fæs*, ws. *fnæd*.

Grein stellt *wlōh* mit Recht zu isl. *lō* 'lanugo, tomentum',[1] daran schließen sich dän. *lu*, norw. *lo* 'Wolle am Tuch', schwed. dial. *lo* 'Flaum, Flaumhaar'. Weitere Beziehungen (aksl. *vlakno* Faser,? aind. *valkas* 'Bast') s. bei Falk-Torp s. v. *lu*, Zupitza Germ. Gutt. S. 143, Uhlenbeck Aind. Et. Wb. s. v. *valkas*.

wǣlan vexare.

a. Lind. R₂ Mk. 5,18 *awæled* vexatus.

R₁ 8,6, 9,36, 15,22 *ge-wælan* vexare, torquere[2] (ws. Ev. *gedreccan*, *geþrēagan*).

b. Andr. 1363, Guthl. 396 *witum (be)wælan*.

BT. stellt *wǣlan* richtig zu an. *veill* 'schwach, krank, elend' (aus **ve-heill* Noreen Grdr. I S. 560), *veilendi* 'Schwachheit, Krankheit', wozu norw. *veil* 'löcherig, gesprungen, schwach', wohl auch schwed. dial. *velig* 'halbverrückt, schwachsinnig'.

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[1] *lō ā klædi* Vigf., fälschlich zu *lōđ* gestellt.

[2] *to-wælede* advolvit 27,60, *awælde* revolvit 28,2 gehören doch wohl zu *wæltan* 'wälzen', Lind. *wælta*.

bāsni(g)an erwarten.

a. Lind. R2 *(ge)basniga* expectare.

Rit. *(on)basnung* expectatio.

b. *basnian* Andr. 447, 1067, Gen. 2417, unsicher Exod. 470. (Gemeinae. *bīdan*, *an(d)-bīdian*.)

bāsnian ist abgeleitet von einem zu *bīdan* gehörigen Abstraktum **baiđsni-* (Kluge Stammbild. § 147 b), vgl. Bright MLN. 3 (1888) S. 73.

alan erzeugen, nähren.

a. Lind. Lk. 11,44 parent = *foedađ* vel *alađ* vel *adeauæđ*[1]. R2 *foedađ* vel *aleđ*.

b. Reimlied 23 *swylce corþe ol.*

Vgl. got. *alan* 'wachsen', an. *ala* 'zeugen, gebären, nähren', schwed. dial. *ala* 'gebären, erzeugen, hervorbringen, wachsen'. Im Westgerm. ist außerhalb des Anglischen das part. *alt* der einzige Rest des alten Wortes (lat. *alo*, gr. ἄναλτος, air. *alim*).

ǣring Morgendämmerung, Tagesanbruch.

a. Lind. R2 Mk. 1,35 *on æring* diluculo.

Lind. Mk. 13,35 *on æring* mane (R2 *on merne*).

b. Jul. 160 *in æringe.*

Vgl. poet. *ǣr-dæg*, gemeinae. *ǣr-morgen.*

forcuman überkommen, besiegen, vernichten.

a. Lind. R2 *forcuman* invadere, exprobrare, consternare, vincere.

b. Andr. 1327, Crist 561, 151, Sal. und Sat. 176, 206, Par.-Ps. 54,5, 73,14, 93,5 (vexare).

[1] Der Glossator denkt an pariunt. Auch sonst gibt er Worte falsch und richtig zugleich wieder, vgl. S. 39 Fn. 1.

sāda Strick.

a. Lind. R₂ Lk. 21,35, Lind. Mt. 27,5 *sada* laqueus.

b. Par.-Ps. 123,7 *grin bid on sadan grame torænded.* 139,5 *weal(h)sada* laqueus. —

Vgl. ahd. *seita, o, seid;* Kluge Et. Wb. s. v. *Saite.* Das gemeinae. Wort ist *grīn.*

arwunga unentgeltlich, ohne Grund.[1]

a. R₁ 10,8 *arwunga* gratis (Lind. *unboht,* ws. Ev. *to gyfe*).

b. Par.-Ps. 68,4, 108,2, 118,161, 119,6 *earwunga* id. (ohne Grund).

Vgl. got. *arwjō* unentgeltlich, ahd. *arwūn, arowingūn* gratis, frustra'. Für 'unentgeltlich' vorwiegend ws. wohl *orcēape, -unga.*

An speziellen Berührungen der Sprache der Dialoge Gregors mit der poetischen sei hier genannt:

gehlæg Gelächter, Spott.

Dial. 209,21 (H fehlt) und Be dōmes dæge 15, vgl. an. *hløgi* 'was Lachen erregt'. — Poetisch, doch nicht bloß anglisch, sind auch *hyscrinc* 338,22, *wintrum geong* 219,3.

Über *þrāg* s. Kap. II.

Von lateinischen Lehnworten gehören in diesen Abschnitt:

þæcele gegen *blæse* Fackel.

I. Anglisch. Lind. *ðæccille, a*[2] lucerna (10 ×, daneben *lehtfæt*), lampas (1), fax (1).

R₂ *ðæcela, -ella* lucerna.

Rit. *ðæccelle, -ille* lucerna (2), lampas (1).

R₁ *ðecele* lampades (1).

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[1] Auch das synonyme *hōlunga* scheint, wenigstens vorwiegend, anglisch zu sein, s. BT.

[2] Cook hätte besser fem. angesetzt.

Beda 476,15 C *fyrenþecele* facem ignis, Ca *ðecelle*, B *fyrencylle (!)*.

Dial. Greg. 117,28 C ***wæs he . . inæled mid þam þycylum þære æfæste,*** O ***þæcelum***, H ***mid þæs nides blæsum (!)***.

Ep. Al. S. 151, 159 *swylce byrnende þecelle.*[1]

WW. 266,38 fax: *þæcile, blysige* (letzteres wohl ws. Zusatz), 490,31 facula: *ðecele.* Vgl. Einl. S. 12.

Poet. Beleg Sal. und Sat. 418 *dryhtnes ðecelan.*

(Auch *fæcele* scheint ws. nicht gebräuchlich zu sein, belegt Ep.-Gl. 407 *fæcilae*, WW. 399,35,36 *fecele* [***blysige*** dahinter wohl ws. Zusatz], WW. 531,8).

II. Das Ws. braucht für 'Fackel' ***blæse, blisa, blisige;*** **vgl.** oben Dial. H, ferner dp. *blasum* Joh. 18,3, *blysa* Aelfc. Gr. 68,12 (*blisa, blase*), 210,9, WW. 126,26, Aelfc. HL. 14,44, 37,159, ***blysige*** WW. 266,38 (s. o.), 399,35,36. — Doch fehlt *blæse* dem Angl. nicht ganz: ***bælblæse*** Guthl. 648, *-blyse* Exod. 401, Dan. 232.

Nach Kluges ansprechender Erklärung Et. Wb. s. v. *Fackel* beruht *þæcele* auf *fæcele* mit Anlehnung an Wz. *þak*, ahd. *dachazzen* 'brennen'. Sollte mit letzterer nicht das auffällige poet. *þeccan* zusammenhängen in Beow. 3015 *æled þeccan*, Phön. 216 *brond þeceð*, 365 *ad þeceð* etc.? Ich bin in dieser Vermutung mit Grein Sprchsch. 577 zusammengetroffen. — *blæse*, wozu *blæsere*, *blasere* 'Brandstifter', ist Erbwort, vgl. mhd. *blas* 'brennende Kerze, Fackel' und Skeat Conc. Et. Dict. s. v. *blaze*.

segne

in Lind. (Mt. Einl. S. 19,12, c. 13,47, Jh. 21,6,8,11) = rete, sagina und poet. Exod. 584, vgl. S. 65. R₂ ersetzt Jh. 21,8 *segni* seiner Vorlage durch *nett;* vielleicht war dem-

[1] Das Vorkommen des Wortes stimmt gut zu Klaebers Beobachtung Angl. 27,418, daß die Ep. Al. anglisch gefärbt ist. Vgl. Einl. S. 11.

nach *segne* im südlichen Nordh. damals schon weniger gebräuchlich.[1] Auch sonst begegnet ae. nur *nett*, beachte auch die Gl. WW. 336,20 sagene: *sænet*, wo *segne* doch nahegelegen hätte, wenn es dem Glossator geläufig gewesen wäre. Vgl. afries. *seine, seyne*, as. (Hel. 2630) ahd. *segina* = lat. *sagēna* 'Schleppnetz', Pogatscher § 205 u. ö., Kluge Grdr. I S. 328. — Die me. Formen (*seine*, *saine*) gehen wohl alle auf franz. *seine* zurück.

Bisher hatten wir in diesem Abschnitt nur mit Gemeinanglischem zu tun, ich schließe nun noch ein wichtiges spezifisch mercisches Wort an, das hier nicht unerwähnt bleiben darf, das Adverb

semninga 'auf einmal', plötzlich,

worüber Deutschbein S. 198, Klaeber Angl. 27,253 zu vgl. ist. Es ist häufig in Beda, Bl. Hom., Dial. Greg. (H *fǣringa*) und anglisch gefärbten Texten wie Vita Guthlaci, Ep. Al. Dazu stimmt auch *semninga* Laeceboc II 60 tit., 39; S. 52, 74. Die Stelle bei Wulfstan S. 262, wo *s.* Z. 7,11, ist poetisch gefärbt, der Anfang der Homilie liegt in den Bl. Hom. S. 104,1 ff. vor.[2] Das Fehlen von *semninga* im Nordh. ist wohl nicht bloß zufällig; hier begegnet namentlich *recone* (statim, confestim) s. Kap. II. Im Ws. kommt *s.* nur 'ausnahmweise' vor (vgl. Einl. S. 8), so *sæmninga*

[1] Daß an den beiden andern Stellen, wo Lind. *nett* vel *segne* hat, R_2 *segne* wegläßt, ist nicht auffallend. Auch sonst begnügt sich R_2 oft mit einer Glosse. Man darf daher nicht aus der geringeren Häufigkeit eines Wortes in R_2 auf geringere Gebräuchlichkeit desselben im südl. Nordhumbr. schließen.

[2] Andere angl. Züge sind 256,8,18 *sōþfæst* 'gerecht', 253,7 *mordor*, 265,12 *gefēod*, 256,4 *mishērnes* (vgl. Kap. III 1). Erwähnung verdient hier auch *frymþelīc* 'anfänglich' 252,12 = BlH. 107,51, das noch in Rit. 101,20, Beda 10,8, 60,23, 334,11 begegnet.

Aelfc. Hom. II 398,33, 2 *samninga* in ws. Ev., ***samnunga*** ilico Angl. 13,446. Die Endung *unga* bevorzugt auch Beda B in der Zwitterform *sæmnunga*.

Als spezifisch mercisch können wohl auch ***selegescot*** tabernaculum H. Bartlett S. 21 und ***instæpe(s)*** statim, continuo Klaeber Angl. 27,256 bezeichnet werden.

Am Schluß dieses Abschnitts dürfte es sich lohnen, zusammenzustellen, in welcher Weise sich die wichtigeren der behandelten anglischen Worte, welche schon nach dem Zeugnis der Prosa allein als spezifisch anglisch gelten können, auf die einzelnen poetischen Texte verteilen.

In die linke Spalte setze ich die spezifisch angl. Worte, in die rechte die gemeinaltengl. Synonyma, die im Ws. allein gebraucht werden, und alles, was auf den Süden weist.

Bei Feststellung des Verhältnisses von ***nemne (nymþe): būton*** ist zu beachten, daß beide nur in der Bedeutung 'außer, außer daß' kommensurabel sind, also ***būton*** in der Bedeutung 'außerhalb, ohne' nicht mitgerechnet werden darf.

Genesis	*g(i)en(a)*[1] 8, *nymþe* 6, *gewlōh* 1, *wiþerbreca* 2	*g(i)et(a)* 17, ***būton*** 2
Exodus	*gēn* 1, *nymþe* 2	*git* 2
Daniel	*nymþe* 4, *wiþerbreca* 1	
Crist und Satan	*nymþe* 6	*gita* 4, ***būton*** 2
Beowulf	*gēn* 13, *nemne* 10, *nymþe* 2, *bebycgan* 1, *semninga* 3	*git* 18, ***būton*** 7
Andreas	*gēn* 4, *nemne* 1, *nemþe* 1, *lēoran* 2	*git* 8, ***būton*** 2
Elene	*gen(a)* 7, *gina* 1, *semninga* 2	***būton*** 3
Juliane	*gēn* 9, *nemne* 1, *grorn-* 1, *wlōh* 1, *lȳtesne* 1,[2] *wiþerbreca* 1	***būton*** 1

[1] Das *ie* muß vom ws. Schreiber stammen, vgl. Hart MLN. 1892,112.

[2] s. Fn. folg. S.

Crist	*gēn* 6, *nymde* 1, *grorn-* 2, *semninga* 3, *wēþe* 2	*git* 2, *būton* 2
Guthlac	*gēn* 6, *nemne* 1, *lēoran* 1, *wærc* 1, *wǣlan* 1, *wlōh* 1, *wiþerbreca* 1	*giet* 1, *būton* 2
Phönix	*gēn* 1, *nemne* 1	*būton* 1
Physiologus	*gēn* 4, *semninga* 1	*būton* 3
Rätsel	*gēn* 5, *nymþe* 6, *semninga* 1	*spǣtan* 1 S. 20
Denkspr. Ex.	*gēn* 6, *nefne* 2	
Sal. Sat.	*gena* 1, *strynd*[1] 1, *þæcele* 1	*git* 2
Par.-Ps.	*gena* 1, *nymþe* 6, *semninga* 1, *samnunga* 1, *wēþnis* 1, *bebycgan* 1,	*git* 4, *būton* 2, *fnæd* 1 S. 16
Reimlied	*grorn* 3, *nefne* 1	
Klage der Frau	*nemne* 1	
Wanderer	*nemþe* 1	
Seefahrer	*nefne* 1	*būton* 1
Ruine	pt. *l*[*e*]*oren* 1	
Judith	*nymþe* 1	*git* 2,
Be manna lēase	*nimþe* 1	
Be dōmes dæge	*nymþe* 1	
Menologium	*lēoran* 1 (siehe unten)	
Genesis B.	(235—371, 420—485)	*giet* 2, *būton* 2
Metra		*giet* 12, *būton* 3
Byrhtnoþ		*būton* 1
Chronik-Gedichte		*gyt* 2, *būton* 1, *wið fēo sellan* 1.

[1] Deutschbein S. 204, 172; Klaeber Angl. 25,292, 315.

Das Ergebnis ist das zu erwartende: In den meisten Dichtungen begegnen anglische Worte, sie fehlen nur in Genesis B, Metra, Byrhtnoþ und Gedichten der Chronik, die man für wests., jedenfalls südlich hält.[1] (Zum Menol. s. unten.) Diese Scheidung trifft auch zu, wenn man die Belege von *sceþþan* einträgt (vgl. Wildhagen S. 185; *derian* vorwiegend südlich, 4 × in Metra; doch auch gemeinae.). Metra (Runenlied) und Byrhtnoþ haben nur *on* (Grein Sprchsch. 140). In den Chronik-Ged. finde ich *in* Eadw. 31, sonst *on*. Freilich hat auch die Genesis nach Grein nur 3 *in*, die *on* müssen dem ws. Bearbeiter zufallen. Krohmers Behauptung, Byrhtnoþ müsse wegen der Verwendung von *on* = 'an, auf' von einem Angeln geschrieben sein,[2] erscheint bei dem Fehlen sonstiger zwingender Beweise sehr gewagt, s. oben S. 44. Wie wir sahen, ist diese Verwendung im Ws. ein Rest älteren Gebrauchs und kann daher in einer Dichtung nicht auffallen.

Im übrigen ist Folgendes zu der obigen Zusammenstellung zu bemerken: Wie gezeigt, begegnet in Prosa *nemne* nur im Mercischen neben *nymþe*, das Nordh. hat nur *nymþe;* auch *semninga* ist wahrscheinlich spezifisch mercisch. Beide Merkmale finden sich im Beowulf und dem ihm nahestehenden Cynewulf-Cyklus, die man für mercisch hält. *semninga* und *nemne* fehlen aber in den sogen. Caedmonschen Dichtungen (zu *semninga* vgl. Sarrazin Anglia 9,533, Klaeber a. a. O.) Sarrazins Annahme, daß *semninga* ein jüngeres Wort sei, das bei Caedmon

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[1] Auf das Fehlen von *nymde* in diesen Texten verwiesen schon Mather und H. Bartlett a. a. O.

[2] Nach Kr. S. 12 'wußte der Verf., daß man im Ws. *on* für *in* sagt. Demgemäß hat er *on* für *in*, braucht aber dazu noch *on* entsprechend dem Anglischen.' (?!)

noch nicht vorkomme, ist recht unsicher. *nympe* könnte andrerseits jüngere oder doch überlebende Form gegenüber *nemne* sein (s. die Belege S. 47), man wird aber doch nicht umgekehrt 'Caedmon' für jünger halten. Sollte etwa das Fehlen von *semninga* zusammen mit dem ausschließlichen Vorkommen von *nympe* (nicht *nemne*) darauf hinweisen, daß der Caedmon-Cyklus wirklich nordhumbrisch ist? Ich verkenne natürlich nicht, daß derartige Argumente an sich sehr geringe Beweiskraft haben; auch werden solche Schlüsse schon dadurch unsicher, daß wir das sicher Nordhumbrische im Wesentlichen erst aus so später Zeit kennen. — Daß das in Lind. häufige *segne* 'Schleppnetz' in Exodus (584) vorkommt, beweist kaum mehr als den gemeinanglischen Zusammenhang. *gnornian* (statt nordanglisch *grornian*) in Exodus und dem problematischen 'Crist und Satan' könnte ja leicht von Schreibern herrühren, mit deren Eingreifen ja immer zu rechnen ist. — Wir befinden uns eben hier auf schlüpfrigem Boden.

In betreff der Metra bleiben noch einige Schwierigkeiten zu lösen, namentlich anschließend an die ff. Worte:

1. *tēogan*[1] anordnen, bestimmen, schaffen.

a. Prosa. Ep. Gl. 97 apparatione: *gitiungi*. Corp. Gl. 185 *getiunge*. Beda 138,31 TOCa *for(e)teode* praeordinati, [B *forcætywed*], 332,9 T *geteode* decrevisset, [O *geteo^ho^de*, Ca

[1] Zur Etymologie vgl. Kluge Et. Wb. s. v. *Zeche*, Uhlenbeck s. v. *taujan*. *tēogan* (Inf. nicht belegt, vgl. Sievers § 414 Anm. 5 b) = **tehōn* ahd. *gizehōn* 'anordnen, richten'; *teohhian* = **tehhōn*, mhd. *zechen*. Auf Grund des got. *tēwa* 'Ordnung' kann man auch ae. *tāwian* 'zubereiten' hierherstellen, (*getāwe* 'Rüstung', ahd. *zāwa*); daneben erklärt sich *tēagan*, pt. *getēad* als ablautendes **tăwōn*, **tawōjan*, das nun wiederum ahd. *zouwen* 'fertig machen', got. *taujan* nahe steht.

geteohode, B läßt es aus], 234,25 TOCaB *geteod*. Ep. Al. S. 165,729 *getiod*. Urk. GB. No. 558 (nicht rein ws.) *gif đæt đonne god allmæhtig geteod hæbbe*.

Daneben *tēagan* Beda CCa 366,24 (TB *tawian*), Laeceboc II 29 S. 68 *wel getead*.

b. Poesie. *tēogan* in Caedm. Hymn., Beow. (3), Dan. (5), Andr. (1), Denkspr. Ex. (4), Par.-Ps. II (4), aber auch Metra (11,38, 13,13,44, 24,14). Daneben *teohhian* Beow., Jul., Metra.

Die ws. Prosa kennt nur *teohhian* 'denken, beschließen, beabsichtigen', so Past. 305,4 u. ö., Boet., Par.-Ps. I, Aelfc. Hom. I 198 u. ö.

2. *worn*, *wearn* Haufe, Menge.[1]

a. Corp. Gl. 994 gregatim: *wearnmelum*. [Dagegen WW. 201,21, 411,42 id: *heapmælum*]. Lind. R_2 Mk. 5,11,13 *worn* grex [ws. Ev. *heord*].

b. *worn* fast in allen poet. Texten (Grein S. 736) incl. Metra 9,7, 26,33.

3. *mēg-*, *mǣgwlite*.

Vgl. Klaeber Angl. 25,312. Das Wort begegnet in Lind. R_2 (species, aspectus), Rit. (species, majestas), Beda 90,9, 482,9 (auch in B, species, forma), Bl. Hom. 127,19 und Poesie: Gen., Andr., Crist, Guthl., auch in Metra. (Kluge Grdr. I S. 339, 350 führt den ersten Bestandteil auf lat. *imágo* zurück).

tēogan, *worn*, *mǣgwlite* sind also anscheinend anglisch, und doch begegnen sie in den Metra.[2] Wird dadurch die

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[1] Gehört *worn* zu *wirren*?

[2] Auch das vorwiegend anglische *giō-mann* 1,23 (Klaeber Angl. 27,433) verdient hier Erwähnung.

oben bestätigte Ansicht, daß die Metra dem Süden angehören, unhaltbar? Ich glaube nicht. Sie mögen ja dem Anglischen vielleicht näher stehen als das Strengws. Aelfreds, aber für anglisch brauchen wir sie wegen jener Worte wohl nicht zu halten. Die Sprache der Metra weist im allgemeinen nach dem Süden, vgl. Krämer Bonner Beitr. VIII S. 33.[1]

Es können hier Beispiele dafür vorliegen, daß anglisch-poetische Eigentümlichkeiten von einem südlichen Dichter nachgeahmt werden.[2] Die spezifisch anglischen Formworte *nemne*, *gēn*, (auch *in*) hätten sich dagegen der Nachahmung entzogen.

Schließlich ist aber noch eine andere Erklärung nicht ganz ausgeschlossen, nämlich daß wir es mit gemeinaltenglischen Worten zu tun haben, die im Süden früher geschwunden, aber in der archaischen Sprache der Poesie noch gebräuchlich waren. Vgl. Kap. II und besonders *präg*.

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[1] Einen streng ws. Eindruck machen die Laute freilich nicht. Auf die Frage der Kentizismen kann ich hier nicht eingehen. — Die Ansicht, daß die Metra von Aelfred übersetzt sind, ist jetzt wohl i. a. aufgegeben, vgl. Wülcker Gesch. d. e. L. S. 55, anders Krämer. Eine Kleinigkeit sei erwähnt: Der Prosa-Boetius hat *gedrēfednes*, die Metra weniger streng ws. *gedrēfnes*, vgl. Kap. III 1.

[2] Vgl. Binz Littbl. f. germ. und rom. Philol. 1904 S. 100 zu Imelmanns Diss. über das Menologium. Ob aber der Dichter des Men. auch das Formwort *in* nachgeahmt haben sollte, erscheint mir fraglich. Imelmann dürfte vielleicht doch damit im Recht sein, daß der Dichter kein Westsachse war. — Auf dem vorbildlichen Einfluß der angl. Poesie beruht wohl das Eindringen der angl. Form *mēce* 'Schwert' in den Süden (Metra, Aethelstan, Byrhtnoþ), vgl. Wildhagen S. 187. *mēce* findet sich auch in Napiers Digby-Gll., die zwar kentisch gefärbt sind, aber sonst *ǣ* haben. Die ws. Form begegnet nur WW. 319,12 und Aelfc. Gr. Zup. S. 39 Hs. J.: *mæcefisc*.

2. Worte, welche durch übereinstimmendes Vorkommen in ne. Mundarten (oder in me. Texten) als spezifisch anglisch erwiesen werden.

Vgl. Einl. S. 9,10 und 13. Bei den bisher behandelten Worten kam einigemale schon das Zeugnis heutiger Mundarten bestätigend zu demjenigen altenglischer Texte hinzu. Wir stellen im folgenden Worte zusammen, deren Verbreitungsgebiet wir nach den ae. Belegen nicht sicher auf den Norden beschränken könnten (d. h. in der Prosa solche, die nur in je einer unabhängigen Quelle, und zwar meist selten, belegt sind, z. T. ἅπαξ λεγόμενα), wenn nicht das Zeugnis der Mundarten, z. T. auch dasjenige me. Texte (bei *lyrtan* nur dieses) vorläge.

a. In ae. Prosa belegte Worte.

Wir können uns hier mit alphabetischer Reihenfolge begnügen.

bōs(ih).

a. Lind. Lk. 13,15 *of bosih*[1] a praesepio, R₂ *of bosge.* — Dazu O. N. *Boswoorth* 'Bosworth' GB. No. 409??

b. me. *boos* bostar Prompt. Parv. 441, *bose* id. WW. 729,32.

c. ne. nördl. *boosy* 'Krippe eines Viehstalls, Abteilung eines Kuhstalls' (von Yorks. bis Worc. Hertfords.), *boose* 'Pferde-, Kuhstall, oberer Teil des Stalls, wo Futter aufbewahrt wird'.

Vgl. nordfries. *bōs*, *bōsem* 'Hütte' (Ditm. *bōs* schon bei Schiller-Lübben, Sylt *bōsom*), ostfries. *bōs(dör)* 'Stall(tür)', in ndd. und md. Dial. (westf., brem., holst., hess., thür.)

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[1] Zum Suffix vgl. *ātih* und Pogatscher ESt. 27,221 Fn.

banse 'Scheune, auch Haufe, aufgestapeltes Brennholz', ferner an. *báss* 'Raum um etwas aufzubewahren, abgeteilter Raum im Stall', dän. dial. *baas* 'Viehstall, Abteilung im Stall', schwed. *bås* 'Stand, Stallstand', endlich got. *bansts* 'Scheuer', wozu mndl. *banste* 'dasselbe'. Falk-Torp s. v. *baas* stellen germ. *bansa-* zu *binden*.

ceir clamor.

Rit. 12,18 u. ö. (7). — Lindelöf Spr. d. Rit. § 23 und Glossar zu Rit. möchte *ceir* zu *cēiga*, ws. *cīegan* 'rufen' stellen, allein dabei wäre die Stammbildung unerklärlich. Es ist wohl an nördl. dial. (Yks. Lanc.) *char* 'schelten, keifen, bellen' anzuknüpfen, das auf kurzes *e* weist, vgl. ae. *ceorran* stv. 'knarren', mnd. *kerren*, *karren* swv. 'stridere', mndl. *kerren* 'schreien, keifen, wiehern, grunzen, knarren' etc., ahd. *kërran,* mhd. *kerren* stv. 'einen grellen Ton von sich geben' (dazu ae. *ceor -ian* 'murren'?; Zusammenhang mit got. *kara* Sorge etc. ist fraglich, s. Uhlenbeck Et. Wb.). *ceir* fasse ich als **ceorr*, **kerra-* mit nordh. *ei* wie in *neirxna wong*. Aus dem vorhergehenden Diphthong erklärt sich dann die sonst im Rit. nicht übliche Vereinfachung der Gemination im Auslaut.

ge-hyrsta(n) murmurare.

Lind. R₂ Lk. 15,2, wohl zu dial. schott. ir. *hurstle*, *hirstle* 'Geräusch rauhen Atems infolge von Schleim in den Luftwegen'.

be-lyrtan betrügen.

Lind. Mt. 2,16 *bisuicen* vel *bilyrtet* inlusus (R₁ *awæged*, ws. *bepæht*). Anglisch sind auch die me. Belege von *lyrtan:* In der Ancren Riule 280,18 hat die nordwestmittelld. Hs. T *bilurt* (outwitted), die südliche M *bicherd!* Ferner

mittelld. Belege *bilirten* Gen. und Exod. 316, Bestiary 304 (Misc. S. 13).

Es entsprechen mhd. *lürzen* 'täuschen, betrügen', (*lurzen* 'schmeicheln', *er-lerzen* aufheitern, *scherzen: lerzen* Lexer 1886), bayr. *lurzen, lürzen* 'betrügen', adän. *lyrte* 'scherzen, spaßen, kosen'. Vergleicht man lat. ludere, illudere, so möchte man die letzte Bedeutung für die ältere halten. Unklar und unsicher ist Zusammenhang mit mhd. *lerz, lurz*, auch *lerc, lurc* 'links', s. Grimm GdSp. 991, Fick Wb. I⁴ S. 538.

? *macalīc* opportunus.

Lind. Mk. 6,21 *maccalic*, R₂ *macalic*. Dazu schott. *makly* 'geziemend'? (bei Vigf. s. v. *makligr*, doch fehlt es im Dial. Dict.). Entlehnung aus dem Nordischen ist kaum anzunehmen (Björkman S. 250), vgl. ahd. *gamahlīch* opportunus, nordfries.[1] *meakalk* 'gemächlich, bequem'.

sā Zuber, Bottich.

a. Corp. Gl. 17 libitorium: *saa*. Es fehlt unter den nomina vasorum in 'Aelfrics Glossar' WW. 122 ff.

b. me. Prompt. Parv. 462 *soo*. Havelok 933 *so*. WW. 662,32 *sa* tina.

c. ne. *soa*, (*so*, *soe* etc.) in nördl. Dial. bis Bedf. südlich, *say* Schottl., North., Durh. 'ein großes rundes Gefäß, meist mit zwei Henkeln'.

sā m. entspricht an. *sár*, adän. *så*, dän. dial. veraltet *saa*, schwed. *så* 'Zuber, Bottich' (**saiha-*). Entlehnung aus dem Nordischen ist für den ältesten Beleg ausgeschlossen und für die spätere Zeit wenigstens durch nichts

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[1] Johansen Die nordfries. Sprache nach der Föhr- und Amrumer Mundart. Kiel 1862 S. 156.

erwiesen, vgl. Björkman S. 109. Lidén Upsala studier S. 81 ff. vergleicht lit. *saĩkas.*

screpan einschrumpfen, verdorren.

R₂ Mk. 9,18 *screpes* arescit (Lind. *scrinceđ*, ws. *forscrincþ*).

Es liegt hier wohl nicht, wie Lindelöf Bonner Beitr. X § 16 Anm. 1 vermutet, Schreibfehler oder Mißverständnis vor. Ich möchte vielmehr ein Vb. *screpan* 'einschrumpfen' annehmen, vgl. ne. dial. (Ostangl.) *shrepe* 'sich aufklären (vom Nebel), d. h. zusammenschrumpfen, ferner ndd. (Brem.) *schreepsk* 'mager, eingeschrumpft, schmächtig, klein', holst. *schreep* 'schmal', ndl. *schrepel,* 'mager, schlank' (Frank Et. Wb.).

Man darf vielleicht *screpan* als die nasallose Form von *schrumpfen*, mhd. *schrimpfen* (engl. *shrimp*) auffassen nach Beispielen bei Streitberg Urg. Gramm. § 203. Vgl. auch an. *skorpinn* 'dürr, eingeschrumpft', *skorpna* 'einschrumpfen'.

stemman.

a. Lind. Lk. 11,52 *forestemdon* prohibuistis, R₂ *forstemdon* (mit vereinfachter Gemination, vgl. Sievers § 405 Anm. 6); ws. *forbudon.*

b. me. *stemmen* nördliche Allitt. Poems (EETS. 1, S. 63).

c. ne. *to stem* in nördl. Mundarten südl. bis Leic., Warw. 'aufhalten, hemmen, stillen (Blut), dämmen, stauen'.

Es entsprechen ostfries. *stemmen*, älter ndl. (Kilian) *stemmen, stimmen* 'firmum reddere', ~ *den schoen* 'consuere oram calcei', ahd. *gi-steman*, mhd. *stemen, stemmen* 'Einhalt tun, stehen machen', an. *stemma*, dän. *stemme* 'aufhalten, stauen, dämmen', aschwed., schwed. dial. *stämma* 'hemmen, aufhalten, einfassen, säumen (Kleider), mit dem Eisen stemmen'.

Kluge Et. Wb. s. v. *stumm*, *ungestüm* führt *stemman* auf **stamjan* zurück, allein die nordische Form zeigt, daß *mm* bereits urgerm. ist, vgl. *stumm*, *stammeln*. Daneben steht einfaches *m* in *ungestüm* und ahd. ?*steman*[1], mhd. *stemen*, das ein stv. gewesen sein muß, wenn auch keine starken Formen mehr belegt sind. Vielleicht ist *stemmō* auf **stemnō* zurückzuführen, vgl. Noreen Urg. Lautl. S. 157. Wir müssen wohl annehmen, daß in *stemman* < **stemnan* *e* seine Erhaltung vor gedecktem Nasal dem Einfluß von *steman* verdankte; letzteres wurde allmählich durch *stemman* verdrängt, das auf westgerm. Gebiet sich der Analogie der *jan*-Verba anschloß.

sprintan.

a. Lind. Jh. S. 187,12 (*rocgetede* vel) *gisprunt* (mit dem Vokal des Plurals).

b. me. Kausativ *sprenten*, doch in der primären Bedeutung 'springen, laufen' in nördlichen Texten (doch *sprenting* bei Trevisa, *sprintel* Ancr. R. 276) s. Stratman.

c. In nördl. Dialekten sind *sprintan* und *sprentan* erhalten: schott., nordengl. (bis Warw. südwärts) *sprint*[2] 'springen, schnell, kurz laufen etc.', *sprent* (bis Northampt. südlich) 'sprengen, spritzen, vorwärtsstürzen'.

Vgl. ahd. *sprinzan* 'findi', mhd. *sprinz* 'das Aufspringen, Aufsprießen', *sprinze* 'Lanzensplitter, flimmerndes Stück', aisl. *spretta* 'aufspringen, springen, hervorsprossen', dän. *sprætte* 'zappeln, sprühen, auffahren', schwed. *spritta*-

[1] Belegt *kestemo*, *kestemit*; anders urteilt Schade Wb. 863.

[2] Wenn dies nicht aus älterem *sprenten* entstanden ist, vgl. *send* > *sind*, *spend* > *spind* bei Robinson Dial. of Mid. Yksh., auch begegnet *sprint* in der Bedeutung des Kausativs 'sprengen' in Cumb., Yks., Not., Linc.

'lebhaft sein, zucken', dial. (südl.) *sprinnta* 'ausschlagen'. — Zum Kaus. vgl. mhd. *sprenzen* 'sprengen, spritzen' ('bunt schmücken, putzen'?), nhd. dial. *sprenzen* 'sprengen', aisl. *spretta*, norw. *spretta* 'losmachen, öffnen, zerstreuen'. — S. Streitberg Urg. Gramm. § 203.

b. In ae. Poesie belegte Worte.

Nur in Poesie belegte Worte haben wir aus den in der Einleitung S. 3 erörterten Gründen vom internae. Standpunkt aus bisher ausgeschlossen. Aber das Kriterium der Erhaltung in den nördl. Mundarten sollte sich konsequenter Weise ebenso gut auf poetisch wie auf prosaisch belegte Worte anwenden lassen. Trifft dies Kriterium bei einem ae. nur anglisch-poetisch belegten Wort zu, so können wir schon annehmen, daß es nicht gemeinae. und poetisch-archaisch, sondern anglisch war und deshalb dem Ws. fehlte. Indessen hat ein Vergleich des rein poetischen altengl. Wortschatzes mit den heutigen Mundarten nur sehr geringe Resultate ergeben, wohl eben deshalb, weil es sich hier meist um archaische, aussterbende Worte handelt. Erwähnung verdienen etwa die folgenden:

bront steil,

Beow. 238, 568, El. 238 *bront*, Andr. 273 *brant* (*brondstæfn* Andr. 504, *brenting* 'Schiff' Beow. 2807) = me. *brant* im nördlichen Alexander-Roman 3649 = ne. *brant* 'steil' in nördlichen Mundarten bis Lanc., Linc., *brent* 'steil, schwierig' bis Leic., Northampt. südwärts. Vgl. aisl. *brattr*, norw. *bratt*, dän., schwed. *brant* 'steil'. Allerdings bietet die Bewahrung des *nt* keine sichere Gewähr dagegen, daß die Erhaltung des Wortes im Norden nicht etwa mit skandinavischem Einfluß zusam-

menhängt; denn die Assimilation von *nt* > *tt* findet sich nicht in nord. Lehnworten, vgl. Björkman Scand. Loanw. S. 169 Fn.

tōm leer, frei von,

Crist 1212 = me. *tōm*, ne. *toom*, in nördl. Mundarten bis Yorksh. südwärts, 'leer, dünn, schwachsinnig'. Vgl. an. *tōmr* 'leer', (dän., schwed. *tom*), as. *tōmi* 'frei von', ahd. *zuomig* 'vacans'. Nordischer Einfluß bei der Erhaltung des Wortes ist freilich nicht ausgeschlossen, vgl. Björkman S. 256.

(?) *tohte* Heereszug, Kampf,

(fem.), Gen. 914, El. 1180, Fata 75, Jud. 197 = heutigem nordh. *tought* 'Streit'.[1] Aber ae. *getoht* (n.?) begegnet in dem wahrscheinlich südlichen Byrhtnoþ, und wegen der abweichenden Form hier gewiß nicht in Nachahmung des Anglischen. Vgl. afries. *tocht-man* 'Führer'.

Ganz unsicher ist das poetisch häufige

bealu Übel,

(auch in südl. Poesie und Wulfstan 83,13 [*unbealafull*]) = veraltet nordengl. *bale* 'Kummer, Leid'. S. NED. s. v. *bale*.

Anmerkung. Ein negatives Zeugnis liefern die Mundarten z. B. in ff. Fällen:

cnyccan 'knüpfen', Rit. und Lind. = ne. *to knitch* schottisch, aber auch im Süden (Hamp., Wilts., Dor., Som.).

(tō)-rendan 'zerreißen, schneiden', Lind. R_2, auch Par.-

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[1] Vgl. auch *buta toge* 'ohne Streit' Lind. Mt. 4,9 Rand.

Ps. 123,7 = ne. *to rend*, dial. *rend* 'strip off bark' Sus., Hamp., Dev., Cornw. — Vgl. afries. *renda*, sowie Bremer Wb. III 479.

hwispriga 'murmurare, wispern' R2 Lind. (me. *whisperen* im Prompt. Parv., bei Lydgate und Chaucer), nach DD. anscheinend gemeinenglisch, in spezieller Bedeutung auch in Kent.

sneorcan Vesp.-Ps. 30,13 (*gesnerc* excidi, Jun. mißverstehend *geswearc*; Royal, Cant. *gefeol*) eig. 'zusammenschrumpfen', wozu me. *snarchen* (**snarkjan*) in der Margareten-Legende, mag dem Ws. fremd gewesen sein, ist aber doch vorsichtig zu beurteilen wegen ne. dial. *snarker* 'Asche' ('the cake is burnt to a *snarker*', d. h. ist zusammengeschrumpft), Ausdruck der Insel Wight, sowie kent. *snirk* 'vertrocknen, verwelken' (wenn dies nicht aus dem Nord. stammt, s. DD.).

sturtan 'exsilire' Rit. 57,12 (stv. wie *murnan?* s. BT.), wohl zu verbinden mit *to sturt* 'aufscheuchen, aufrühren, beunruhigen', das in nördlichen Dialekten (Schottl., North., Durh.), aber auch in Cornwall vorkommt. — Die gewöhnliche Form ist *sterten* = ne. *to start*.

Auffallend ist auch das Verhalten der Mundarten bei *strǣl* und *flān* 'Pfeil' (vgl. Wildhagen S. 188). *strǣl* bevorzugt i. a. das Anglische (Vesp.-Ps., Beda 268,28, Mart., Bl. Hom., Ep. Al.), *flān* das Ws. (Past. 431,3, Oros. 134,23, Aelfc. HL. 5,424 u. ö., Exod. 19,13, Deut. 32,42, Aelfric Gl. WW. 118,9), doch begegnen beide nebeneinander in der Poesie. Seltsamerweise aber erhielt sich gerade *strǣl* im Süden: *streal(e)* Sussex, *flān* im Norden: schott. *flane*, pl. *flaine*. Dies zeigt, daß *strǣl* dem Süden nicht gefehlt

haben kann, worauf auch einige Belege hindeuten (Par.-Ps. 17,15, Spelm. 63,8, 126,4). In der Schriftsprache gelangte *earh* zum Sieg, s. NED. s. v. *arrow*.

3. Unsicheres (Zufälliges?).

Unter dieser Rubrik stelle ich Worte aus den nördlichsten Texten zusammen, die nur in je einer unabhängigen Quelle, begegnen (teilweise ἅπαξ λεγόμενα), und die sich weder durch me. Belege noch durch neuere Mundarten sicher lokalisieren lassen. Eine gewisse Wahrscheinlichkeit besteht ja auch noch bei ihnen, daß sie spezifisch anglisch, z. T. spezifisch Nordhumbrisch oder mercisch waren, denn es ist ja nicht immer a priori anzunehmen, daß ein Wort sich über das ganze Gebiet verbreitet haben muß. Aber wir müssen doch hier besonders mit der Möglichkeit rechnen, daß ein Wort nur zufällig im Süden nicht belegt ist, namentlich wenn es sich um ein gemeingermanisches Wort handelt. Ich beschränke mich i. a. auf selbständige Wortstämme. Ableitungen mit produktiven Suffixen (z. B. auf *-ung*, *-ian*), die großenteils nur dem Ungeschick der Übersetzer ihren Ursprung verdanken. hier aufzunehmen, hätte natürlich keinen Zweck. Auch von Kompositis, deren Elemente gemeinae. sind, ist nur sehr wenig erwähnenswert.[1]

[1] Wohl nur Fehlschreibungen sind *ohtripp* messis Lind. R_2. nach Binz Zfd. Ph. 36,550 = *ofet-rip*; *hræcing* detentio = *ræcung* Ritter Arch. 113,186; *fertin* portentum R_2 Lindelöf Bonner Beitr. X S. 15 An.; *gerlo* tributum R_2 Lk. 20,22 (Lind. *geafel*) Lindelöf ib. S. 11 An. 2, wohl für *geflo*. Andere offenbare Korruptelen übergehe ich.

a. Aus Lind.:

ā-blonga erzürnen.

Mt. 26,8 *abloncgne* vel *wraðe* indignati (R1 *abælgede*, ws. *gebolgene*). Vgl. Sievers Gramm. § 395 Anm. 2. Ich fasse das Verbum als nasalinfigierte Form zu *belgan*, das Nähere würde mich hier zu weit führen. Ganz unsicher ist Beziehung zu schwed. *bläng* 'stechender, zorniger Blick'.

cursumbor thus Mt. 2,11, unerklärt.

? *frāgia* fragen,

von BT. und Sweet Stud. Dict. erschlossen aus *gefragade* Mt. 2,16. Dies wäre bemerkenswert als einziges ae. Zeugnis für die kontinentale Form ahd. *frāgēn*, as. *frāgōn*, afries. *frēgja*, nndl. *vragen*, auch schwed. *fråga*. (Zu *ā* vgl. Bülbring El. B. § 129.) Da jedoch in Lind. daneben mehrfach *gefraignade* (für *freg-*, *fræg-*) begegnet, auch part. *fraignende* (s. Cook Gloss. S. 80), so ist *fragade* wohl einfacher als Fehlschreibung für *fra(i)g(n)ade* aufzufassen, ähnlich wie *-fraigende* neben *frægnende*. (Die schwache Flexion erklärt man aus nord. Einfluß).

hron-sparua passer.

Mt. 10,29, unerklärt. BT., Cook, Sweet, Foley (S. 66) lesen *hrond*. —

loccetta eructare.

Mt. I S. 7,5 *loceteð* vel *gesprang*.

Mt. 13,35 *ic loccete* vel *ic geyppe*.

(R1 *roccet-to* vel *bilket-to*). — Liegt zweimalige Fehlschreibung für *roccettan* vor? Wandel von *r* > *l*, den Foley §§ 4 und 32 vermutet, wäre isoliert; s. *roccettan* S. 21. An Zusammenhang mit *lūcan* (s. d. f.) ist wohl kaum zu denken.

? *lycni(g)a.*

Mt. I S. 1,8 *slittađ* vel *lvgcna* (geändert aus *lvcgnæ*) erumpat (in vocem). Es ist wohl *lygcnađ* zu ergänzen mit *cg* für pal. *c*, vgl. Foley § 42, Bülbring § 495 Anm. 2. Dies könnte zu einem swv. II *lycni(g)a(n)* gehören, Inchoativum zu *lūcan* 'ziehen, schließen', d. h. ('auf)gezogen werden', vgl. got. *usluknan* 'sich öffnen', s. Schade Wb. s. v. *lūchan.* Freilich wäre denn *ā-lycnian* zu erwarten. Zum Umlaut (**lukinōn)* vgl. *drysnian* S. 37; die umlautslose Form wäre **locnian.*

(*for-repa.*)

Jh. I S. 5,8 (*begrippene* vel) *forrepene* reprehensam, nach Sievers Gramm. § 391 Anm. 1 isoliert, ist wohl anomal für **ropen* und zu gemeinae. *repan* stv. IV zu stellen, s. BT. 792 a, Skeat Conc. Et. Dict. s. v. *reap.* Der Glossator verstand vermutlich die Bedeutung 'tadeln' nicht und übersetzte nur prehendere. *repađ* reprehendit Ben. R. Log. S. 102,2 gehört dagegen eher zu *hrepian* 'berühren'.

stricci(g)a.

Mt. 4,21 *geboeton* vel *gestricedon (netta)* reficientes (retia).

Vgl. ahd. *stricchen*, mhd. *stricken* 'stricken, schnüren, flechten, heften', mnd. *stricken* 'stricken, schnüren', adän., ndän. *strikke* 'stricken'. Das Stammwort *Strick* ist im Ae. nicht belegt. — Das gewöhnliche ae. Synonymon ist *cnyttan* 'to knit', vgl. mnd. *knutten*, nndd. *knütten*, an. *knȳta*, dän. *knytte*, schwed. *knyta.* Daneben ae. *bregdan* 'weben', afries. *brīda*, **breida* 'schwingen, flechten', neufr. auch 'stricken', (Siebs Engl.-fries. Spr. S. 134), mnl. *breiden*, nndl. *brei(d)en* 'stricken, flechten, weben', mnd. nndd. *breiden.*

-þrut.

Mt. 15,34 *fisc-drutas* pisciculos. In dem zweiten Bestandteil muß deminutive Bedeutung liegen, also *þrut* 'etwas Kleines' bezeichnen. Dementsprechend knüpfe ich vermutungsweise an ndl. *dreutel, drotel* 'pilula stercoria', *dreutelen* 'pumilionis passus facere' (= ndd. *dröteln* 'zaudern'), *dreuteleerken* 'homuncio globosus nanis cruribus' (Kilian). Die Bedeutungen der beiden letzten Worte passen gut zu *-þrut;* das Subst. *dreutel* (eig. 'kleines Ding') kann in der Bedeutung von *dreet* 'Unrat, Kot', vläm. *dretel* beeinflußt sein.[1] Der Form nach ist *dreutel* < **þrutila-* ganz regulär, vgl. Grdr. I S. 821 unten und Franck Et. Wb. s. v. *dreutel.* Setzt man *þrūt* an, so stimmt dies zu der ndl. Form, während bei *þrŭt* (wie Cook, Sweet, Foley) natürlich Ablaut anzunehmen wäre. Mit der offenbar verwandten Sippe *verdrießen* (ae. *āþrēotan*, got. *us-þriutan* 'beschwerlich fallen', an. *þrjōta* 'mangeln') vereinigt sich das bisher Zusammengestellte wohl durch Vermittlung der älteren Bedeutungsstufe 'zusammendrücken', also *þrut, þrutil* 'etwas Zusammengedrücktes, Kleines'?

Erwähnenswert sind noch die Komposita:

cūþ-noma cognomentum Mt. I S. 6,4, vgl. ahd. *chunt-namo* cognomen.[2]

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[1] Wenn Vercoullie Beknopt et. woordenboek *dreutel* mit *dreet (drîtan)* in etymol. Zusammenhang bringt (was schon Frank abgelehnt hat), so ist nicht nur die lautliche Erklärung gezwungen, sondern es fehlt auch die rechte Bedeutungsvermittlung zwischen *dreutel* und dem Vb. *dreutelen.*

[2] Synonyma: **tor-noma* in *getornomade* Lind. Lk. 6,14 (zum Suffix Kluge Grdr. I S. 480). — *frēo-nama* cognomentum Beda 110,18, 258,28, 422,3, WW. 367,7. — *tō-nama* Lind. Mk. 5,9; Aelfc. Hom. Assm. 9,25. — (*ēke-nāme* erst me. belegt).

eorþ-crypel paralyticus

häufig in Lind. (in Mk. Cap. 2 von Farman übernommen). Zu Sweets *eorscripel* applare OET S. 574 s. Schlutter Angl. 19,102. (Nur ist applare nicht in auriculare zu ändern, sondern heißt 'Löffel', hier 'Ohrkratzer'). — Wohl nur zufällig ist Ähnlichkeit mit schwed. dial. *jord-krypare* 'Ball, der am Boden entlang geht'. — Vgl. *crēopere* 'Krüppel' Aelfc. HL. 6,20, 10,25, 21,432.

b. Aus Lind. und R2:

ge-fræppi(g)a.

Lind. Mt. 12,10 *gefræpgedon* vel *geteldon* accusarent, 21,37 *teldon* vel *fræppigdon* verebuntur, Mk. 12,6 *gefræppegedon* reuerebuntur, R2 Mk. 12,6 *gefræpegadun.*

Das NED. s. v. *frap* vermutet, daß der Glossator *verebuntur* mit *verberantur* verwechselte, *fræppigan* also 'schlagen' bedeuten und die germanische Grundlage des frz. *frapper* darstellen könnte, (nach Körting gehört dies zu ndl. *flappen*). Dabei bleibt aber unverständlich, warum das an erster Stelle stehende accusare mit *fræppigan* übersetzt wird. Daß die erste Glosse nachgetragen wurde, ist doch wenig wahrscheinlich. Der Glossator scheint eher intrans. vereri 'sich scheuen, fürchten' mit trans. 'mit Scham, Furcht erfüllen' verwechselt zu haben; vgl. in Lk. revereri = *gesceomiga*, letzteres kann trans. und intrans. sein. Ist etwa *fræppiga(n)* accusare mit ne. dial. *frap* 'streiten, Streit, üble Laune' (nördlich, doch auch Somers. Dev.) zu verbinden, oder gehört dieses wie dial. *frap* 'schlagen' zu frz. *frapper?*

nesta nere.

nestad Lk. 12,27, Mt. 6,28 (R1 *spinnaþ*). *nestan* eig. 'schnüren, knüpfen' entspricht an. *nesta* 'festheften, -na-

geln', dän. *neste* 'binden, nesteln, leicht zusammennähen', schw. *nesta* 'lose heften', mhd. *nesten* (einmal neben sonstigem *nesteln*, *genestet: überlestet* s. Lexer Wb.). Grundform **nastjan*. S. Kluge Et. Wb. s. v. *Nestel*, Falk-Torp s. v. *neste*.

? sceaþa.

Jh. 20,25 Lind. *sceađana* und *scæđđana* clavorum, R2 *sceođona* (ws. *nægela*). Dazu stelle ich mit BT. *(ofer* vel *on) hornsceaþe* (supra) pinnaculum Lind. Mt. 4,5, das Gemeinsame wäre dann 'Spitze'.[1] — Das Wort ist dunkel, Stammauslaut und Geschlecht lassen sich nicht sicher bestimmen. — Zusammenhang mit *Schädel* liegt wohl fern. — Erwähnt sei der Anklang an schwed. dial. *skate*, norw. *skat* 'das Oberste, Äußerste von etwas, Baumspitze', norw. *skata* 'spitz auslaufen', wozu schwed. *skat*, *-a*, dän. *skade* 'Elster' (wegen des langen und spitzen Schwanzes), s. Falk-Torp s. v. *skade*. Doch lassen sich die Dentale nicht vereinigen. —

scrīpen austerus.

Lk. 19,21 Lind. *scripen* vel *gearuutol*, R2 *scripende*. Lindelöf Bonner Beitr. X § 28 Anm. 1 verweist auf norw. *skripen* 'ungeduldig (zärtlich, sehnsuchtsvoll, zudringlich, lecker, anspruchsvoll, zänkisch, doch auch schüchtern, blöde)' Ross Norsk Ordbog S. 685, Aasen S. 687. Also vielleicht Lehnwort.

Dazu die lateinischen Lehnworte:

camel, gen. *camel(l)es*,

statt des alten *olfend*, vgl. Verf. Die ae. Säugetiernamen, (Anglist. Forsch. ed. Hoops XII) S. 132. Die Quelle ist lat. *camelus* oder *camellus* ALL. I 540.

[1] *horn-sceaþ* wohl kaum zu *sceāþ* 'Scheide', wie Cook und Foley § 21 wollen.

celmert-monn

= mercenarius (ws. *hȳra, hȳrling*). Wir müssen uns wohl mit Bradleys Erklärung Acad. 1017 S. 385 begnügen, der *celmert* auf *collibertus, *col(l)imbertus* zurückführt; freilich wäre dabei nordh. **coelmert* zu erwarten. Auf **collimbertus* weist nach Br. vielleicht eine volkstümliche Etymologie, die das Wort 'a cultu imbrium' ableitet, s. das Zitat aus Peter de Maillezais bei Ducange.

pīs gravis

(in Lind. *pis*, *pislic*, gravis, -iter, ingravatus, R₂ *pislic*[1]) beruht auf alter Entlehnung von *pēsum* < *pensum* (Pog. §§ 131, 299). Einer jüngeren Schicht gehört an ws. *pinsian* 'wägen, abschätzen, prüfen' mit Erhaltung des *n*, vgl. frz. *penser* (z. B. Past. 51,15 u. ö., Angl. 8, 305,47 u. ö.). Eine Spur der alten Form im Süden ist wohl *(hu swiđe man) pysæđ (þa sawle)* in Napiers Wulfstan 239,26 Hs. H. gegen *pinsađ* B.

plett ovile,

wofür ws. *(sceapa) fald. plett* beruht nach BT. und Füchsel S. 8 auf lat. *plecta* 'Hürde', und zwar ist als direkte Grundlage **pletta* anzunehmen, worauf auch die keltische Gruppe mcymr. corn. *pleth* 'Haarflechte', arem. *plez* 'Feldzaun, Hecke aus Zweigen' hinweist (Loth Les mots latins dans les langues brittoniques S. 196). — In andern Worten erscheint *ht* als Reflex von lat. *ct*, s. Pog. § 324.

purple.

Jh. 19,5 Lind. *purbple*, R₂ *purple* purpureum (vestimentum), doch wohl mit ne. *purple* in Zusammenhang zu

[1] Dagegen gehört *pisum hosum* siliquis Lk. 15,16, das Cook hierherstellt, gewiß zu *pīse* 'Erbse', vgl. siliqua *pisanhosa* Corp. Gl.

setzen. Das Ae. hat sonst nur *purpure, -en*, das Me. (wohl a. d. Frz.) *purpre*, z. B. Chaucer Leg. g. w. 654. *purp(u)re* > *purple* wird auf Dissimilation beruhen.

c. Aus Rit.:

brogn Laub, Zweig?

95,5 *brognena* frondium, dazu Kollektiv 19,17 *gibrogne* virgultum, Gebüsch, Laubwerk. Sollte *brogn* auf einen primären Stamm **breg* zu *bregdan* 'schwingen, schnell bewegen' (ahd. *brettan*, an. *bregđa*) zurückgehen, der in an. praet. *brā* erscheint?

ā- hloefa evellere

55,10 unklar. Lindelöf Spr. d. Rit. § 18 konjiziert *ahneapa.*

hæg-hāl incolumis

'sicher im Gehege' 98,19, 124,8, 174,19.

Lateinische Lehnworte:

spilæg spilagius

Rit. 125,25, wohl nur gelehrte Übertragung, vgl. Ritter Arch. 113,187.

(?) *gi-berba.*

4,3 *bilas gyldenno, giberbedo sulfere* murenulas aureas vermiculatas argento. Die Stelle gehört zu Hohelied 1,11 (Luther: «mit silbernen Pöckchen»); vermiculatus = quasi vermiculis variatus vel distinctus (Duc.), 'wurmförmig verziert'. Vielleicht läßt sich *berban* als swv. I auf ein früh entlehntes lat. *barba* 'Bart, Widerhaken' zurückführen (ae. **b[e]arbe*), vgl. die spätere Bedeutungsvariante des aus dem Franz. aufgenommenen engl. *barb:* 'little roughnesses or ridges produced in the course of metal working' NED. s. v. *barb* I 7.

d. Aus R_1:

dēpan baptizare

Cap. 3, 5 × (1 × *deped* vel *fulwihted;* Farman hat *fulwigan* nur im Markus, anschließend an Lind.), bemerkenswert als Rest des sonst ae. fehlenden und durch *fulwian* verdrängten Verbums *taufen* (Kluge Grdr. I S. 943). Nach Stratman begegnet jedoch *dēpen* 'taufen' auch im Mittelkentischen.

elle reliqui

22,6 (Lind. und ws. *ōþere*), einziger Beleg des Pron.-Stamms *alja* außerhalb des Gotischen, anzumerken zu Kluge Grdr. I S. 514 § 53. Im West.- und Nordgerm. ist er sonst nur noch in Ableitungen (z. B. ae. *elcor*, *elles*, ne. *else*) und Zusammensetzungen (*Elend*, *Elsaß*) bewahrt.

fetan fallen.

13,7,8 *gefetun* ceciderunt (ae. sonst nur *feallan*). Vgl. ahd. *gifezzan* ex-, recidere Graff III 727, auch wohl an. *feta* stv. 'geraten auf, treffen, finden, erreichen' (aksl. *padą*, *pasti* 'fallen', ai. *pádyatē* 'gehen, fallen'). S. Kluge Et. Wb. s. v. *Fuß*, Uhlenbeck Et. Wb. s. v. *pádyate*.

ā-(h)locian eruere.

5,29, 18,9 *ahloca* (ws. *ahola*). Ist *ā-locian* zu lesen, zu *loc* 'Verschluß, Schloß', d. h. 'erschließen, herausziehen', vgl. *lycnian?*

Lateinische Lehnworte:

tæppel (il)-bred scabellum 5,35, 22,44 neben gewöhnlichem ae. *tæpped* = tapetum. Vgl. ahd. (unverschoben) *tepul* neben *tepid*, *tepi(h)*.

torcul torcular, 21,33 (ws. *wīn-wringe*). An alte Beziehung zum Weinbau (Kluge Grdr. I S. 328) ist kaum zu denken. Ahd. *torcul*, *-a* steht ja in keinem Zusammenhang.

vīpere viper 23,33 gp. *viperana*.

An Worten, die außer in nördlichen Texten noch in Glossen begegnen (vgl. Einl. S. 12 ff.) seien am Schluß erwähnt:

mōt Lind. Mt. 22,19 und WW. 267,14, 352,6 attomos (?): *mot*. S. Kluge Et. Wb. s. v. *Maut*.

hwasta Lind. Mt. I S. 20,15 eunuchus und WW. 443,23 molles: *fam (?) hwastas*, unerklärt.

ǣwis(c)-firena: eawis-, *æwis-*, *ewisfirena* publicanus Ri, WW. 480,3 puplicani: *awiscferinend*. Wohl zu *ēawian*, *īewan* 'offenbaren', die Anlehnung an *ǣwisc* 'Schande' wäre dann sekundär. —

ge-illerocad crapulatus Vesp.-Ps. 77,65 (ebenso Jun., Cambr., aber Spelm. *oferdruncen*, Royal, Cant. *acworren*) und WW. 378,15 crapula: *illeracu (rocu?)*. Der erste Bestandteil ist wohl = an. *illr*, der zweite gehört zu *rocettan* (S. 21).

Kapitel II.

Gemeinaltenglische Worte, welche sich im Anglischen länger erhalten als im Westsächsischen.

Vgl. Einl. S. 2,3,10. Wir können bei dieser Gruppe beobachten, wie alte, meist ur- oder westgermanische Worte, die sich im Anglischen erhalten, im Ws. früher oder später durch ein konkurrierendes Synonymon verdrängt werden. Der Wortschatz befindet sich ja in ständiger langsamer Bewegung, und dieser ewige Wechsel, dieses Gehen und Kommen von Worten vollzieht sich auch in benachbarten und nahe verwandten Dialekten nicht gleichmäßig. Ein untergehendes Wort leistet in der einen Sprachgemeinschaft längeren Widerstand als in der anderen, oder ein Wort erhält sich in der einen dauernd, das in der andern untergeht.[1] — Den Einwand, daß das Vorkommen eines

[1] Selbstverständlich folgt aus dem Umstande, daß das Anglische eine Reihe von Worten länger bewahrt als das Ws., nicht etwa, daß ersteres konservativer wäre. Auch das Ws. bewahrt Worte, die dem Angl. verloren gehen. Da wir immer vom Anglischen ausgehen und das den angl. Texten Gemeinsame zusammenstellen, so werden wir eben nur auf das, was das Anglische bewahrt, aufmerksam. Was das absolut, d. h. vom etymologischen Standpunkt aus, jüngere oder ältere ist, läßt sich ja vielfach gar nicht feststellen. Der Anschein, als ob das Ws. das Jüngere bevorzugte, wird vielfach auch dadurch hervorgerufen, daß das ws. Wort in der ne. Schriftsprache erhalten ist, vgl. Kap. IV.

sonst nur anglisch belegten Wortes im Altwests. etwa aus anglischem Einfluß zu erklären wäre, wird, soweit es sich um gemeingermanische oder westgermanische Worte handelt *(fēon, gefēon)*, wohl niemand erheben.

Natürlich kommt es hier besonders darauf an, die Zeitunterschiede nicht nur zwischen den verschiedenen Texten, sondern auch zwischen Originalen und ws. Umschriften (bei Beda, Mart., Dial., Psalmen, vgl. Einl.) zu berücksichtigen. Es ist klar, daß hier im wesentlichen nur die Prosa maßgebend ist. — In der älteren Periode stehen sich Aelfred und die etwa gleichzeitigen Beda und Dialoge gegenüber (letztere aus einem Grenzgebiet und daher in mancher Beziehung dem Ws. ähnlicher). Vesp.-Ps. und Mart. sind einige Jahrzehnte älter als Aelfred. Im Spätae. haben wir auf der Seite des Anglischen an umfangreicheren Denkmälern nur die Texte des Spätnordh. und das nordmercische R_1, aus dem südlicheren (?) Mercischen im wesentlichen nur die Bl. Hom. (971), alles Texte, die ungefähr gleichzeitig mit der Benediktiner-Regel Aethelwolds und wenigstens nicht erheblich älter sind als Aelfrics Werke und die ws. Evangelien.[1] — Ich ordne die Belege möglichst chronologisch, die einzelnen Worte nach der Zeit ihres Schwindens oder Zurücktretens im Ws.

Bei den zuletzt genannten, *sēap, embiht, recene,* läßt sich nicht eigentlich eine Abnahme des Gebrauchs im Ws. beobachten, sondern nur ein spärliches Vorkommen im Ws. gegenüber häufigem im Anglischen, ohne daß doch ws. Belege als 'Ausnahmen' aus anglischem Einfluß erklärt werden dürften (vgl. Einl. S. 8). Ich fasse die ws. Belege hier als Reste früherer gleichmäßigerer gemeinae. Verbrei-

[1] Vgl. zur Chronologie der Evang. Skeat Markus S. VI, XI. R_2 muß jünger sein als Lind.

tung; die 'längere Erhaltung' fällt bei einigen in spätere Zeit.[1]

fēogan gegen *hatian.*

I. Anglisch. Vesp.-Ps.[2] *feogan* odisse 35, *fiong* 5, ebenso Jun. und (soweit ersichtlich) Cambr. Zum Teil *fiogan* noch in Cant., s. Wildhagen S. 19, 183. Doch Royal fast immer *hatian* (*feogan* 17,41, 5,7, 43,8 wohl aus angl. Vorl.), durchweg *hatian* Spelm. und Par.-Ps. I.

Mart. 160,13 B *feodon*, C *laðetton*.

Beda 48,29, 182,22 *feoung* alle Hss.

Bl. Hom. *feogan* 1 (177,9), *feoung* 2 (171,24, 193,2), *hatigan* 2.

R_1 *fiegan* 3, *fiung* 2, *hatigan* 3 (wahrscheinlich sekundär, vgl. S. 15 Fn. 2, Wildhagen a. a. O.)

Lind. *gefiaga* 11, *fiung* 5, R_2 *gifiaga* 6, *fiong* 2.

II. Ws. Past. *feoung* 4, *hatian* 10.

Boet. *feon* 1, *fioung* 1, *hatian* 7.

Ben. R. Schr. *hatian* 4, *hatung* 1.

Ben. R. Log. *hatian* 3.

Aelfc. Hom. *hatian* 20, *hatung* 1.

HL. *hatian* 2. — A. Test. *hatian* 8.

Aelfc. Hom. Assm. *hatian* 4.

Ev. *hatian* 13.

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[1] Vielleicht ist in diesem Zusammenhang auch *ā-ræfnan* 'ausführen, ertragen' zu nennen, das in den meisten angl. Texten (Vesp.-Ps. [nicht bei Spelm!], Mart., Beda, Bl. Hom., R_2 Lind., Ep. Al., und Poesie) begegnet, besonders häufig im Mercischen, selten aber im Ws. (Oros. 120,9, bei Aelfc. *ræfnian* 'ertragen' Hom. II 34,3, HL. 30,135, 'erwägen' Hom. I 30,35, 42,17, 30). Im Mart. ersetzt C *āræfnan* durch *(ā)þolian*, ebenso H. in Dial. In einem anglisch gefärbten Stück ed. Logeman Angl. 12,501 ff, wird *arefnan* S. 505,4 510,20 durch *þolian*, *gefremman* glossiert; ebenda auch *in* durch *on*, *sceððan* durch *derian!*

[2] ohne Hymnen.

fēogan (got. *fijan*, ahd. *fīēn*, an. *fiā*) verschwindet also in der ws. Prosa früh, während es sich im Angl. erheblich länger erhält. Es kann also nicht mit Wildhagen a. a. O. (dessen Zusammenstellung ich nachträglich vorfand) schlechthin als anglisch bezeichnet werden. In der Poesie überwiegt *fēogan* (doch Beow. 2 *hatian*, daneben das alte Part. *hettend*, zu got. *hatjan*).[1]

ge-fēon gegen *fægnian*.

I. Anglisch. Vesp.-Ps. *gefeon* gaudere, exultare 43, ebenso Jun. (doch 113,4 *wynsumian!*) und Cambr. Royal meist *blissian*, *fægnian*, daneben *upahebban* (= exultare!), doch noch *gefeogan* aus d. Vorl.: 15,9,[2] 32,1, 39,17, 47,12, 50,10, 67,5, 70,23, 74,10, 95,12, Cant. *fægnian* (11), *blissian* (9) u. a., doch noch 3 *gefeon* a. d. Vorl.: 70,23, 95,11, 149,5.

Mart. 92,11 B *gefeonde*, C *fægnigende*.

Beda *gefeon* 27. B ändert meistens, z. B. 464,2, 470,25 *fægenian*, 62,13, 302,8 *bliđe* für *gefeonde*, 40,9 *geferde (!)*, 272,3 *gesegon (!)* für *gefege*, *-on*, 380,20 BOCa *(ge)fægnian*, 272,3, 372,17 glossiert Ca mit *blissian*. Besonders wird das Praet. vermieden, vgl. Deutschbein S. 171, 194.

Dial. *gefeon* 10 (in H vermieden 169,10, 170,9), *fægnian* 5.

Bl. Hom. *gefion* 18.

R_1 *gefeon* 3.

Lind. *gefeaga* 34, R_2 *gifeaga* 18.

Rit. *gifeaga* ca. 40.

II. Ws. Past. *gefeon* 4 (109,2, 183,1, 207,18, 417,2), *fægenian* 21, *gefægen* 'fain' 305,7,8.

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[1] Sichere me. Belege fehlen. *fede* Cursor Mundi 12948 ist = *fēnde*, ne. *fiend*. *fode* OEHom. II 209 (EETS. 53) = *foe-ed* 'sat at enmity', ganz unsicher *feid* Misc. 86.

[2] *gefiehde*.

Boet. *fægenian, fag(e)nian*[1] 16.
Aelfc. Hom. *fægnian* 10, *fægnung* 3.
Aelfc. HL. *fægnian* 14.
A. Test. *fægnian* 3.
Evang. *(ge)fægnian* 7, (*blissian* 12).
(Wulfst. 265,12 *gefeođ* ist nicht ws., s. *semninga*).

Das primäre *fēon* (ahd. *gifëhan*) wurde also früh im Ws. durch *fægenian* (schon got. *faginōn*, an. *fagna*) verdrängt, erhielt sich aber länger im Angl. Das ursprünglich wohl adjektivische *fagen*, *fægen* = ne. *fain* (Kluge Stammbild. § 227) bleibt aber auch im Süden. — Die Poesie hat, wie zu erwarten, weitaus überwiegend *gefēon*.

þrāg Zeit.

I. Anglisch. Corp. Gl. 1064 interim: *þrage*.
Beda 400,13 T *sume þrage*, B läßt *þ*. aus.
Dial. 130,16 CO *þrage*, H *hwile*.

Ferner *þrag* Laeceboc II 7 S. 56, 19 u. ö., Bl. Hom. 117,24, 131,19, häufig in Poesie, auch in Metra und Chronik-Ged., vgl. S. 65 ff.

II. Ws. *wodþrag* Past. 183,21,25, 185,4 furor, vesania, *sio wode þrag* Boet. 111,28 Hs. B. Dem späteren Ws. ist *þrāg* offenbar fremd, vgl. Beda B, Dial. H.

Die me. Belege (Stratman S. 635) sind die Fortsetzung des Anglischen. Zu *þrag* in Eule und Nachtigall vgl. Einl. S. 9, zu *þrag* Lamb. Hom. EETS. 29 S. 35 vgl. das unter *gēgan* S. 28 Fn. 2 Bemerkte.

Etymologisch ist *þrāg* unklar.

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[1] Man darf hiernach *fag(e)nian* nicht mit Kluge Grdr. I S. 933 auf an. *fagna* zurückführen, vgl. NED. s. v. *fawn*, Björkman Loanwords S. 111.

esne servus.

H. Bartlett S. 21 erklärt *esne* (got. *asneis*, ahd. *esni*) in der Bedeutung servus für spezifisch anglisch. Allein, wie bereits Klaeber Angl. 27,263 erkannt hat, ist *esne* servus im Ws. archaisch, es begegnet im Süden in den ältesten Gesetzen und bei Aelfred Past. 143,1, 199,3, erhielt sich aber länger im Norden (R_1, Lind. R_2, Rit.). — Während *esne* = servus im Süden durch *þeow* verdrängt wurde, erhielt es sich hier in der Bedeutung vir, z. B. in Aelfc. A. Test., Byrhtferđs Handboc, Kluge Angl. 8,321,330,334.

snyt(t)ru gegen *wisdōm*.

I. Anglisch. Vesp.-Ps. sapientia = ***snytru*** 9 (insipientia = ***unwisdom*** 3, scientia ***wisdom*** 5), ebenso Jun.; Cant. *snytru* 6, *wisdom* 3 (vgl. Wildhagen S. 188); Royal nur *wisdom*, Spelman ***wisdom*** 8, ***wisdom vel snytro*** 1 (18,8). — Par.-Ps. I nur ***wisdom***.

Beda ***snytru*** 5, *wisdom* 14.

Bl. Hom. *snyttro* 3, ***wisdom*** 2.

R_1 sapientia = *snyttru* 3.

Lind. sapientia = *snytru* 10, (prudentia meist = *hogascipe*); R_2 *snytru* 6.

Rit. *snytro* 12.

II. Ws. Past. ***snytru*** 1, ***wisdom*** 55.

Boet. *snyttru* 2, ***wisdom*** häufig, s. Sedgefield Glossar.

Ben. R. Schr. ***snytru*** 1, *wisdom* 5.

Aelfc. Hom. *wisdom* ca. 100.

Aelfc. AT. ***wisdom*** 10, auch in Aelfc. HL. nur *wisdom*.

Ev. sapientia = *wisdom* 10.

Dadurch wird Wildhagens Vermutung a. a. O. wenigstens insofern bestätigt, als ***snytru*** im Ws. durch *wisdōm*

verdrängt wird, sich aber im Angl. erhält. Das Stammwort *snotor* ('weise', z. B. *se* ∾*a Salomon*, doch auch 'klug, sagacious') bleibt auch spätws. gebräuchlich, bei Aelfc. sogar häufiger als *wīs*. Dazu neu gebildet *snotornys*.

tīd gegen *tīma*.

I. Anglisch. Vesp.-Ps. *tid* tempus 27 × (mit Komp.), ebenso Jun., Royal, Cant. nur *tid*, aber Spelm. unter 18 Fällen 1 *tima* (68,16). — Par.-Ps. I *tid* 7, *tima* 1.

Mart. *tid* ca. 160.

Beda *tid* tempus, hora ca. 325.

Dial. Greg. *tid* ca. 140, in H dafür mehrfach *tima*.

Bl. Hom. *tid* 37.

Chad *tid* 10.

R_1, Lind., R_2, Rit. *tid* sehr häufig, s. die Glossare.

II. Ws. Past. *tid* 'Zeit' 16, 'Stunde' 1 (121,15), *tima* 17.

Boet. *tid* 'Zeit, Jahreszeit' 12, *tima* 'Zeit, Gelegenheit' 5.

Ben. R. Log. *tid* hora 53, tempus 16, *tima* hora 1[1], tempus 4.

Aelfc. Hom. *tid* 'Zeit, bes. bestimmte Zeitperiode, Jahreszeit, Festzeit' ca. 84, 'Tageszeit, Stunde' ca. 27.[2] (*tid* stets in Kompositis wie *gebyrd-*, *freols-*, *winter-*, *easter-*, *non-*, *underntid* etc., auch in *hwiltidum*). *tima* 'Zeit allgemein, auch Gelegenheit, richtige Zeit' 104.

Evang. *tid* tempus 32, hora 60, *tima* tempus 6, hora 9.

Wulfstan Nap. *tid* 5, *tima* 22.

Während also in der angl. Prosa 'Zeit' in allen Bedeutungsnuancen nur *tīd* heißt, wird in der ws. *tīd* unter

[1] 44,14 *timam* horis geändert in *tidum*.

[2] Die Behauptung Beldens (The prepositions *in*, *on*, *to*, *fore*, *æt* in ags. prose, Diss. Balt. 1897) S. 36, Aelfric gebrauche *tīd* nur für 'Stunde', bestätigt sich also nicht.

der zunehmenden Konkurrenz von *tīma* zurückgedrängt und in der Bedeutung spezialisiert. In der Poesie begegnet fast nur *tīd*. *tīma* belegt Grein poetisch nur mit Guthlac 726 (*in usscra tida timum* — hier tritt der Bedeutungsunterschied zu Tage) und Phönix 246. — Vgl. über *tīd* und *tīma* auch Imelmann das ae. Menologium, Diss. Berlin 1902, S. 27. —

Zu *tīd* vgl. as. *tīd*, ahd. *zīt*, an. *tīð*; zu *tīma* (Kluge Stammbild. § 128 Anm. 1) an. *tīmi* 'Zeit, Zeitraum, Stunde, Zeit, in der etwas geschehen muß' (dän. *time*, schwed. *timma*, *e* 'Stunde', dän. schwed. *tid* 'Zeit').

cēgan 'rufen' gegen *clipian*.

I. Anglisch. Vesp.-Ps. *(in)vocare* stets = *(ge)cegan*, (clamare = *cleopian*). Ebenso Jun. (in)vocare = *cegan*, Cant. *cigan* (nur 24,20 *gecleopian*), Royal *(ge)cigan*, Spelm. *cegan*, *cigan*, *cygan*.[1] — Par.-Ps. I invocare = *cleopian*.

Beda vocare 'rufen' = *cegan* 28 (in B oft vermieden), *clipian* 1. vocare 'nennen' = *cegan* 23. clamare = *clipian* 11.

Dial. Greg. vocare 'rufen', accessere = *cigan* ca. 40, (in H oft vermieden). clamare meist = *clipian*.

Bl. Hom. 'rufen' = *cegan*, *cigean* 14, *cleopigan* 16.

R_1 vocare 'rufen' = *cegan* 14[2], *cliopigan* 4. clamare = *cegan* 7, *cliopigan* 11.

Lind. vocare 'rufen' = *ceiga* 71, *cliopiga* 2, vocare 'nennen' = *ceiga* 54. clamare = *ceiga* 16, *cliopiga* 59.

R_2 vocare 'rufen' = *ceiga* 47, *cliopiga* 4, vocare 'nennen' = *ceiga* 29. clamare = *ceiga* 29, *cliopiga* 40.

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[1] Ob dies unabhängiges Ws. ist, ist fraglich, schon wegen des häufigen *cegan*, vgl. Einl. S. 11.

[2] Die Stelle Mk. 1,20 nicht mitgerechnet. Da Farman hier von Lind. abhängig ist, rechne ich sie zu R_2.

II. Ws. Past. 'rufen' = *ciegan* 5, *(ge)clipian* **24.**[1]

Ben. R. Log. (in)vocare 'rufen' = *clipian* 3, 'nennen' = *cigan* 2. clamare = *clipian* 5.

Aelfc. Hom. 'rufen' = *cigan* 5 (I 532,17, II 122,1, 298,3, 488,23,30)[2], = *clypian* 147, 'nennen' = *cigan* 56.

Aelfc. HL. (excl. XXIII B, das nicht von Aelfc.) 'rufen' = *cigan* 8[2], = *clypian* 142. 'nennen' = *cigan* 25.

Evang. *vocare* 'rufen' = *gecigan* 1, *clypian* 42. clamare = *clipian* 34.

Im Angl. also wird für 'rufen, vocare' fast ausschließlich *cēgan* gebraucht, während in der Bedeutung 'laut rufen, clamare' *clipian* vorwiegt. Dies gilt auch noch für die spätere Zeit, namentlich im Spätnordh., aber auch in Bl. Hom. Ws. dagegen tritt *ciegan* in der Bedeutung 'rufen' schon bei Aelfred zurück, und spätws. gilt für rufen, vocare und clamare, mit wenigen Ausnahmen nur *clipian*, während *ciegan* fast nur noch in der spezialisierten Bedeutung 'bei Namen rufen, nennen' erscheint.

frignan gegen *āscian*.

I. Anglisch. Vesp.-Ps. interrogare = *frignan* 5, Royal, Spelm., Cant. haben dafür *ascian*.

Mart. *frignan* 5.

Beda. *frignan* 38, *be-* 1, *(ge)ascian* 29. B vermeidet *frignan* mehrfach.

Dial. *(ge)frignan* 21, *(ge)ascian* 86.

Chad. *fregnan* 3 (Z. 139, 140, 178).

Bl. Hom. *frignan* 4, *be-* 2, *ahsian* 8, *be-* 2.

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[1] Vom lat. Text ausgehend, finde ich vocare = *ciegan* 1 (39,9), *clipian* 3, clamare = *ciegan* 1 (379,19). *clipian* 5.

[2] Die meisten dieser Fälle in Zitaten direkter Rede.

R_1 interrogare = *(ge)fregnan* 7.

Lind. interrogare = *(ge)fregna* 90, *be-* 1, (*gefrāsiga* 6),[1] *(ge)asciga* 4. I. g. *-fregna* 101, *(ge)asciga* 7.

R_2 interrogare = *(gi)fregna* 68, *(gi)asciga* 2.

II. Ws. Past. *frignan* 6, *(ge)ascian* 6, *ascung* 1.

Oros. *frignan* 3, *(ge)ascian* 34.

Boet. *frignan* 2, *(ge)ascian* 18, *ascung* 1.

Ben. R. Schr. *ascian* 8.

Aelfc. Hom. *befrīnan* 62, *(ge, of) axian* 62.

Aelfc. HL. *befrinan* 25, *(ge, of) axian* 117.

Aelfc. A. Test. *befrinan* 3, *(ge, of) axian* 13.

Evang. interrogare = *ahsian* 76, kein *frignan!*

In der Poesie überwiegt *frignan*.

Es ergibt sich, daß das Angl. vorwiegend *frignan*, das Ws. immer mehr *āscian* gebraucht, doch neigt das Südmercische hier mehr zum Ws. Nordischen Ursprung des mehr nordanglischen *fregnan* mit *e* (Nordh., R_1, Chad.) hält Björkman S. 239 für sehr zweifelhaft. Ablehnen kann man ihn aber doch wohl kaum für das schwach flektierte *fregna* in Lind. (das südlichere R_2 hat nur starke Formen). Vgl. ne. dial. *frayn* Scot., Yorks., Lanc.

Die Pronomina auf *h(w)ugu*,

hwelc-, *hwæt-h(w)ugu*, *-hwega* (Sievers Gramm. § 344) scheinen sich im Norden etwas länger erhalten zu haben. In Lind. und R_2 sind sie noch häufig: aliquis meist = *hwelc-hwoegu*, aliquid = *hwot-hwoegu* (in Lind. beide i. g. 21 mal), doch quidam, quispiam = *sum,* quisquam, ullus, (ali)quis negativ = *ǣnig.* Auch die Bl. Hom. haben noch mehrere

[1] *frāsigan* ist ebenfalls vorwiegend anglisch (Lind., Poesie.), doch auch Solil. 34,7, s. *genu* S. 49.

hwylc-, *hwæt-hugu*, *hwega.* In den ws. Ev. dagegen finden sich nur noch *sum*, *ǣnig (-þing)!* — Im älteren Ws. noch ziemlich gebräuchlich (Past. *hwæthwugu* 17, *hwelchwugu* 2, 397,25,28[1]), werden diese Formen bei Aelfric selten (Hom. *hwæthwega* 9, HL. *hwæthwega* 1, *forhwega* 2, A. Test. kein Fall). Hs. B in Beda vermeidet *hwylc-hwugu* stets und setzt dafür *sum* (vgl. Klaeber Angl. 27,246), während sie *hwæthwugu* fast immer beibehält. Ähnlich H in Dial. — *hūhugu* ist nur anglisch (Klaeber 426).

bearn gegen *cild.*

Beide sind nicht völlig kommensurabel. *bearn* bezeichnet i. a. entsprechend seiner Etymologie ('das Geborene') vorwiegend 'Abkömmling, Nachkomme (Sohn, Tochter), im Verhältnis zu den Eltern', dagegen *cild* (obwohl etymologisch 'Leibesfrucht') mehr den Altersbegriff 'das Junge, Unerwachsene'. Dementsprechend brauchen die Übersetzungen i. a. *bearn* für filius, natus, liberi, dagegen *cild* für parvulus, infans, puer.

Vgl. Lind. *bearn* natus 1, *cild* infans, parvulus 12, R_1 *bearn* natus 22, *cild* parvulus, infans 3, Past. *bearn* i. a. = filius, *cild* parvulus, ws. Ev. *bearn* filius 62, natus 2, liberi 1, semen 1, *cild* puer 19, infans 6, parvulus 2, filius 1, Aelfc. A. Test. *bearn* filius, sehr häufig in *Israhela bearn* 'Kinder Israel', liberi 15, *cild* puer 7, (filius 7, liberi 1). So wird auch in Verbindung mit einem die Eltern bezeichnenden Gen. oder Poss. Pron. *bearn* gebraucht, z. B. *Adames, mīn bearn.* In der Regel heißt es *bearn cennan, strȳnan, -ēacen, -lēas*, aber *cildhād* 'Kindesalter'.

Aber *cild* fängt spätws. schon an, über diese Bedeutungsgrenze hinauszugehen und *bearn* zurückzudrängen,

[1] Daneben *hwæthwuguningas* 155,15 H, C—*ununges.*

vgl. in Aelfc. ATest. 7 *cild* = filius (s. o.), *stēopcild* neben seltenerem *stēopbearn*, *mid cilde* 'with child' gegen *bearn-ēacen* (älter *mid bearne*). Im ganzen hat Past. 26 *bearn*, 4 *cild*, aber Aelfc. Hom. ca. 164 *bearn*, 196 *cild*. Im Anglischen können wir eine solche Abnahme von *bearn* nicht beobachten (Bl. Hom. 19 *bearn*, 4 *cild* in Bedeutung ungefähr wie oben), und *bearn* hat sich in nordengl., schott. *bairn* 'Kind, Tochter, Mädchen' erhalten, wobei allerdings auch der Einfluß des skand. *barn* zu berücksichtigen ist, vgl. Björkman S. 230. —

Was das Verhältnis von *bearn* zu den Spezialbegriffen *sunu* und *dohtor* betrifft, so vermutet Wildhagen S. 188, daß ersteres der 'poetisch-heidnischen Literatur' angehöre, während die 'südhumbrisch-christliche Prosa' die beiden letzteren gebrauche. Diese Vermutung beruht wohl darauf, daß der Vesp.-Ps. und mit ihm der Cant.-Ps. filius, filia durch *bearn* wiedergibt, die ws. Psalter aber *sunu* und *dohtor* bevorzugen.[1] Auch sonst überwiegt im Spätws. für filius weitaus *sunu* (in den Evang. 227 ×, in Aelfc. AT. *bearn* meist nur im Plural, s. o.), aber auch in Lind. und R_2. Daß Wildhagens Fassung des Verhältnisses nicht haltbar ist, geht schon aus den oben angeführten ws. Belegen von *bearn* filius hervor, und man vgl. nur die Belege von *bearn* und *sunu* bei Grein! Doch ist der Gebrauch von *bearn* = filia in Vesp.-Ps. und Cant.-Ps. vielleicht mit nordengl. *bairn* 'Tochter' als spezifisch anglisch in Verbindung zu bringen.

sēaþ gegen *pytt*.

Nach H. Bartlett S. 20 findet sich *sēaþ*, ausgenommen

[1] Unter 12 Fällen hat Royal 4 *bearn*, 1 *sunu* vel *bearn*, Spelm. 3 *bearn*, 1 *bearn* vel *sunu*, 8 *sunu*.

einen Beleg im Liber Scint. (und Cant.-Ps.) nur in anglischer Prosa (Vesp.-Ps., Lind. R_2, Beda, R_1), in anglischer Poesie und den Metra und ist deshalb 'doubtless peculiarly Anglian'. Dieser Angabe widersprechen jedoch ff. ws. Belege von *sēađ:* Past. 463,17 (daneben 6 *pytt*), Boet. 9,11, 112,14 (*horuseaþ*), Aelfc. Hom. I 489,5, 570,28, 572,3,5,11, II 162,11, 222,2, 320,15, HL. 5,458 (*adelseaþ*), 468, 16,81, 36,295 (1 *pytt*), Aelfc. Gr. 79,10, Canones Aelfrici 23, L. a. I. S. 445, Eccles. Inst. L. a. I. S. 467. Auch Spelm.-Ps. hat für lacus nur *seaþ*. *sēaþ* (vgl. *Sod*brunnen) kann daher nur in ganz beschränktem Sinne als 'peculiarly Anglian' angesehen werden. Es wird im Ws. durch *pytt* zurückgedrängt und erhält sich länger im Anglischen, vgl. *sead* Laȝamon 841, ne. dial. *seath*, *seeth* (veraltet) 'brine-pit' Chesh.

embiht n. Amt, m. Beamter.

Im Anglischen begegnet dieses alte Wort (vgl. got. *andbahti* n. Amt) außer in Glossen (Ep.-Erf. 187, 866, Corp. 501, 1706, davon abhängig WW. 364,38) und Dial. Greg. 238,21 (*ambihtmæn*), 251,14 (*onbyhtan* vb.) und in Poesie besonders häufig im Spätnordh.: Lind. R_2, Rit. *embeht*, *-iht*, *-mon*, *embihtiga*. Im Ws. dagegen ist es sehr selten, abgesehen von *ambihtsmid* 'Dienstmetallarbeiter' in Ges. Aethelberhts 7 (Liebermann S. 3) findet sich nur *ambihtmen* in den Eccles. Inst. (Thorpe L. a. I. S. 473, ca. Mitte 10. Jh.) und *ambihthus* officina Angl. 13,441; ein poetischer Beleg aus dem Süden ist *ambeht* Metra 11,9. Dafür, daß das Wort im Norden länger fortlebte, spricht auch *amboht* bei Orm. 2329, wenn dies nicht nordisches Lehnwort ist, vgl. Björkman S. 226.

recen, recone.

1. *recen* adj. 'bereit, schnell' in Posie, s. Grein Sprchsch. S. 370.

2. *recene, recone, i,* adv. 'schnell, sofort' ist häufig in Lind. R₂, *recone* statim, confestim, continuo, und begegnet ferner Rit. 178,7 *recone,* Beda 38,14 CaB *'rec(e)nust,* Chad Z. 119 *ricene,* Dial. Greg. 161,6, 314,5 *recene,* zudem in Poesie. In ws. Prosa finde ich es nur bei Aelfc. Hom. I 86, II 144, 160 *ricene,* Hom. Assm. X 265 J *ricene,* N *ræcene.*[1] (Die *i*-Form ist also ws.[2]). — Im ME. erhält sich *recen, -lice* im Anglischen, vgl. Stratman S. 501. —

Es entsprechen afries. *rekon* 'offen, gerade' ndd. *reken* 'richtig, ordentlich, rein'. Vgl. Kluge Stammbild. § 227. Der Wechsel von *e* und *i* im Ae. beruht auf Suffixablaut. Es liegt wohl die Wz. *(s)rek* 'recken, strecken' zugrunde, *recone* entspricht also etwa unserem 'stracks'.

Anmerkungen.

Zu *bēam* und *trēo.*

In der Bedeutung 'Baum' wird *bēam* — abgesehen von der Poesie — fast nur noch in Kompositis gebraucht, vgl. Med. de Quad. I 5 *to þam treowe þe man hateþ morbeam! bēam* allein findet sich noch Boet. 117,29 und Aelfc. Hom. II 508,30, sonst nur *trēo.* Ein dialektischer Unterschied läßt sich kaum feststellen. Höchstens wäre darauf zu verweisen, daß Lind. R₂ *ficbēam* haben gegen ws. Ev. *fictrēo.* — Aelfc. Gr. hat *lawerbēam, cederbēam,* aber *bōc-, box-, fīc-, pīn-, plūm-, wīn-trēo.*

[1] N ist anglisch, vgl. Klaeber Angl. 27,399 zu *gēmung* 'Hochzeit'.

[2] Daß das Wort aus dem Angl. ins Ws. gedrungen wäre, wird dadurch unwahrscheinlich, daß es auch im Mercischen nicht überaus häufig ist, sondern nur im Nordh. Anders *semninga.*

Einige Berichtigungen zu unvorsichtigen Aufstellungen:

Mit größter Einschränkung nur kann man Sweets Behauptung Stud. Dict. S. 81 '*hana* not ws.' (vgl. auch Hist. of lang. S. 34) aufrecht erhalten. Die ws. Ev. haben 6 *hana*, 6 *cocc*, außerdem finde ich *hana* Aelfc. Hom. II 246,4, 248,33.[1] Richtig ist wohl nur, daß *cocc* im Süden aufkommt und hier dem alten Wort zuerst Konkurrenz macht.

Auf Sweets Bemerkung 'not. ws.' bei *nēosian* beruht wohl Deutschbeins Hinweis S. 171. Daß es in Past. und Oros. fehlt, beweist doch an sich nichts. Es ist bei Aelfric häufig, z. B. Hom. I 56, 58, *(nēosung)*, 128 u. s. w.

Wildhagens Aufstellung über *niowolnis* abyssus S. 184 kann ich nicht für berechtigt halten. Abgesehen von Spelm.-Ps., wo ja immer noch anglischer Einfluß denkbar wäre (vgl. *nymþe*), begegnet *niwelnis* in Aelfc. Gen. 1,2, 7,11, 8,2, Aelfc. Gr. 30,4, in den Hom. finde ich es zufällig II 350,21, 24,32, ferner Angl. 7, Sigewulfi Interr. Z. 342, u. s. w.

[1] *hana* neben *cocc* auch in den südlichen (kentisch gefärbten) Glossen zum Durham Hymnarium, vgl. Chapman's Glossar Yale Studies 24.

Kapitel III.

Zur nominalen Stammbildung.

Es erübrigt noch, auf einige Wortgruppen hinzuweisen, in denen das Anglische gewisse Eigentümlichkeiten der nominalen Stammbildung zeigt.

I.

Ein wichtiger dialektischer Unterschied betrifft die Bildung der Verbalabstrakta auf *-nis*. (Kluge Stammbild. § 138 ff., v. Bahder Verbalabstrakta S. 122 ff.).

Das Ws. bildet Verbalabstrakta auf *-nis* im allgemeinen nur denominativ, also vom Partizipium (meist Praeteriti), das Anglische dagegen bildet sie vom Verbalstamm. Das Altws. hat Bildungen vom Verbalstamm noch zahlreicher als das spätere.

Ich muß es mir versagen, hier das gesamte Belegmaterial anzuführen und der Entwicklung der Erscheinungen genauer nachzugehen. Ich begnüge mich mit ff. 10 Beispielen:

1. Angl. *ǣcennis(se)* Lind.,[1] R_1, Vesp.-Ps. u. s. w., ws. *ǣcennes* Aelfred Past., doch *ǣcennednes* Aelfred Boet., Aelfc., Evang.

[1] R_2 nenne ich nicht besonders. Über die Flexion der nordh. *nis*-Abstrakta handelt Lindelöf, Beiträge zur Kenntnis des Altnordh., Mém. de la Soc. Néo-philol. à Helsingfors I S. 274 ff.

2. *gecēgnes*, *cīgnes* Beda 172,30 T, *-cȳg(e)dnes* OCaB und Nap. OEG.

3. *gedrēfnis*, *-drǣfnis* Lind., R1, Beda, Vesp.-Ps. 68,20 (aber *-edniss* 70,13), *gedrēfednes* Aelfred, Aelfc., Evang.

4. *-lēsnis* Lind., R1, Vesp.-Ps., Beda, Bl. H., *-lȳsednes* Aelfc., Evang.

5. *gemengnis* Beda (neben *-ednis*), *gemengednys* Aelfc. (doch *gemengnis* Past.).

6. *tō-stencnis* Vesp.-Ps., *to-stencednys* Aelfc., Spelm.-Ps.

7. *geswencnes* (neben *-ednes*) Beda, *geswencednys* Aelfc., Evang.

8. *ætēawnis* (selten *eawdnis*) Lind., *ætȳwnys* Beda 62,13 T, Dial. 19,4 CO, *ætȳwednys* Beda B, Dial. H.

9. *-þrycnes* R1 Beda, *-þryccednes* Aelfc., Evang. (*þrycnes* Past.).

10. (von starkem Vb.) *flōwnis* Lind., R1, Bl. H., *flōwendnys*, *flōwednys* Aelfc. (*flōwnes* Past.).

An den Handschriften in Beda, Dial. und Mart. läßt sich der Unterschied öfter beobachten. Wo dem Ws. das *nis*-Abstraktum nicht geläufig ist, setzt es für das vom Verbalstamm gebildete *nis*-Abstraktum der angl. Vorlage oft andere Bildungen, z. B. in Beda B *herung* für *hercnes*, *lēaf* für *lēfnys*, *rōwett* für *rōwnes*, *weorc* für *wyrcnis*. Die *nis*-Abstrakta sind also im Angl. häufiger als im Ws. Klaeber Angl. 27,417 ist dem Sachverhalt schon nahe gekommen, wenn er *-nis* 'ein für den Beda bezeichnendes Generalsuffix' nennt. Der Regel fügt es sich nun auch, wenn Wildhagen S. 183 *fyllnes* als spezifisch anglisch bezeichnet gegenüber ws. *gefyllednes*.

II.

Auffallend ist im Anglischen, besonders im Nordh.,

eine gewisse Produktivität des Suffixes *-ig* in sekundärer Verwendung.

Adjektive (oder Part.) werden ohne Bedeutungswechsel durch *-ig* weitergebildet (vgl. Kluge Stammbild. § 206).

1. *druncenig* ebrius Lind. Lk. 12,45 (*þætte se druncenig* inebriari).

2. *untrymig* infirmus Lind. R_2, zu *untrum.*[1] Dies *untrymig* könnte auf *untrymiga* (statt *untrumiga*) 'krank sein, werden' eingewirkt haben (anders Sievers Gramm. § 416 Anm. 11 f.), doch wurde vielleicht im Nordh. auch umgekehrt die Weiterbildung auf *-ig* durch die Inf. der II sw. auf *-iga* begünstigt.

3. *þiostrig* tenebrosus Lind. Lk. 11,34, Mk. 8,17, Mt. 6,23 (aber R_2 *ḋiostor*, R_1 *ḋiostre!*). — Doch auch *þystrig* Dial. 76,9 (alle Hss.) und Kent. Gl. WW. 56,1 per uias tenebrosas: *ḋurh ḋ[r]iostrie weogas.*

4. *wæstig* desertus Lind., Rit., R_2 und R_1, sowie *wēstig* Chron. a.⁰ 449 (Earle S. 12, 13). (Letzteres wie das vorige, kentische Beispiel, ein Rest der Bildung im Süden.)

5. Ein aus *gesyndgad* prosperatus Beda 320,12 T erschlossenes *gesyndig* finde ich belegt in *gesyndge* T 386,13 (B *gesundiglice*).

6. Hierher wohl auch *cȳþig:* Lind. Mt. 26,73 *cuḋ* vel *cyḋig* manifestus, Jh. 15,15 *cuḋa* vel *cyḋigo* nota (R_2 *cyḋe*), Jh. S. 6,2 *cyḋig* cognitus. Vgl. mhd. *kündec, -ic* 'kund, bekannt', afries. *kundeg-ia* 'verkünden', an. *úkunnigr* 'unbekannt'. Daneben aber findet sich auch die vom Stammwort abweichende Bedeutung *kundig:* Lind. Lk. S. 7,18 *uncyḋig* ignorans, Rit. 4,12 *gicyḋig* cognitor, Vesp.-Ps. 24,7

[1] R_1 hat *untrum*, aber auch einige *untrym*, die wohl von verbalem *untrym-nis* beeinflußt sind.

unondcyðignis ignorantia, Elene 961, 725 *un-*, *oncyðig*, vgl. ahd. *kundig* 'kundig, persuadens', mhd. *kündec* 'klug, geschickt'.

Aus Kluge Stammbild. § 206 entnehme ich:

7. *haswig-feðere* Phönix 153, zu *hasu*.

8. *salwig-feðere* Gen. 1448, *-pād* Man. Wyrd. 37, Jud. 211, Aethelst. 61, zu *salo*.

Adjektivierende Bedeutung kann *-ig* haben in *gestig*[1] 'hospes, Gast seiend' Lind. Mt. 25,38.

Die sekundäre Ableitung durch *-ig* ohne Bedeutungswechsel hat sich also vorzugsweise im Anglischen und namentlich im Nordh. erhalten. Nach Kluge § 206 ist sie speziell dem Kontinentaldeutschen eigen.

III.

Merkwürdig ist eine adjektivische Kompositionsbildung auf *-welle* im Nordh.

1. *cwic* vel *līfwelle wæter* aquam vivam Lind. Jh. 4,10, R_2 *cwic-welle*.

2. *hārwelle* canescens Lind. Mt. S. 1,5.

3. *hundrað* vel *hundwelle* centesimus Mt. 13,8 (R_1 *hundteontig*, ws. *hund-feald*).

4. *rūm-welle* spatiosus ib. Mt. 7,13 (*rūm* R_1 ws.).

dēad-wielle 'barren' nennt Sweet Stud. Dict., mir fehlt der Beleg. —

Sweet setzt ws. **wielle* an, ebenso Foley S. 29. Foleys Verweis (S. 6) auf Bülbring El.-B. § 175 Anm. besagt nichts, *welle* 'Brunnen' kann nicht in Frage kommen. Liegt etwa ein *ja*-Stamm *wallja* 'wallend' oder 'das Wallen' (mit Bahuvrihi-Komp.) vor? So ließen sich *cwic-*, *līf-*, *hār-*, *rūm-*

[1] Wegen *ätih, bosih* s. Fn. zu *bōsih* S. 68.

welle noch verstehen, ***hundwelle*** 'hundertfältig' wäre mit Verdunklung der Bedeutung analogisch gebildet.

IV.

Bekannt ist schon die nordh. Umbildung des Suffixes *en* > *ern*, vgl. Miller I Einl. S. L, Füchsel S. 85. Wir haben ff. Beispiele:

1. *ēfern* vesper Rit. (auch *efen*). Dazu *eferntid* Lind. R2, *efernlociga* advesperascere Lind., *efernlic* vespertinus Rit.

2. *fæstern* jejunium (auch *fæsten*) Lind. R2, Rit.

wuda fæstern 'Waldfeste' Ged. auf Durham, Gray-Birch Cart. Sax. No. 686.[1]

3. *wæstern* desertum, Lind., *woestern*, *-en* R2, Rit.

Miller stellt hierher auch aus Beda *frēcernisse*, *nesse* 76,20 T, 382,8 C. Ob aber dies mit dem nordh. *-ern* in Zusammenhang steht, ist nicht ganz sicher. Daneben stehen auch andere Umbildungen, *frēcelnis* (214,15), *frēcednis*, und Beda hat *fæsten* 350,32,33. Farman, der dem Nordh. ja am nächsten steht, hat *ēfen*, *fæsten*, *wōesten* nicht nur in der von Lind. unabhängigen Glosse zu Matth., sondern auch in Markus Cap. 1 (*woesten* Mk. 1,12,13, *æfen* 1,32), obwohl er hier im Wortlaut der Übersetzung von Lind. abhängig ist. Er vermeidet hier *-ern* als seiner Sprache fremd. Demnach scheint das anomale *-ern* eher spezifisch nordh. zu sein.

Was nun die Erklärung dieser Erscheinung betrifft, so ist Füchsels Vermutung, sie sei aus Kontamination mit dem Suffix *-ari* entstanden, nicht glücklich. Es muß Analogiebildung an Worte auf *-ern* vorliegen, und hier bieten

[1] Doch vgl. auch *wudu færsten* (für *fæstern*?) Chron. E. Earle-Plummer S. 5.

sich als Träger der Analogie ganz passend *nihtern(e)* adj. nocturnus (z. B. Angl. 13,377,182; 398,470) nordh. **næhtern*, *dægþern* 'täglich, Tageszeit' (bei *undern* 'Morgen' hat die zweite Silbe wohl starken Nebenton). Von diesen Zeitbestimmungen konnte *-ern* zunächst auf *ēfen* 'Abend' übergehen (dazu stimmt, daß in Lind. und R₂ nur bei *ēfern* konstant *-ern* begegnet), von *ēfern* aus dann durch rein lautliche Analogie auch auf andere Worte auf *-en*. — Vielleicht wurde im Spätnordh. die Endsilbe *ern* mit sehr geringem Nebenton und schwacher Artikulation des *r* gesprochen. Im Streben nach sorgfältiger Aussprache konnte dies die analogische Übertragung erleichtern.[1]

V.

An Einzelheiten sei unter dem Gesichtspunkt der Stammbildung noch folgendes erwähnt:

1. Zu den s-Stämmen: Das Anglische bevorzugt Formen mit bewahrtem *s* = *r*.

morþor, nach Sweet Stud. Dict., 'not ws.' Jedenfalls ist es nicht strengws. Aelfred und Aelfric haben *morþ*. In Napiers Wulfstan S. 253 trifft *morþor* mit andern angl. Merkmalen zusammen (s. *semninga*), ebenso Angl. 12,501 (s. S. 88 Fn. 1), außerdem findet es sich Wulfstan S. 290, Conf. Ecgb. L. a. I. S. 344, 351 (vgl. *efolsian?*), Poen. Ecgb. ib. S. 386, 387, in der Poesie auch Metra 9,7,33, vgl. S. 65 ff.

[1] Über das alte Suffix *-ern* steht nichts Sicheres fest. Ein Deminutivsuffix *erna* sieht Kluge Et. Wb. in *Dirne*, *Eichhorn* (?), got. *widuwaírna*. Auffallend berührt sich *nihtern* mit lat. *nocturnus*, andererseits *dæg-þern* mit *diu-turnus* (*trna* neben *rna*), vgl. Wilmanns DGr. II § 244,2. Auch im Deutschen scheint sich von 'eisern', mhd. *īserīn*, *īsernīn*, das *r* von got. *eisarn* bewahrt, *-ern* analogisch auf *steinern* (mhd. *steinīn*), *hölzern* etc. ausgebreitet zu haben.

sigor ist vorwiegend poetisch-anglisch, beachte *sigor* Dial. Greg. 122,24, Ep. Al., Hom. Assm. 18,202 (Klaeber Angl. 27,251 Fn. 3). Es begegnet aber auch Aelfc. Hom. I 594. Ws. i. a. nur *sige*.

bēger Beere, *winbeger* Lind. R_2, R_1. Doch ws. *beigbeam* Lk. 20,37.

stǣner(e) pl. petrosa Lind. R_2 (R_1 *stǣnig*, ws. *stǣniht*) vgl. Sievers § 290 Anm. 3.[1]

2. *gemyne* recordatus R_1 5,23, ein bemerkenswerter Rest adjektivischer *i*-Stämme auf angl. Boden, vgl. Sievers Gramm. § 302, Kluge Stammbild. § 178. Die übrigen Beispiele, welche Sievers anführt, begegnen mit Ausnahme des indeklinabeln *lȳt* nur in poetischen Texten. Neben *gemyne* steht *gemun* Oros. S. 48,11.

(3. Über die späte Produktivität der Patronymika auf -*ing* in Lind. Lk. c. 3 vgl. Kluge § 26 a; doch sind die letzten Beispiele in der Chronik D 1067 noch jünger.)

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[1] Zu *dōgor* und *rodor* (Klaeber Angl. 25,259) ist folgendes zu bemerken: Beide sind nur vorwiegend poetisch, wohl archaisch und nicht spezifisch anglisch. *dōgor* ist bei Aelfred (Past. 281,13, Oros. 168,6) belegt, scheint sich allerdings im Nordh. am längsten erhalten zu haben. *rodor* findet sich u. a. noch bei Aelfric, z. B. Hom. II 138, 256, Angl. 7, Interr. Sigew. Z. 143, häufig in der Übersetzung von Basils Hexameron. Für das Nordh. charakteristisch ist jedoch *dæg* (**dōgiz*).

Kapitel IV.

Ergebnisse.

Fragen wir zum Schluß nach den über den Einzelheiten stehenden Ergebnissen der Untersuchung, so können diese in zwei Richtungen liegen: nach vorwärts, d. h. nach der späteren Sprache, dem NE. zu, und nach rückwärts, in der vorliterarischen Periode.

I.

Untersuchen wir zunächst, was sich an Beziehungen beider Dialekte zur ne. Schriftsprache ergibt. Selbstverständlich soll hier nicht etwa versucht werden, vom Ae. aus den Ursprung der ne. Schriftsprache zu bestimmen, da doch ein Zeitraum von etwa drei Jahrhunderten zwischen dem Ende der ae. Periode und den Ansätzen zur Entwicklung der ne. Schriftsprache liegt. Wohl aber kann es von Interesse sein, festzustellen, welcher der beiden Dialekte schon in ae. Zeit im Wortschatz der ne. Schriftsprache näher stand — soweit dies auf Grund unseres Materials möglich ist.

Stellen wir die in Kap. I und II behandelten Fälle zusammen, in denen sich Äquivalente im Anglischen und

Wests. gegenüberstehen, und vergleichen wir damit das im NE. erhaltene Wort, so ergibt sich folgendes:

I. (Bei den zuerst genannten — aus Kap. I — fehlt das anglische Wort dem Ws. von Anfang an, bei den andern — aus Kap. II — schwindet es erst später.)

Angl. — Mercisch.	Ws.	NE.
1. *roc(c)ettan*	*bealc(ett)an* *bielc(ett)an*	*to belch*
nemne—nymþe	*būton*	*but* 'nisi'
bebycgan	*sellan*	*sell*
2. *fēogan*	*hatian*	*to hate*
gefēon	*fægnian, fag(e)-nian*	*to fain, fawn*
snyttru	*wīsdōm*	*wisdom*
tīd 'Zeit'	*tīma*	*time*
cēgan 'rufen'	*clipian*	veraltet *clepe, ycleped*
sēaþ	*pytt*	*pit*
hwelc-hwugu	*sum*	*some.*

Zur ersten Gruppe (Kap. I) ist noch zu nennen:

sōþfæst 'gerecht' *rihtwīs* *righteous,*

vgl. H. Bartlett S. 16 (doch *sōþfæst* 'wahr' auch ws.).

elcor *elles* *else,*

vgl. Klaeber Angl. 27,261,

zur zweiten (Kap. II)

esol spät nur *assa*[1] *ass.*

[1] Obwohl von air. *assan* (oder cymr. *asyn*) herrührend, herrscht *assa* 'Esel' gerade im späteren Ws. vor, während das alte, vom Kontinent stammende *esol* sich länger auf mercischem Gebiet erhält (Bl. Hom., Ri); im Nordh. kontaminierten sich beide zu *asald*, vgl. Kluge Grdr. 1 929, Verf. Die ae. Säugetiernamen, Angl. Forsch. 12, S. 118.

II. Anders ist das Verhältnis zum NE. bei

angl. *los*,	ws. *lor*,	ne. *loss*,
» *in*,	» *on*,	» *in*,
» *morþor*,	» *morth*,	» *murther*.

Das Ergebnis ist, daß in der weitaus überwiegenden Anzahl aller Fälle (I) das im Wests., nicht das im Anglischen vorwiegend oder allein gebräuchliche Wort in der ne. Schriftsprache erhalten ist. Man kann also behaupten, daß der ws. Wortschatz dem ne. näher steht oder ähnlicher ist als der anglische, und zwar auch der mercische. Allerdings kommt bei den meisten der zu Gunsten des Ws. angeführten Fälle das ws. Wort auch im Angl. vor (z. B. *bûton*, *wīsdōm*, *āscian*, *sum*), aber am häufigsten sind diese Worte doch im Ws., und das Ws. steht dem NE. doch auch dann näher, wenn es den im Ne. erhaltenen Ausdruck ausschließlich gebraucht, während im Anglischen ein anderer damit konkurriert.

Man könnte einwenden, in unserer Zusammenstellung überwiegten vielleicht nur zufällig auf der Seite des Ws. die im NE. erhaltenen Worte, das hier angeführte Material sei viel zu spärlich, um die Behauptung zu rechtfertigen, der altws. Wortschatz stehe der ne. Schriftsprache am nächsten.

Allein unsere Beobachtung wird ganz verständlich und erklärlich, wenn wir damit die Ergebnisse der Forschungen Morsbachs über den Ursprung der ne. Schriftsprache zusammenhalten. Nach der übereinstimmenden Ansicht Ten Brinks und Morsbachs ist der Londoner Dialekt die Quelle der ne. Schriftsprache. Der Londoner Dialekt ist aber nach Morsbach ein ursprünglich sächsischer gewesen, vgl. Ursprung der ne. Schriftsprache S. 161 und besonders S. 164: 'Es geht nicht nur aus dem Dialekt der

Londoner Urkunden, der Proklamation Heinrichs III., sondern, wie Murray treffend bemerkt, auch aus der geographischen Lage Londons, welches im alten Sachsenlande, den Grafschaften Sussex und Kent benachbart, gelegen ist, zweifellos hervor, daß die Sprache Londons ursprünglich ein wesentlich südlicher, und zwar sächsischer Dialekt gewesen ist'.

Hiernach kann es uns gar nicht wundern, wenn in ae. Zeit das Westsächsische als Vertreter des Sächsischen überhaupt im Wortschatz der ne. Schriftsprache ähnlicher ist als das Anglische, und zwar im besonderen das Mercische (vom Nordhumbrischen gar nicht zu reden, denn daß dieses ferner steht, ist wegen der geographischen Lage von vornherein zu erwarten). Das Schwergewicht der Verbreitung der unter I genannten, in der ne. Schriftsprache erhaltenen Worte lag eben in ae. Zeit nicht im Mittellande, sondern im Süden.[1]

Ob dann das entsprechende anglische Wort in späterer Zeit geschwunden ist oder sich in mittelländischen und nördlichen Mundarten erhalten hat[2], ist für unsere Frage (S. 108) gleichgültig.

Bezeichnend ist für unsere Beobachtung noch Folgendes:

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[1] Daß *cocc* (ne. *cock*) neben *hana* im Süden aufkam (S. 100), darf hier wohl auch erwähnt werden. — *gēn* — *get* und *frignan* — *āscian* lasse ich hier lieber weg, da *get* und *āscian* auch im südlichen Mercischen herrschen. — Bei *bearn* — *cild* ist die dialektische Scheidung im Ae. doch noch zu undeutlich, als daß ich sie hier verwenden möchte.

[2] Vgl. *sēaþ* = *seath, seeth* Chesh., *sōþfæst* 'gerecht' = *soothfast* 'trustworthy, honest, true' Scot. Irel. North. Lan. Lin.

Vergleicht man den Wortschatz Aelfreds mit dem der erheblich jüngeren mercischen Blickling-Homilien (deren Heimat, wenn sie aus Ostanglien stammen — vgl. S. 11, Fußnote 3 —, dem Londoner Gebiet nicht viel ferner lag als das ws. Zentrum Winchester), so ergibt sich, daß in mehreren der oben genannten Punkte (*būton* : *nymþe*, *fægnian* : *gefēon*, *tīma* : *tīd*, *clipian* : *cēgan*, *wīsdōm* : *snytru*) der altws. Aelfred dem ne. Gebrauch schon näher steht als die spätmercischen Bl.-Hom. Man sieht, wie weit zurück sich diese besondere Beziehung des sächsischen Elements zur ne. Schriftsprache verfolgen läßt.

In der späteren Entwicklung übten natürlich andererseits auch mittelländische und nördliche Dialekte ihren Einfluß auf die Schriftsprache aus; der Einfluß des Mittellandes wurde ja erwiesenermaßen immer stärker, und man denke nur an das Eindringen des skandinavischen Elements. So kann es nicht auffallen, wenn wir auch spezifisch anglische Worte (*los*, *morþor*, *lēaþor [lather]*, *stemman [to stem]*) später in der Schriftsprache finden.[1]

II.

Doch das Verhältnis der beiden Dialekte zur ne. Schriftsprache, zu dem wir ja nur einige Andeutungen geben können, interessiert uns hier nicht in erster Linie. Wer sich mit dialektischen Verschiedenheiten im ae. Wortschatz befaßt, dem muß sich unwiderstehlich die Frage aufdrängen, was sich wohl daraus für die Stellung der beiden Hauptdialekte zu einander und zu den benachbarten kontinentalen Dialekten ergeben könnte, eine Frage, die mit dem Problem der Heimat der Angelsachsen eng zusammenhängt.

[1] *in* ist im Me. wieder nach Süden vorgedrungen. An ne. *spittan*, praet. *spat* haben sowohl angl. *spittan* als ws. *spǣtan* Anteil.

Ehe wir jedoch diese Frage zu beantworten suchen, müssen wir uns natürlich zunächst über die sprachliche Stellung des Altenglischen oder Angelsächsischen als Ganzen orientieren. Hier können wir als sicher annehmen, daß das Ae. sprachlich zwischen das Friesische und Skandinavische zu stellen ist, oder daß von den Gliedern der sogenannten westgermanischen Spracheinheit das Ae. dem Nordischen am nächsten steht. Während das Friesische in gewissen Punkten eine Mittelstellung zwischen dem Altenglischen und Altsächsischen einnimmt, zeigt das Ae. Beziehungen zum Skandinavischen, die das Friesische nicht kennt. Schlagend sind in dieser Hinsicht die Hinweise Möllers ZfdA. NF. 28, Anz. S 148 Fn. 1 (vgl. auch Siebs Grdr. I S. 1156): es fehlt dem Ae. die deutsch-friesische Präposition *von*, statt deren neben *af*, *of* das im Deutsch-Friesischen als Präposition unübliche *fram*, *from*, an. *frā* gebraucht wird; den Gebrauch des *i*-Stammes germ. *rugi-z* 'Roggen', ae. *ryge*, an. *rygr* hat das Ae. mit dem Nord. gemein gegenüber dem deutsch-friesischen *n*-Stamm afries. *rogga*, ahd. *rocco*, ebenso das *r* aus *z* in ae. *hara*, an. *here* 'Hase' gegenüber dem deutsch-friesischen *s*. — Aus der Lautlehre ist hier die dem Friesischen fehlende *u*- und *a*-Brechung des *e* im Nordischen zu nennen, die dem ae. '*u*- und *a*-Umlaut' entspricht, aber auch mit der ae. 'Brechung' vor *r*- und *l*-Kombinationen wesensverwandt ist.[1] Wenn hier auch gesonderte Entwicklungen vorliegen, so ist doch die gleiche Entwicklungstendenz anzuerkennen (vgl. Siebs Grdr. I 1157). — Erwähnung verdient hier

[1] Im An. bewahren gerade die Verbindungen *r*, *l* + Kons. die Brechung. Vgl. über diese Beziehungen Joh. Schmidt Idg. Vokalismus II 388ff., 451, Kluge Grdr. I 421.

auch die unter gewissen Bedingungen der ae. gleiche Entwicklung des *ai* > *ā* im Nordischen.[1]

Daß die Theorie Erdmanns von der Heimat der Angelsachsen an der mittleren Elbe und Saale schlecht mit dieser sprachlichen Stellung des Ae. zu vereinigen ist, hat schon Möller a. a. O. ausgeführt. Ebenso ist es aber schon nach dem Obigen bedenklich, wenn Heuser, IF. 14 Anz. S. 26 ff., die Sachsen und Angeln trennen und jene mit den Jüten südwestlich der Friesen ansiedeln will.[2]

Es entsteht nun die Frage, welcher der beiden wichtigsten Stämme, der Angeln und Sachsen, den Skandinaviern, welcher den Friesen und weiterhin den Altsachsen sprachlich näher steht.[3]

Möller a. a. O. S. 148 nimmt als sicher an, «daß die Dialekte von Mercien und Ostangeln in den Punkten, die auf die Zeit vor dem Auszug zurückgehen, dem Nordischen näher stehen als die gesamten sächsischen Dialekte Südenglands und der kentische Dialekt», Siebs a. a. O. S. 1156, «daß die anglischen Mundarten mehr als die sächsischen und kentischen Berührungen mit dem

[1] Es ist bemerkenswert, daß germ. *ai* im Nord. gerade in ungefähr denselben Fällen zu *ā* wird, in denen es im Ahd. *ē* ergibt, — also entgegengesetzte Entwicklung.

[2] Auf die seltsame, von Middendorf wieder aufgegriffene Theorie von der nahen Verwandtschaft des Bayrisch-Alemannischen mit dem Ae. gehe ich hier nicht näher ein (Ae. Flurnamenbuch S. VI, Frankf. Ztg. 18. Aug. 1903). Mißtrauen kann es erregen, wenn M. die Erhaltung des Pronominal-Duals als Beweis anführt oder gar lautliche Übereinstimmungen zwischen heutigem Bayrisch und dem Ae. findet!

[3] In betreff der Jüten (Euten) enthalte ich mich hier vorläufig des Urteils, da ja das Kentische in meiner Untersuchung nicht einbegriffen war.

Nordischen zeigen». Beide stellen also das Anglische dem Skandinavischen zunächst (abgesehen davon, daß Möller das Nordhumbrische ausnimmt)[1], aber weder Möller noch Siebs haben meines Wissens sprachliche Beweise für engere Beziehung des Anglischen zum Skandinavischen erbracht. Mit den lautlichen Verhältnissen ist nicht viel anzufangen. Höchstens könnte man darauf verweisen, daß der *u*- und *a*-Umlaut im Anglischen weiter geht als im Sächsischen. Die verschiedene Entwicklung der Gutturale im Norden und Süden ist ein recht unsicheres Kriterium.

Immerhin fehlt es nicht an sprachlichen Anzeichen für eine solche Stellung des Anglischen. Skeat hat, Academy 1245, 12. März 1886, den nördlichen plur. *earun*, nordh. *aron* = an. *ero* gegen südlich *sind(on)* = afries. *send* betont. Andererseits weist Miller in seiner trefflichen Einleitung zum Beda darauf hin, daß das (West)sächsische im Gebrauch von *on* für 'in' sich zum Alts. stellt (ebenso zum Fries. nach Siebs Engl.-fries. Spr. S. 142), jedenfalls ist hier die gemeinsame Tendenz anzuerkennen. (Auf den Gebrauch von *mid* c. acc., der im Anglischen und Nordischen häufiger ist, ist dagegen wohl weniger Gewicht

[1] Er spricht a. a. O. S. 159 Fn. von «Berührungen des Fries. mit dem Nordhumbr.» und will sie durch frühe Wanderung von Chauken und Friesen nach Schleswig und Holstein erklären. Die hierher gehörigen Erscheinungen entbehren aber der Beweiskraft. Die im Spätnordh. bewahrte Scheidung von *eo* und *io* hat Sievers, Zum ags. Vokalismus S. 26 ff., auch für das Altws. nachgewiesen. Der Abfall des End-*n* im Inf. ist sicher spät; der alte Hymnus Caedmons hat ihn noch nicht. Ebensowenig ist wohl auf die zum Altostfries. stimmenden analogischen Praeterita wie *band, fand* statt *bond, fond* Gewicht zu legen. Im übrigen verweise ich für Beziehungen des Anglischen zum Friesischen auf Siebs a. a. O. S. 1159.

zu legen, da er vereinzelt auch im As. und Ahd. vorkommt, vgl. Miller S. XLVIII.)[1]

Ich habe nun an der Hand des im Vorstehenden angeführten Materials aus dem Wortschatz zahlreichere zuverlässige Kriterien für die sprachliche Stellung des Anglischen zu ermitteln gesucht. Es ist klar, daß dabei alle gemeingermanischen Worte ausscheiden müssen. Denn sie müssen einmal gemeinaltenglisch gewesen sein: wann sie das (West)sächsische verloren hat, wissen wir nicht. Ihre Erhaltung in dem einen oder anderen Dialekt ist kein Kriterium für besondere Beziehung. Sie alle hier aufzuzählen, hätte keinen Zweck; ich erinnere nur an einige Beispiele. Angl. **gōian*, **gēgan*, dessen Entsprechung mit an. *geyja* leicht in die Augen fällt, muß ausscheiden, da es sich auch im Friesischen und — wenigstens in Ableitungen — auch im Deutschen findet; ebenso *sprintan*, obwohl es auf niederdeutschem Gebiet überhaupt zu fehlen scheint.[2] Je genauer man das Material untersucht,

[1] Der Monatsname *þrimilce* (bei Beda de. t. rat. Kluge Leseb.[3] S. 13, Mart. 68,22, Menol. 78) hat eine Entsprechung im schwed. *trimjölksgräs;* der in denselben Quellen belegte Name *sōlmōnaþ* enthält *sōl* 'Sonne' = an. *sōl*, das sonst nur noch in den Ep. Gl. (Sonderausg. von Sweet S. 21 A 11) und im ursprünglich mercischen Par. Ps. 120,6 belegt ist. Vgl. Imelmann Das ae. Menologium S. 51. Dies sind anglisch-nordische Übereinstimmungen, aber freilich waren *þrimilce* und *sōlmōnaþ*, wenn das Menol. südlichen Ursprungs ist, auch im Süden bekannt. Vgl. übrigens oben S. 67 Fn. 2. — *sōl* ist doch wohl nicht lat. Lehnwort, wie Sweet Stud. Dict. annimmt.

[2] Dies könnte sonst sowohl für Beziehung zum Nord. wie zum Hochdeutschen in Anspruch genommen werden, ebenso *dīan*. Man muß bedenken, daß im Fries. und Ndd. — mit Ausnahme des spärlich überlieferten As. — die Überlieferung später beginnt als im Ae. und Ahd. — Als gemeingerm. muß auch *sunor* S. 24 ausscheiden, das zudem nicht einmal ganz sicher spezifisch anglisch ist. Be-

desto mehr wird man enttäuscht in bezug auf seine Verwendbarkeit.

Doch kommen wir zum Entscheidenden. Das Anglische stellt sich zum Nordischen, das Ws. zu den westgermanischen Dialekten in folgenden Punkten:

angl. vorwiegend *los* 'Verderben, Untergang' = an. *los* 'Auflösung', ws. *(for)lor* = as. ahd. *farlor*. S. 15.

angl. *æften*[1] (merc. Par. Ps. 64,9 *æften-tid* 'vesper', sowie *efte[r]n-locad* 'advesperascit' Lind. Lk. 24,29) = an. *aptann*, dän. *aften*, schwed. *afton*; ws. und gemeinae. *ǣfen*, *ēfen* = afries. *ēwend* (Siebs Engl.-fries. Spr. S. 204), as. *āband*, ndl. *avond*, ahd. *āband* 'Abend'.

Anglisch-nordische Worte sind ferner:

wǣlan 'vexare', zu an. *veill* 'schwach, krank, elend', *veilendi* 'Schwachheit, Krankheit', norw. *veil*. S. 57.

wlōh 'Zotte, Franse' = isl. *lo*, dän. *lu*, schwed. dial. *lo* 'Wollhaar, Flaumhaar'. S. 57.

lēaþor, *lēþran* 'lather' = an. *lauþr*, *leyþra*, schwed. *lödder*. S. 18.

sā 'Zuber, Bottich' = an. *sár*, dän. dial. *saa*, schwed. *så*. S. 70.

bront (a) 'steil' = aisl. *brattr*, norw. *bratt*, dän., schwed. *brant*. S. 73.

achtung verdient jedoch, daß das Langobardische wie das Ae. und An. dieselbe Form *sunor* haben, während im Hochd. ablautend *swaner* vorkommt. — Daß das sonst nur noch im Got. selbständig begegnende *alja-* (Kluge Grdr. I 514 § 53) noch einmal auf mercischem Boden begegnet, sei hier kurz erinnert.

[1] Ich habe das Wort bis hierher aufgespart. BT. versteht es nicht. Kluge Et. Wb. nennt nur 'ags.' *æftentīd*. — Daß nicht etwa *æften* sich speziell in der Verbindung *æftentīd* erhalten hat, zeigen die Belege für *ǣfentīd*.

(?) *wærc* 'Schmerz' = an. *verkr*, dän. *værk*, schwed. *värk*. S. 51.

Die größte Beweiskraft besitzen ohne Frage die beiden zuerst genannten Punkte, weil wir hier Äquivalente auf allen Seiten haben. *los* gegen *lor* hat für das Anglische gegenüber dem (West)sächsischen ähnliche Bedeutung, wie sie Möllers *hara* — *hase* für das Gemeinae. gegenüber dem Friesischen hat. Wenn auch Doppelformen vorhanden sein mochten, so ist doch eben die Art des Ausgleichs bezeichnend. Daß für *lor* der friesische Beleg fehlt, ist nicht sehr bedenklich, da wir den altsächsischen haben. *æften* finden wir im Nordh. und einem auf mercischer Grundlage beruhenden, wenn auch stark ws. überarbeiteten Text.[1] Wir können also für *æften* zwei anglische Zeugen in Anspruch nehmen, und es wird schwerlich Zufall sein, daß die nordische Form gerade bei ihnen begegnet. An Entlehnung von *los* und *æften* ist natürlich nicht zu denken.

Daß *wǣlan, wlōh* u. s. w. dem Sächsischen wie den übrigen westgermanischen Dialekten von jeher gefehlt haben, kann man natürlich nicht zur Evidenz beweisen. Wir haben die Worte zunächst vom intern ae. Standpunkt als spezifisch anglisch erkannt und nach Durchmusterung der germanischen Dialekte, auch der neueren Mundarten, nur im Nordischen eine Entsprechung gefunden. Um es umzukehren: das eigentliche Verbreitungsgebiet dieser Worte ist, soviel wir erkennen können, das Nordgermanische, und sonst hat nur das Anglische an ihnen Anteil. — Daß *wlōh*, *sā*, *lēaþor*, *bront* auch außer-

[1] Vgl. H. Bartletts Diss. über Par. Ps. II. Auch wir haben mehrfach anglische Elemente in seinem Wortschatz beobachtet, vgl. S. 63.

germanische Verwandte oder Entsprechungen haben (s. die Etym., zu *bront* vgl. Tamm Etym. Ordbog), also auch im Urgermanischen vorhanden gewesen sein müssen, beweist nicht, daß sie auch allen germanischen Einzeldialekten gemeinsam waren; die Wurzel von *lēaþor* begegnet allerdings westgermanisch in *Lauge*. — Bei *sā* und *bront*[1] ist nicht völlig ausgeschlossen, daß die spätere Erhaltung in nördlichen Mundarten, auf die sich unsere Beurteilung gründete, etwa mit nordischem Einfluß zusammenhängen könnte; doch ist das durch nichts erwiesen und auch nicht eben wahrscheinlich. — *wærc* darf allerdings hier nur dann genannt werden, wenn nordfries. *wark* aus dem Dänischen entlehnt ist, vgl. S. 52 Fn. 2.

Erwähnung verdienen auch noch *illerocad* crapulatus (S. 85, freilich nicht sicher spezifisch anglisch), das an. *illr* enthält — und zwar sicher nicht als Lehnwort —, sowie das anlautende *h* in nordh. *heonu*, zu an. *hana*.[2] — Auf *rīf* 'reißend, wild' = schwed. dial. *riv* (S. 26) ist wegen der Möglichkeit weiterer Anknüpfungen wenig Gewicht zu legen, ebenso auf *lēoran*, zu schwed. dial. *lūra*, *lōra* (?), dessen etymologische Beurteilung überhaupt unsicher ist. — Daß *alan* außer im Anglischen nur im Nordischen und Gotischen vorkommt, könnte man im Hinblick auf die nordisch-gotischen Beziehungen hier betonen; doch kann das Wort auch gemeingermanisch gewesen sein; im Westgermanischen haben wir ja noch *alt*.

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[1] Zu ae. *bront*, das natürlich nicht entlehnt ist, vgl. Sievers PBB. 11,358. Das ebenda genannte *atol* (= an. *atall*) finde ich als *atel(l)ic* in Aelfc. Hom. — Übrigens beachte zu unseren Aufstellungen auch Sarrazin E. St. 23,225 unten.

[2] Vgl. Miller I Einl. S. XXXII. Das mercische *ono* nähert sich andererseits dem An. im Vokal. Vgl. ahd. *inu*, mndl. *ene*.

— *þyle* 'Redner, Sprecher, Spaßmacher' (Beow., Lib. Scint. 119,3, WW. 458,16 orator, 385,3 de scurris *hofđelum*, Nap. OEG. 1,3115, 2,154 rhetorica: *þelcræft*; Rit. 121,18 *giđyll* 'aura, säuselnde Luft') = an. *þulr* 'Redner, fahrender Sänger, Schwätzer', *þylja* 'sprechen, reden, leise singen, murmeln' (schwed. dial. *tule* 'homo ridiculus', *tul(l)a* 'singen') kann wohl nur als gemeinae.-nordische Übereinstimmung betrachtet werden. — Andere, ganz unsichere Beziehungen des Anglischen zum Nordischen erwähne ich hier nicht weiter.[1]

Wenn einige anglische Worte sich sonst nur im Hochdeutschen finden (z. B. *gescræpe, gnēaþ, ?andustrian, wiþerbreca*) oder im Altsächsischen (*drysnian*), (hochdeutsch und niederdeutsch *sceа*), so brauchen wir darin nicht im Widerspruch zu dem oben Gefundenen einen Beweis für nähere Beziehung zu diesen Dialekten zu sehen. Wir können — ohne uns einer petitio principii schuldig zu machen und ohne uns geradezu auf den Standpunkt der Stammbaumtheorie zu stellen — diese Worte als westgermanisch betrachten und annehmen, daß sie das Ws. verloren hat. Aus der Fülle des altererbten Sprachschatzes bevorzugt der eine Dialekt dieses, der andere jenes Synonymon, und so kann es nicht auffallen, wenn das Anglische ein westgermanisches Wort bewahrt, das im Ws. ungebräuchlich wurde. Anders freilich würde die Sache liegen, wenn sich im Ws. ein Äquivalent fände, das nach dem Norden weist (s. unten *tid* und *tima*). — Besondere Beziehungen des Anglischen zum Friesischen haben sich übrigens nicht ergeben. *rendan* (S. 75) ist

[1] Nachträglich bemerke ich, daß das *m* (aus ð) in *nemne, nymþe* sich auch in gleichbed. an. *nema*, aschwed. adän. *num* findet, vgl. schwed. dän. *om* < *of*, adän. *em* < *ef* 'wenn, ob'; s. Falk-Torp s. v. *om*, Noreen Aisl. Gr. § 229, 2.

nicht spezifisch anglisch; *tohte* (zu afries. *tocht*, S. 74) ist wenigstens zweifelhaft.

Was andererseits die Stellung des Ws., als Vertreters des britischen Sächsisch, betrifft, so haben wir außer den schon erwähnten charakteristischen Merkmalen (*on* für *in*, S. 42, *lor*, ausschließlich *ǣfen*), die das Ws. zum Fries. und As. rücken, nicht viel anzuführen, da ja unsere Untersuchung auf das spezifisch Anglische ausging und sich spezifisch (West)sächsisches nur da ergab, wo sich deutlich zwei Äquivalente gegenüberstehen. — Auf ws. *cwincan* = afries. *kwinka* (angl. *cwīnan*) ist wohl kaum Wert zu legen, s. S. 29, 30.

Ein Fall freilich scheint, dem Bisherigen widersprechend, das Ws. in engere Beziehung zum Nordischen zu stellen: Das (mit Ausnahme zweier poet. Belege) nur ws. *tīma* (S. 92) entspricht an. *tīmi* (dän. *time*, schwed. *timma* 'Stunde'), das anglische *tīd* dagegen ist gemeingerm.[1], und in dem fast ausschließlichen Gebrauch von *tīd* stellt sich das Anglische zu den kontinental-westgermanischen Dialekten. Wie löst sich diese Schwierigkeit? Daß *tīd* und *tīma* alte urgermanische Doppelformen sind (vgl. lat. *sēmen* neben *Sā-t*), ließe sich ja auch gegen das oben vorgebrachte *los*: *lor* anführen. Es scheint aber, daß *tīma* in der Bedeutung 'Zeit, Stunde' erst spät und unabhängig im Nordischen und Ws. gebräuchlich wurde und in einer älteren, weniger gebräuchlichen Bedeutung auch im Anglischen vorhanden war. Auf einen Bedeutungsunterschied zwischen *tīd* und *tīma* weist ja vielleicht *in ussera tīda tīmum* Guthlac 726, und die Zunahme des Gebrauchs von *tīma* können wir im Ws. beobachten.

[1] Im Got. ist keines von beiden belegt.

Vor allem aber fehlt ja das anglische *tīd* dem Nordischen durchaus nicht (an. *tīd*, dän. schwed. *tid*), die Verteilung von *tīd* und *tīma* läßt sich also nicht mit gleicher Beweiskraft den zuerst genannten *los* : *lor* und *æften* : *ǣfen* entgegenstellen.

Nach allem dürfen wir daran festhalten, daß das Anglische als Ganzes sich näher zum Nordischen, das Westsächsische zum Friesischen und Altsächsischen stellt. Dies Ergebnis bestätigt das von Siebs Grdr. I S. 1156 Ausgesprochene.

Der Wortschatz weist auf engen Zusammenhang des Mercischen und Nordhumbrischen. Ein Versuch, kleinere sprachliche Gruppen innerhalb des Anglischen herauszuschälen und diesen besondere Beziehungen anzuweisen, zu dem Möller ZfdA. 40 Anz. S. 148 auffordert, dürfte zu gewagten Hypothesen führen.[1]

Gegenüber Heuser IF. 14 Anz. S. 26ff. ist zu betonen, daß die Unterschiede zwischen anglischem und westsächsischem Wortschatz nicht so beträchtlich sind, daß sie auf weite Trennung der kontinentalen Wohnsitze hinweisen. Im Gegenteil macht das Altenglische trotz der behandelten dialektischen Unterschiede im Wortschatz ebensowohl wie in den grundlegenden Lauterscheinungen einen verhältnismäßig einheitlichen Eindruck, wenn man auch nicht ein völlig einheitliches Uraltenglisch voraussetzen darf. Der Name Angelsächsisch — nicht Anglisch und Sächsisch — drückt diese Einheit gut aus. Wie aus gemeinsamer Basis durch Differenzierung Unterschiede entstehen können, das haben wir ja in Kap. II an einigen

[1] Von scheinbaren Beziehungen des Nordh. zum Friesischen war schon oben S. 115 Fn. die Rede.

Fällen beobachtet. Das Anglische steht allerdings dem Nordischen näher als das Ws., aber auch dieses steht ihm nicht allzufern und darf, wie schon oben ausgeführt, jedenfalls nicht über das Friesische hinaus von ihm weggerückt werden.

Bedenken gegen die Vulgatansicht könnte Heusers Hinweis auf die kontinentalen lateinischen Lehnworte erregen (a. a. O. S. 30), deren Verbreitung bis nach Holstein und Schleswig wenig glaublich ist. Allein wenn dieser Einwand in seiner Allgemeinheit stichhaltig wäre, dann würde auch die Ansetzung der Angeln auf der kimbrischen Halbinsel unsicher, die Heuser nicht in Frage stellt. Denn wir haben oben unter den spezifisch anglischen Worten auch alte kontinentale lateinische Lehnworte gefunden (vgl. *segne*, *cāsering*, *cælc*), die zwar einst auch südenglisch gewesen sein mögen, die aber schwerlich erst durch südenglische Vermittlung nach Norden gelangt sind.

In betreff des Problems der kontinentalen lateinischen Lehnworte im Altenglischen kann ich jetzt auf Kap. XIV des kürzlich erschienenen Werkes von Hoops, Waldbäume und Kulturpflanzen im germanischen Altertum, verweisen. Hoops macht es von verschiedenen Gesichtspunkten aus höchst wahrscheinlich, daß die große Masse dieser Lehnworte am Niederrhein, in Nordbrabant, Westflandern und Nordfrankreich aufgenommen wurde, wo sich die Angelsachsen vor dem Übergang nach Britannien niederließen. Was jedoch die dauernden Sitze vor der Auswanderung betrifft, so haben wir, wie auch Hoops annimmt, allen Grund, an der Vulgatansicht festzuhalten, wonach die Angeln in Schleswig, vielleicht auch auf den dänischen

Inseln, die Sachsen ihnen südlich benachbart, also in Holstein, wohnten.[1]

[1] Aus den Ortsnamen, die ich ja nicht berücksichtigt habe, möchte ich nur auf ein Beispiel hinweisen. In der Urkundensammlung der Schleswig-Holstein-Lauenburgischen Gesellschaft für vaterländische Geschichte Bd. I wird in der Urkunde Nr. 126 S. 140 (3. Jun. 1295) ein Ort *Celmerstorpe* erwähnt = Seltendorf, ein ehemaliges Dorf im Kirchspiel Eckernförde in der Gegend des heutigen Altenhof. Vgl. auch *Celmerstorp*, Name eines Lübecker Bürgers Cod. Dipl. Lubecensis I. Abt. Bd. IV Nr. 593 S. 662. — Sollte etwa *Celmer-* in Zusammenhang stehen mit dem Flußnamen *Chelmer* in Essex? — Eine Etymologie kenne ich nicht.



Literatur.

Eine Aufzählung aller ae. Texte wäre hier überflüssig. Ich begnüge mich — abgesehen von ganz neuen Textausgaben — mit den notwendigsten Erklärungen von Abkürzungen und Angabe der Hülfsmittel, soweit sich deren Benutzung nicht von selbst versteht.

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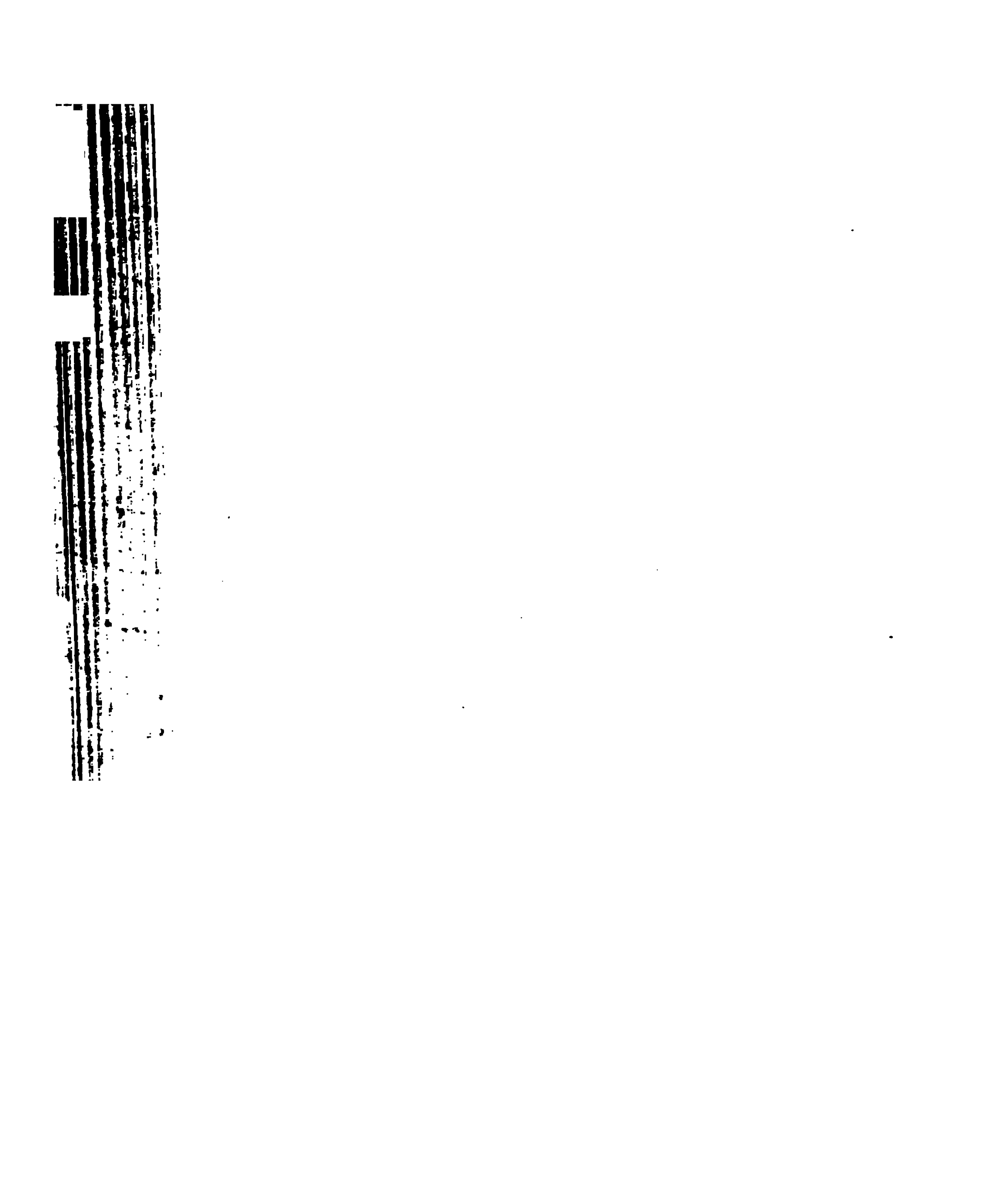
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Wortindex.

Die Vorsilbe *ge-* rechne ich alphabetisch nicht mit. Die Infinitive gebe ich mit gemeinae. Endung.

Erklärung einiger Abkürzungen.

adän. = altdänisch
ae. = altenglisch
afries. = altfriesisch
ahd. = althochdeutsch
an. = altnordisch
as. = altsächsisch
aschwed. = altschwedisch
f. = femininum
isl. = isländisch
m. = masculinum
me. = mittelenglisch
mhd. = mittelhochdeutsch
mnd. = mittelniederdeutsch
mndl. = mittelniederländisch
n. = neutrum
ne. = neuenglisch
ndd. = niederdeutsch
nndl. = neuniederländisch
nschwed. = neuschwedisch
nordh. = nordhumbrisch
ws. = westsächsisch.



Anglistische Forschungen
Herausgegeben von Dr. Johannes Hoops
Professor an der Universität Heidelberg
Heft 18

Glossar
zum
Vespasian-Psalter und den Hymnen

Von
Conrad Grimm



Heidelberg 1906
Carl Winter's Universitätsbuchhandlung

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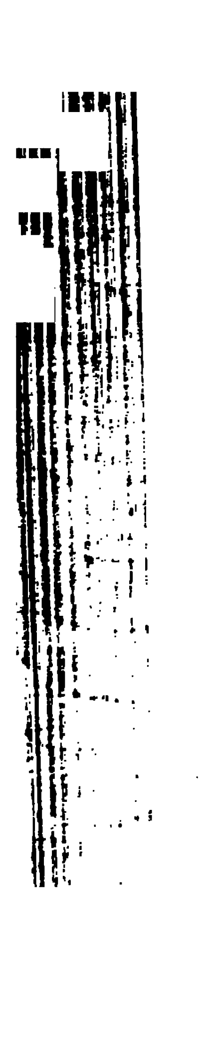
Seinem hochverehrten Lehrer,

Herrn Professor Dr. Johannes Hoops,

als Zeichen steter Dankbarkeit und Ergebenheit

gewidmet

vom Verfasser.



Zu der Anordnung der vorliegenden Arbeit sei folgendes bemerkt. Hinter dem Stichwort ist die Bedeutung desselben mit dem lateinischen Äquivalent in Anführungszeichen wiedergegeben. Zwischen Stichwort und Bedeutung ist bei Substantivis die Angabe des Geschlechtes und Stammes beigefügt; bei Verbis, ob stark oder schwach u. s. w. Nach der lateinischen Bedeutung folgen die im Text belegten Stellen, nach Genus, Kasus, Numerus bezw. Personen und Tempora geordnet. Die Komposita der Verben sind der Übersicht wegen unter dem entsprechenden Simplex aufgeführt; ist ein solches im Text nicht vorgekommen, so ist das Kompositum unter seinem Anfangsbuchstaben behandelt. In der Arbeit sind überall die nötigen Verweise gegeben.

Die Abkürzungen sind die üblichen: Masculinum = m.; Femininum = f.; Neutrum = n.; Singular = sg.; Plural = pl.; Nominativ = n. etc.; Nominativ Singular Masculinum = nsm. etc.; bei den Verben bezeichnet stv. = starkes, swv. = schwaches Verbum; Indicativ Praesens 1. Person Singularis = ind. prs. 1. sg. etc.; Optativ = opt.; Participium Praesentis = p. prs.; Imperativ = imp. etc.; Adjectivum = adj.; Comparativ = comp.; Praeposition = prp.; Conjunction = conj.; Adverbium = aev. etc.

Die Arbeit wurde bereits im Herbst 1903 abgeschlossen und der philosophischen Fakultät zu Heidelberg eingereicht. Inzwischen ist das Glossar der Vespa-

sian-Hymnen von S. G. Thomas und H. C. Wyld in den *Otia Merseiana* (vol. 4, p. 84—119; Williams and Norgate, London, 1904) erschienen. Wenn ich gleichwohl in der nachstehenden Arbeit auch die Belege aus den Hymnen zum Abdruck bringe, so wird wohl niemand daran Anstoß nehmen, da es seine großen Vorzüge hat, den gesamten Wortschatz dieses wichtigsten mercischen Sprachdenkmals in einem Bande beisammen zu haben.

Es bleibt mir noch übrig, mich der angenehmen Pflicht zu entledigen, Herrn Professor Dr. Johannes Hoops meinen verbindlichsten Dank auszusprechen nicht nur für die Anregung zu der vorliegenden Arbeit, sondern auch für die jederzeit in freundlichster Weise erteilten wertvollen Ratschläge.

Ferner danke ich Herrn Lehramtspraktikant R. Umbsen aus Oldenburg für sein eifriges Mitwirken bei der ersten Durchsicht.

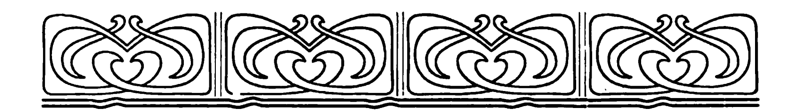
Conrad Grimm.

Glossar

zum

Vespasian-Psalter und den Hymnen





aa adv. 'semper'; 15, 8; 17, 23; 18, 15; 24, 15; 33, 2; 34, 27; 37, 18; 39, 12. 17; 49, 8; 50, 5; 68, 24; 69, 5; 70, 6. 14; 71, 15; 72, 23; 73, 23; 94, 10; 104, 4; 108, 15. 19; 118, 33. 109. 117; Hy. 13, 2. 18. 30.

Aaron 'Aaron'; n. ~ 98, 6; g. *Aarones* 113, 12; 132, 2; 134, 19; *Arones* 117, 3; *Aaron* statt *Aarones* 76, 21; a. *Aaron* 104, 26; 105, 16.

abeoran s. *beoran.*

abidan s. *bidan.*

Abiron 'Abiron'; g. *Abirones* 105, 17.

abisgian swv. 'praeoccupare'; opt. prs. 1. pl. *abisgien* 94, 2.

Abraham 'Abraham'; n. *Abram* Hy. 10, 11; g. *Abrahames* 46, 10; d. *Abraham* 104, 9; *Abrahame* Hy. 9, 8.

abraedan swv. 'dilatare'; imp. sg. *abraed* 80, 11.

abreotan swv. 'exterminare'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *abreoteð* 145, 9; ind. prt. 3. sg. *abreotte* 77, 45; *abreoette* 79, 14; p. prt. npm. *abreotte* 36, 9.

acennan s. *cennan.*

acennis f. *(jō)* 'nativitas'; gs. *acennisse* 106, 37.

aceorfan s. *ceorfan.*

acerran s. *cerran.*

acunnian s. *cunnian.*

Adam 'Adda'; g. *Adames* ('Adae') Hy. 7, 14.

adilgian swv. 'delere'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *adilgiu* 17, 43;

imp. sg. *adilga* 50, 3. 11; ind. prt. 2. sg. *adilgades* 9, 6; p. prt. nsm. *adilgad* 108, 13, nsf. 14; npm. *adilgade* 68, 29.

adrifan stv. 'expellere'; imp. sg. *adrif* 118, 10; p. prt. npm. *adrifene* 87, 6.

onweg adrifan stv. 'repellere, expellere'; inf. ~ 61, 5; Hy. 13, 18; ind. prs. 1. sg. *onweg adrifu* Hy. 7, 43; 2. sg. *onweg adrifes* 87, 15; 3. sg. *forðon* [*on*] *weg ne adrifeð* 93, 14; *onweg ne adrifeð* 94, 3; imp. sg. *onweg adrif* 5, 11; ind. prt. 1. sg. *onweg adraf* 17, 23; 2. sg. *onweg adrife* 41, 10; 42, 2; 43, 3. 10; 59, 3. 12; 73, 1; 88, 39; 107, 12; p. prt. npm. *onweg adrifene* 35, 13; 48, 15.

adrugian swv. 'exarescere, arescere, arere'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *adrugað* 89, 6; 101, 5; 128, 6 (Hs. deutlich *adrugiað*, wohl nur Schreibfehler; lat. 'exaruit'); ind. prt. 1. sg. *adrugale* 101, 12; 3. sg. *adrugade* 21, 16; p. prt. nsmf. *adrugad* 105, 9.

adrygan swv. 'exsiccare'; ind. prt. 2. sg. *adrygdes* 73, 15.

adumbian swv. 'obmutescere'; ind. prt. 1. sg. *adumbade* 38, 3. 10.

að m. *(a)* 'jusjurandum'; as. ~ Hy. 9, 7.

aðenenes f. *(jō)* 'extensio'; ns. ~ Hy. 7, 48.

aðennan s. *ðennan*.

aðeostrian swv. 'obscurare'; ind. prt. 3. sg. *aðeostrade* 104, 28; p. prt. npm. *aðiostrade* 68, 24; *aðeastrade* 73, 20; *aðeostrade* 138, 12.

aðl f. *(ō)* 'languor'; ap. *aðle* 102, 3.

aðswyrd f. *(i)* 'juramentum'; gs. *aðswyrde* 104, 9.

aðwean s. *ðwean*.

ae, aee, eew f. *(i)* 'lex'; ns. *eew* 18, 8; *ae* 36, 31; *aee* 118, 72. 77. 85. 92. 174; *æe* 118, 142; gs. *aee* 9, 21; *ee* 58, 12; ds. *æe* 118, 51; *aee* 77, 10; 118, 1. 29; 129, 4; *ae* 93, 12;

ce 118, 18. 150; as. *aee* 24, 8; 26, 11; 77, 5; 104, 45; 118, 33. 34. 44; 118, 53. 55. 57. 61. 70. 97. 104. 109. 113. 126. 153. 163; *ee* 24, 12; 70, 4; 118, 136; *ae* 39, 9; 77, 1; 83, 8; 88, 31; 118, 102.

æcre s. *ece*.

aee 'lex' s. *ae*.

aee in aee 'semper in aeternum'; 118, 44.

æfre adv. 'aliquando, umquam'; 7, 3; 12, 4. 5; 90, 12; 139, 9; Hy. 13, 19.

Ægypte mpl. 'Aegyptus'; gp. *Ægypta* 77, 12; *Ægipta* 104, 36; *Aegypta* 134, 8; dp. *Ægyptum* 67, 32; 113, 1; *Agyptum* 79, 9; *Ægistum* 105, 21; *Ægypðum* 105, 7; ap. *egipte* 135, 10; [Nachbildungen nach d. Lat.: gs. *egypti* 134, 9; ds. *Ægypto* 77, 43; as. *Aegiptum* 104, 23].

aeht f. *(i)* 'possessio'; gs. *aehte* 104, 21; as. *aeht* 134, 4; ap. *aehte* 77, 48.

aeldan swv. 'differre'; ind. prt. 2. sg. *aeldes* 88, 39; 3. sg. *aelde* 77, 21.

aeldra comp. 'senior'; gpm. *aeldrena* 106, 32; apm. *ældran* Hy. 7, 13.

aeldu f. *(in)* 'senectus'; ns. ~ 91, 11; gs. ~ 70, 9; ds. ~ 91, 15; as. ~ 70, 18.

aemetgian swv. 'vacare'; imp. pl. *aemetgiað* 45, 11.

ænig indef. num. 'omnis, aliquis'; nsm. ~ 87, 12; dsn. *ængum* 33, 11.

ær prp. c. dat. 'ante'; 54, 20; 71, 5. 17; 77, 34; 109, 3; 126, 2; 138, 9; Hy. 13, 1; *aer* 73, 12.

ær adv. 'prius'; Hy. 4, 9; 13, 6.

æren adj. 'aereus'; asm. *ærenne* 17, 35; apn. *ernan* 106, 16.

ær-margen m. *(a)* 'diluculum'; *on ærmargen* adv. 56, 9; 107, 3; 118, 148; Hy. 11, 12.

æt prp. c. dat. 'ad'; 29, 6.

ætfealan s. *feolan.*

ætstondan s. *stondan.*

afeorrian swv. 'elongare'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *afeorrað* 102, 12; imp. sg. *afearra* 70, 12; ind. prt. 1. sg. *afeorrade* 54, 8; 2. sg. *afeorrades* 87, 19.

afirran swv. 'auferre, transferre, prolongare'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *afirru* Hy. 7, 78; 2. sg. *afirres* 103, 29; 3. pl. *afirrað* 72, 27; 75, 13; opt. prs. 3. pl. *afirren* 39, 15; p. prs. *afirrende* 45, 10; imp. sg. *afir* 50, 13; 118, 22. 43; 140, 8; ind. prt. 2. sg. *afirdes* 79, 9; 3. sg. *afirde* 77, 52; 3. pl. *afirdun* 128, 3; p. prt. npm. *afirred* 9, 26; nsm. 119, 5; npm. *afirde* 57, 9.

onweg afirran swv. 'auferre'; ind. prt. 1. sg. *onweg afirde* Hy. 1, 11.

afoedan s. *foedan.*

afremðan swv. 'alienare'; p. prt. npm. *afremðae* 57, 4.

afremðung f. *(ō)* 'alienatio'; ds. *afremðunge* Hy. 6, 28.

agalan stv. 'incantare'; p. prt. npn. *agalene* 57, 6.

agefan stv. 'reddere'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *ageofu* 21, 26; 55, 12; imp. sg. *agef* 27, 4; 50, 14; 78, 12; pl. *ageofað* 75, 12; opt. prs. 1. sg. *agefe* 60, 9; 3. sg. *agefe* Hy. 12, 3.

ageldan s. *geldan.*

agen adj.; dsn. *(his) agnum* 'ipsius' Hy. 1, 10.

Aggareni 'Aggareni'; np. ~ 82, 7.

ageotan stv. 'effundere'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *ageotu* 141, 3; imp. sg. *ageot* 34, 3; 68, 25; 78, 6; pl. *ageotað* 61, 9; ind. prt. 1. sg. *ageat* 41, 5; 3. pl. *aguton* 78, 3; *agutun* 105, 38; fl. inf. *to ageotenne* 13, 3; ppt. nsf. *agoten* 79, 17; *ageten* 106, 40; nsn. *agoten* 78, 10; npm. *agotene* 72, 2; npn. *agotene* 21, 15.

agildes s. *ageldan.*

agyltan s. *gyltan.*

ah 1) adv. interr. 'numquid'; 7, 12; 29, 10; 40, 9; 49, 13; 76, 8. 10; 77, 19. 20; 87, 11. 12. 13; 93, 20; Hy. 6, 15; — 2) conj. 'sed, verum'; 34, 28; 38, 6. 12; 43, 4; 51, 9; 70, 24; 77, 68; 113, (1). 18; 117, 17; 118, 85; 130, 2; 139, 14.

ahaeldan swv. 'declinare'; imp. sg. *ahaeld* 26, 9.

aheardian s. *heardian.*

ahebban s. *hebban.*

ahiðan swv. 'depasci'; pprs. nsn. *ahiðende* 79, 14.

ahne adv. interr. 'nonne'; 13, 4; 38, 8; 43, 22; 52, 5; 59, 12; 61, 2; 107, 12; 138, 21; Hy. 7, 10. 65.

ahydan swv. 'abscondere'; ind. prs. 2. sg. *ahydes* 30, 20. 21; 3. sg. *ahydeð* 26, 5; 3. pl. *ahydað* 55, 7; imp. *ahyd* 118, 19; ind. prt. 1. sg. *ahydde* 39, 11; 54, 13; *ahyde* 118, 11; 3. pl. *ahydun* 141, 4; *ahyddun* 139, 6; *ahyddon* 34, 7; opt. prs. 3. sg. *ahyde* 18, 7; opt. prt. 3. pl. *ahydden* 63, 6; ppt. nsf. *ahyded* 37, 10; npn. *ahydde* 68, 6.

aidlian swv. 'exinanire'; imp. p. *aidliað* 136, 7.

alaedan s. *laedan.*

ald adj. 'vetus, antiquus, senior, senex'; 1) stark: dsm. *aldum* Hy. 7, 52; npm. *alde* 148, 12; gpm. *aldra* 142, 5; apm. *alde* 38, 6; 76, 6; 2) schwach: gsm. *aldan* Hy. 13, 15; npf. *aldan* 88, 50; dpm. *alldum* 43, 2; apf. *aldan* 78, 8; apn. *aldan* 138, 5; Hy. 4, 6.

alderlic adj. 'principalis'; ism. *alderlice* 50, 14.

aldermon m. (cons.) 'princeps'; ns. ~ 104, 20; as. ~ 104, 21; np. *aldermen* 46, 10; 67, 26. 28; 118, 23. 161; 148, 11; Hy. 5, 25; gp. *aldermonna* 32, 10; 75, 13; 86, 6; Hy. 7, 84; dp. *aldermonnum* 81, 7; 112, 8; 117, 9; 145, 2; Hy. 4, 16; ap. *aldermen* 44, 17; 82, 12; 104, 22; 106, 40; vp. *aldermen* 23, 9.

aldes s. *haldan.*

aldian swv. 'inveterare, senescere'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *aldað* 48, 15; 3. pl. *aldiað* 101, 27; ind. prt. 1. sg. *aldade* 6, 8; 36, 25; 3. pl. *aldadon* 17, 46; 31, 3.

aldor m. *(a)* 'princeps, senex'; gs. *aldres* 23, 7 (lat. 'principes'); gp. *aldra* 70, 18.

aldordom m. *(a)* 'principatus'; gs. *aldurdomes* 138, 17.

alesan swv. 'redimere'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *aleseð* 33, 23; 48, 8; 102, 4; 105, 10; 106, 2; 129, 8; 135, 24; opt. prs. 3. sg. *alese* 7, 3; imp. sg. *ales* 24, 22; 25, 11; 31, 7; 118, 134. 154; 139, 5; ind. prt. 2. sg. *alesdes* 30, 6; 70, 23; Hy. 13, 6; p. prt. npm. *alesde* 106, 2; apm. ~ Hy. 13, 19.

alesend m. *(nd)* 'redemptor, liberator'; ns. ~ 18, 15; 69, 6; 77, 35.

alesnis f. *(jō)* 'redemptio'; ns. ~ 129, 7; gs. *alesnisse* 48, 9; as. *alesnisse* 110, 9; Hy. 9, 2.

all adj. 'omnis, totus, universus'; nsm. ~ 31, 6; 37, 10; Hy. 11, 14; nsf. ~ 32, 8; 38, 12; 65, 4; 71, 19; 95, 1. 9; 96, 5; 97, 4; 99, 2; 106, 27. 42; 118, 133; Hy. 13, 14; *al* 38, 6; nsn. ~ 21, 24. 25; 32, 6; 44, 14; 105, 48; gsf. *alre* 19, 4; 47, 3; 104, 21; 131, 1; gsn. *alles* 77, 51; 115, 19; dsm. *allum* 35, 5; 118, 101; dsf. *alre* 8, 2. 10; 9, 2; 46, 8; 53, 9; 70, 18; 104, 7; 110, 1; 118, 2. 10. 34. 58. 69. 96. 145; 137, 1; 144, 13; Hy. 2, 9; *allre* 85, 12, dsn. *allum* 120, 7; asm. *alne* 24, 5; 31, 3; 34, 28; 36, 26; 37, 7. 13; 43, 16. 22; 51, 4; 55, 2. 3. 5. 6; 70, 8. 15; 71, 15; 73, 22; 85, 3; 87, 10. 18; 88, 17; 101, 9; 106, 18; 118, 97. 104; 139, 3; *alme* (sic) 118, 128; *allne* 43, 9; 72, 14; asf. *alle* 9, 26; 18, 5; 32, 2; [illegible]; 44, 17; 56, 6. 12; 77, 14; 82, 19; 96, 9; 104, 16 [illegible] 7, 6; 108, 1[illegible] 20; asn. *all* 19, 5; 70, 14; [illegible] 104, 33

all 61, 9; 65, 1; npm. *alle* 2, 10. 13; 5, 12; 6, 11; 9, 11; 13, 3. 4; 17, 23; 21, 8. 28. 30; 23, 1; 24, 3. 10; 28, 9; 30, 14. 25; 32, 8; 35, 13; 38, 13; 40, 8; 44, 13; 52, 4. 5; 62, 12; 63, 9. 11; 64, 9; 65, 16; 66, 8; 68, 21; 71, 11; 74, 4. 9; 75, 6. 12; 79, 13; 87, 5. 6; 88, 42; 89, 9; 91, 8. 10; 93, 4. 15; 94, 4; 95, 5. 12; 96, 7; 97, 3. 7; 101, 16. 27; 113, (8). 17; 117, 4; 118, 160. 168; 127, 1; 128, 5; 134, 18; 137, 4; 138, 16; 145, 4; 148, 9; Hy. 5, 26; 7, 6. 86; npf. *alle* 9, 18; 71, 11. 17; 85, 9; 117, 10; Hy. 10, 4; npn. *all* 6, 3; 21, 15; 31, 3; 32, 4; 34, 10; 41, 11; 43, 18; 49, 10; 55, 6; 66, 4. 6; 68, 35; 95, 12; 102, 1; 103, 16. 28; 110, 8; 118, 86. 151. 172; 144, 10; 148, 10. 11; Hy. 7, 87; *alle* 21, 28; 71, 17; 96, 6; 103, 11. 20; *al* 118, 91; gpm. *allra* 9, 26; Hy. 1, 4; *alra* 17, 31; 86, 7; 102, 19; 105, 46; 118, 63; 144, 15; Hy. 9, 5; 13, 27; gpf. *alra* 144, 13; Hy. 13, 1; gpn. *alra* 64, 6; Hy. 12, 1; 13, 1; dpm. *allum* 7, 2; 20, 9; 22, 6; 26, 4; 58, 6; 85, 5; 89, 14; 90, 11; 102, 6; 110, 10; 118, 14; 127, 5; 134, 5; 144, 9. 17. 18; 146, 4; 148, 14; 149, 9; Hy. 3, 24; dpf. *allum* 24, 22; 33, 5. 7. 18; 38, 9; 66, 3; 81, 8; 102, 3; 129, 8; dpn. *allum* 33, 20; 76, 13; 77, 32; 95, 3; 104, 31; 115, 12; 118, 128; 142, 5; 144, 13. 17; apm. *alle* 3, 8; 5, 7; 6, 8; 15, 3; 17, 40; 20, 9; 25, 6; 30, 12; 31, 11; 32, 14; 33, 23; 46, 3; 61, 4; 72, 27; 73, 8; 74, 11; 75, 10; 82, 12; 88, 8. 41. 43; 94, 3; 95, 4; 96, 9; 100, 8; 110, 2; 113, 13; 118, 13. 99. 118. 119; 134, 9; 138, 4; 142, 12; 144, 14. 20; apf. *alle* 11, 4; 19, 7; 24, 18; 46, 9; 50, 11; 58, 6. 9; 84, 3; 87, 8; 98, 8; 102, 3; 112, 4; Hy. 3, 19; apn. *all* 8, 8; 9, 2. 15; 21, 18; 25, 7; 32, 15; 33, 21; 41, 8; 48, 18; 49, 11; 51, 6; 72, 28; 73, 17; 74, 2; 86, 2; 103, 24. 27; 104, 2; 105, 2; 108, 11; 113, (3); 134, 6. 11; 137, 1. 4; 138, 5; 144, 9; 145, 6; Hy. 3, 9. 14; 7, 56; 12, 15; *alle*

32, 13; 98, 2; 102, 2; 118, 6; vpm. *alle* 6, 9; 30, 24; 31, 11; 33, 10; 49, 22; 96, 7; 102, 20; 133, 1; 148, 2. 3; Hy. 8, 6; vpf. *alle* 46, 2; 48, 2; 116, 1; 148, 7; vpn. *all* 102, 22; Hy. 8, 1. 3. 11. 13. 15; *alle* 102, 21; 116, 1; 148, 2; ipm. *allum* Hy. 9, 11.

alucan stv. 'evellere'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *aluceð* 24, 15.

amællad adj. (p. prt.) 'exinanitus'; nsf. ∼ 74, 9.

amearad s. *amerian.*

amerian swv. 'examinare'; ind. prt. 2. sg. *amearedes* 16, 3; 65, 10; p. prt. nsn. *amearad* 11, 7; 17, 31; 65, 10.

amerran swv. 'impedire'; ind. prt. 3. sg. *amerde* 77, 31.

Amorre(a) 'Amorreus'; gp. *Amorrea* 134, 11; 135, 19.

an num. adj. 'unus, solus'; nsm. ∼ 81, 7; 83, 11; 105, 11; Hy. 7, 59; *ana* 71, 18; 76, 15; 82, 19; 85, 10; 135, 4. 7; Hy. 7, 22; 13, 25; gsm. *anes* 70, 16; 148, 13; dsm. *anum* 50, 6; dsf. *anre* 108, 13; asm. *enne* 13, 1. 3; 52, 2. 4; asn. *an* 33, 21; Hy. 12, 14; *an* (lat. 'unam') 26, 4; ism. *æne* 61, 12; 88, 36 (*æne siða* 'semel'); gpm. *anra* 11, 3 *(anra gehwylc).*

ancenned adj. 'unigenitus'; dsm. sw. *ancendan* Hy. 11, 15; st. *ancendum* Hy. 13, 31.

anga sw. adj. 'unicus'; nsm. ∼ 24, 16; 101, 8; asf. *angan* 21, 21; 34, 17.

anhorn m. *(a)* 'unicornis'; gs. *anhornes* 91, 11.

anhyrne adj. *(ja)* 'unicornuus'; gp. *anhyrnera* 21, 22; 28, 6; *anhyrnra* 77, 69.

anmod adj. 'unanimis'; nsm. ∼ 54, 14.

annis f. *(jō)* 'unitas'; as. *anisse* (sic) 40, 8; *annisse* 47, 5; 70, 10; 132, 1; *annesse* 48, 3; 82, 6; 101, 23.

ar f. *(ō)* 'honor'; ns. *ar* 98, 4; ds. *are* 8, 6; 44, 10; 48, 13. 21; as. *are* 28, 2; 61, 5; 67, 35; 78, 9; 95, 7.

aræran swv. 'erigere'; p. prs. *araerende* 112, 7.

areccan s. *reccan.*

arefnan swv. 'sustinere'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *arefneð* 64, 8; 129, 3. 4; ind. prt. 1. sg. *arefnde* 24, 5. 21; 68, 21; 129, 4; 3. pl. *arefndun* 105, 13.

areosun s. *arisan.*

ariað 108, 28 s. *arisan.*

arian swv. 'honorificare'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *ariu* 85, 12; Hy. 5, 3; 3. pl. *ariað* 85, 9.

gearian swv. 'honorare, honorificare'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *gearað* 49, 23; p. prt. nsm. *gearad* Hy. 5, 1; npm. *gearade* 36, 20; 138, 17.

ariman s. *riman.*

arisan stv. 'insurgere, exurgere, resurgere'; inf. ~ 126, 2; Hy. 13, 9; ind. prs. 1. sg. *arisu* 11, 6; 56, 9; 107, 3; 3. sg. *ariseð* 26, 3; 93, 16; 3. pl. *arisað* 3, 2; 77, 6; 123, 2; *ariað* 'insurgunt' (wohl Schreibfehler für *arisað* 108, 28; opt. prs. 3. sg. *arise* 40, 9; 67, 2; 3. pl. *arisen* Hy. 7, 74; imp. sg. *aris* 3, 7; 7, 7; 9, 20. 33; 16, 13; 34, 2. 23; 43, 23. 26; 56, 9; 58, 6; 73, 22; 81, 8; 107, 3; 131, 8; pl. *arisað* 126, 2; p. prs. nsm. *arisende* 101, 14; npm. *arisende* 34, 11; 72, 20; apm. *arisende* 17, 40; 43, 6; 91, 12; dpm. *arisendum* 17, 49; 58, 2; ind. prt. 1. sg. *aras* 118, 62; 138, 18; 3. sg. *aras* 75, 10; 3. pl. *areosun* 26, 12; 53, 5; 85, 14; *aresun* 'resurreximus' 19, 9 (wohl Schreibfehler für *areosun*).

arleas adj. 'impius'; nsm. *arleasa* 9, 6. 23. 34; dsn. *arleasan* 16, 13; asm. *arleasan* 10, 6; npm. *arleasan* 11, 9; *arlease* 30, 18; Hy. 4, 18; gpm. *arleasra* 16, 9; 36, 28. 38; 57, 11; dpm. *arleasum* 25, 5. 9; apm. *arleasan* 50, 15.

arleaslice adv. 'impie' 17, 22.

arleasnis f. *(jō)* 'impietas'; ds. *arleas* (für *arleasnisse*)

72, 6[1]); as. *arleasnisse* 31, 5; gp. *arleasnissa* 5, 11; dp. *arleasnissum* 64, 4.

ascacan stv. 'excutere'; p. prt. *ascecen* 108, 23.

ascerpan s. *scerpan*.

ascufan stv. 'repellere'; ind. prt. 3. sg. *onweg asceaf* 'reppulit' 77, 60. 67.

asecgan s. *secgan*.

asettan s. *settan*.

aslepan s. *slepan*.

aslidan stv. 'labi'; p. prt. *asliden* Hy. 7, 68.

asoecan s. *soecan*.

aspringan stv. 'deficere'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *aspringeð* 70, 9; 3. pl. *aspringað* 17, 38; 33, 11; 36, 20; 101, 28; 103, 29; opt. prs. 3. pl. *aspringen* 67, 3; 70, 13; 103, 35; p. prs. npm. *aspringende* 36, 20; ind. prt. 1. sg. *asprong* 38, 12; 3. sg. ~ 11, 2; 30, 11; 54, 12; 67, 3; 72, 26; 76, 4; 83, 3; 106, 5; 118, 81; 142, 7; 1. pl. *asprungun* 89, 7. 9; 3. pl. ~ 9, 7; 63, 7; 68, 4; 72, 19; 77, 33; 89, 9; 101, 4; 118, 82. 123; Hy. 6, 37; p. prt. apm. *asprungne* Hy. 7, 71.

aspringung f. *(ō)*; *in aspringunge* lt. 'in deficiendo' 141, 4.

asprungnis f. *(jō)* 'defectio'; ns. *asprungnisse* (sic) 118, 53.

aspyrgend m. (cons.) 'investigator'; ns. ~ Hy. 13, 25.

aspyrian swv. 'investigare'; ind. prt. 2. sg. *aspyredes* 138, 3.

assa m. *(an)* 'onagrus'; np. *assan* 103, 11.

asteapte (p. prt. np. von *astepan*) 'orfani' 108, 9.

[1]) Die Stelle heißt: *mid unrehtwisnisse* ⁊ *arleas* 'iniquitate et impietate': die Endung *-nisse* ist hier wegen des eben vorhergehenden *unrehtwisnisse* nicht ausgeschrieben.

astigan s. *stigan.*

astyrian swv. 'movere'; p. prt. nsm. (f.) *astyred* 97, 7; nsf. 98, 1.

aswengan swv. 'excutere'; ind. prt. 3. sg. *aswengde* 135, 15.

aswindan swv. 'tabescere'; inf. ~ 38, 12; 118, 139; ind. prs. 3. sg. *aswindeð* 111, 10; ind. prt. 1. sg. *aswond* 118, 158; 138, 21; 3. sg. ~ 106, 26; 3. pl. *aswundun* Hy. 5, 26; p. prs. npm. *aswindende* Hy. 7, 47.

ateon stv. 'abstrahere'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *atið* 9, 30; ind. prt. 2. sg. *atuge* 21, 10; 29, 4.

atur n. *(a)* 'venenum'; ns. *atur* 13, 3; 139, 4; ap. ~ 'venena' Hy. 11, 9.

aweccan swv. 'resuscitare, suscitare, excitare, concitare'; ind. prs. 3. pl. *awecað* (sic) 'resuscitabunt' 87, 11; opt. prs. 3. sg. *awecce* Hy. 12, 13; imp. sg. *awece* 40, 11; 79, 3; p. prs. nsm. *aweccende* 112, 7; *awecende* (sic) Hy. 4, 14; ind. prt. 2. sg. *awaehtes* Hy. 6, 27; *awehtes* Hy. 13, 15; 3. sg. *awehte* 77, 5; *awaehte* 77, 26; 3. pl. *awehtun* 77, 17; Hy. 7, 32. 41; *awehton* 77, 40. 58; p. prt. nsm. *awaeht* 77, 65.

awendan swv. 'amovere'; imp. sg. *awend* 38, 11; 118, 29.

> *onweg awendan* swv. 'amovere'; ind. prt. 3. sg. *onweg awende* 65, 20; p. prt. npm. (neutr.?) *sien onweg awende bearn his* 'amoveantur filii ejus' 108, 10.

awennan swv. 'ablactari'; p. prt. nsm. *awened* 130, 2.

aweorpan stv. 'projicere, abjicere'; ind. prs. 2. sg. *aweorpes* 139, 11; 3. sg. *aweorpeð* 76, 8; imp. sg. *aweorp* 50, 13; 54, 23; 70, 9; ind. prt. 2. sg. *awurpe* 49, 17; 72, 18; 79, 9; Hy. 3, 18; 3. sg. *awearp* 77, 54; Hy. 5, 2; *awe[a]rp* Hy. 5, 6; ind. prt. 3. pl. *awurpun* 73, 6; opt. prt.

3. sg. *awurpe* 105, 27; 3. pl. *awurpen* 36, 14; p. prs. npm. *aweorpende* 16, 11; p. prt. nsm. *aworpen* 21, 11; 30, 23; 83, 11; gsn. *aworpenes* 21, 7; npm. *aworpne* 87, 6; npn. 108, 10.

awerged adj. 'malignus, maledictus'; nsm. ~ 5, 6; *awergda* 14, 4; gsm. *awergdan* 9, 36; dsn. *awergdum* 143, 10; npm. *awergde* 118, 21; gpm. *awergedra* 21, 17; 25, 5; 63, 3; apm. *awergde* 36, 1; 100, 4; vpm. *awergde* 118, 115.

awergednis f. *(jō)* 'maledictio'; gs. *awergednisse* 9, 28; 13, 3; ds. ~ 108, 18.

awescnis f. *(jō)* 'reverentia'; is. *awescnisse* 34, 26.

awoestan swv. 'desolare'; ind. prt. 3. pl. *awoestun* 78, 7.

awriðan stv. 'alligare'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *awriðeð* 146, 3.

awritan stv. 'scribere'; ppt. nsm. *awriten* 68, 29; nsn. ~ 39, 8; asm. *awritenne* 149, 9; npm. *awriten* 138, 16; npn. ~ 101, 19.

awunian s. *wunian*.

Babylon 'Babylon'; 86, 4; g. *Babilones* 136, 1; *Babylones* 136, 8.

bad f. *(ō)* 'expectatio'; ns. ~ 38, 8.

ban n. *(a)* 'os'; np. *ban* 6, 3; 21, 15; 30, 11; 31, 3; 34, 10; 41, 11; 50, 10; 101, 4. 6; 140, 7; dp. *banum* 37, 4; 108, 18; ap. *ban* 21, 18; 33, 21; 52, 6; Hy. 3, 9; 6, 33.

Basan 'Basan'; 134, 11; 135, 20; d. ~ 67, 23.

beard m. *(a)* 'barba'; as. ~ 132, 2.

bearn n. *(a)* 'filius, filia'; np. ~ 4, 3; 17, 46; 35, 8; 44, 17; 48, 3; 56, 5; 61, 10; 77, 6. 9; 81, 6; 88, 31; 101, 29; 108, 9. 10. 13; 126, 3. 4; 127, 3; 131, 12; 143, 12; 149, 2; Hy. 5, 36; 7, 8. 40. 87; *bern* 61, 10; gp. *bearn*[*a*] (lt. 'filiorum') 30, 20; *bearna* 72, 15; 105, 38; 112, 9; 127, 6; 136, 7; 143, 7. 11; Hy. 7, 26. 37. 88; *beorna* 102,

17; dp. *bearnum* 11, 2; 20, 11; 44, 3; 57, 2; 68, 9; 77, 4. 5. 6; 82, 9; 102, 7. 13; 106, 8. 15. 21. 31; 118, 16; 144, 12; 145, 3; 148, 14; Hy. 1, 11; 3, 22; 7, 50; *bernum* 88, 20; ap. *bearn* 10, 5; 11, 9; 13, 2; 28, 1; 32, 13; 52, 3; 65, 5; 76, 16; 78, 11; 88, 7. 48; 101, 21; 102, 17; 105, 37; 113, 14; 127, 6; 147, 13; Hy. 4, 11; 7, 14; *bern* 71, 4; *beorn* 89, 16; vp. *bearn* 28, 1; 32, 13; 33, 12; 89, 3; 104, 6; Hy. 8, 16.

bebod, bibod n. *(a)* 'praeceptum, mandatum'; ns. *bibod* 18, 9; 80, 5; 118, 96; ds. *bebode* 7, 7; *bibode* 93, 20; 118, 48. 98; as. ∼ 2, 6; 104, 10; *bibod* 148, 6; np. *bibodu* 110, 8; 118, 86. 151. 172; *bibod* (sic) 'mandata' 118, 143; gp. *biboda* 118, 32. 35; dp. *bebodum* 118, 78; *bodum* (wohl für *bebodum*) 118, 110; *bibodum* 111, 1; 118, 10. 15. 21. 47. 66. 104. 128; ap. *bibodu* 77, 7; 88, 32; 118, 4. 6. 19. 40. 45. 60. 63. 69. 73. 87. 100. 115; 118, 127. 131. 134. 146. 159. 166. 168. 173. 176.

bec n. *(a)* 'dorsum, tergum'; ns. ∼ 68, 24; gs. *beces* 67, 14; Hy. 7, 48; ds. *bece* 65, 11; as. ∼ 17, 41; 20, 13; 80, 7; 128, 3; Hy. 3, 18; *on bec* adv. 'retrorsum, retro'; 6, 11; 9, 4; 34, 4; 39, 15; 43, 11. 19; 55, 10; 69, 4; 113, 3. 5.

becn n. *(a)* 'prodigium'; gp. *becna* 104, 27; ap. *becen* 77, 43; 104, 5.

becnian swv. 'annuere'; ind. prt. 3. pl. *becnadon* 34, 19.

bed n. *(ja)* 'lectus'; as. ∼ 6, 7; 40, 4; 131, 3.

bedcleofa m. *(an)* 'cubile'; ds. *bedcleofan* 9, 30; 35, 5; dp. *bedcleofum* 4, 5; 103, 22; 104, 30; 149, 5.

befaldan stv. 'convolutari'; p. prt. nsf. *befalden* Hy. 3, 5.

beg m. *(a)* 'corona'; as. ∼ 20, 4; 64, 12.

bel s. *wel*.

belec s. *bilucan.*

beme f. *(ōn)* 'tuba'; gs. *beman* 46, 6.

bend f. *(i)* 'vinculum'; dp. *bendum* 106, 10; 149, 8; Hy. 13, 11; ap. *bende* 106, 14; 115, 16; Hy. 6, 27.

Benjamin 'Benjamin'; d. *Benjamen* 79, 3.

beolera s. *weolor.*

beoran stv. 'ferre, portare'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *bireð* 40, 4; 1. pl. *beorað* Hy. 13, 17; 3. pl. ∼ 90, 12; p. prs. npm. *beorende* 125, 6; npn. *scep beorende* 143, 13 (lt. 'oves fetosae').

> *abeoran* stv. 'portare, supportare'; ind. prt. 1. sg. *aber* 68, 8; opt. prt. 1. sg. *abere* 54, 13.
>
> *forðbeoran* stv. 'ferre'; opt. prs. 3. pl. *forðberen* 39, 16.
>
> *siðboren* p. prt. 'postfetatus'; dpm. *of ðæm siðborenum* 77, 70 (lt. 'de postfaetantes').

beornan stv. 'ardere, exardescere'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *beorneð* 2, 13; 49, 3; 88, 47; p. prs. dp. *beornedum* (statt: *beornendum*) 7, 14; ind. prt. 3. sg. *born* 17, 9; 38, 4; 105, 18; Hy. 7, 44. 45; 3. pl. *burnun* 117, 12.

bergan swv. 'gustare'; imp. pl. *bergað* 33, 9.

berht adj. 'praeclarus'; nsm. ∼ 71, 14; nsf. ∼ 15, 6.

berhtnisse s. *birhtnis.*

bernan swv. 'urere, concremare'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *berneð* 120, 6; imp. sg. *bern* 25, 2; ind. prt. 3. sg. *bernde* Hy. 7, 46; p. prs. asn. *bernende* 103, 4.

> *forbernan* swv. 'comburere, incendere'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *forberneð* 45, 10; 82, 15; ind. prt. 3. sg. *forbernde* 105, 18; 3. pl. *forberndun* 73, 7; p. prs. asn. *forbernende* 104, 32.

besifrede s. *besilfran.*

besilfran swv. 'deargentare'; p. prt. npn. *besifrede* (lies: *besilfrede*) 'deargentatae' 67, 14.

besmitan s. *bismitan.*

betra comp. 'melior'; nsm. (neutr.?) *betre is deg an* 'melior est dies una' 83, 11; nsf. (masc.?) *betra is mild-heortnis ðin* 'melior est misericordia tua' 62, 4; nsn. *bettre* 36, 16.

betwih praep. c. acc. 'inter'; 6, 8; 9, 12; 25, 6; 36, 1; 56, 10; 58, 12; 67, 14. 31; 72, 13; 73, 8; 77, 60; 87, 6; 88, 7; 95, 3; 98, 6; 103, 10; 104, 1; 105, 35; 107, 4; 125, 2; Hy. 1, 1; *bitwih* 15, 3; 54, 19.

betwihgongan s. *gongan.*

betwinum praep. 'in invicem'; 33, 4.

bewerian s. *biwerian.*

bi prp. c. dat. (lat. andere Konstruktion) 7, 5; 34, 7. 19; lt. 'de' 39, 8; 77, 19; 86, 3; 90, 11; 121, 8.

bibiodan stv. 'mandare, commendare'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *bibiodu* 30, 6; ind. prt. 2. sg. *bibude* 7, 7; 118, 4; 3. sg. *bibead* 132, 3.

bibod s. *bebod.*

bibycgan swv. 'vendere'; ind. prt. 2. sg. *bibohtes* 43, 13; p. prt. nsm. *biboht* 104, 17.

bibyrgan swv. 'sepelire'; opt. prt. 3. sg. *bibyrgde* 78, 3.

bicuman s. *cuman.*

bidan stv. 'expectare'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *bidu* 51, 11; 3. pl. *bidað* 24, 3; 68, 7; 103, 11. 27; 141, 8; Hy. 3, 20; p. prs. nsm. *bidende* 39, 2; ind. prt. 1. sg. *bad* 54, 9; 3. sg. *bad* 55, 7; 68, 21.

> *abidan* stv. 1) 'expectare'; ind. prs. 3. pl. *abidað* 36, 9; imp. sg. *abid* 26, 14; 36, 34; ind. prt. 1. sg. *abad* 39, 2; 118, 166; 3. pl. *abiodun* 118, 95; p. prt. nsn. *abiden* Hy. 7, 2; 2) 'sustinere'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *abideð* 32, 20.

biddan stv. 'postulare, petere, deprecari'; ind. prs. 1.

sg. *biddu* 29, 9; 3. pl. *biddað* 44, 13; opt. prs. 1. pl. *bidden* Hy. 12, 14; imp. 2. sg. *bide* 2, 8; 89, 13; pl. *biddað* 121, 6; ind. prt. 1. sg. *bed* 26, 4; 2. sg. *bede* 39, 7; 3. sg. *bed* 20, 5; 3. pl. *bedun* 104, 40; opt. prt. 3. pl. *beden* 77, 18; p. prs. *biddende* 118, 58; 141, 2; pl. ~ Hy. 12, 15.

gebiddan stv. 'orare, exorare, adorare'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *gebiddu* 27, 2; 137, 2; *gebidu* 5, 4; *gebidda* (sic) 5, 8; 3. sg. *gebideð* 31, 6; 3. pl. *gebiddað* 21, 28; ind. prt. 1. sg. *gebed* 108, 4; 3. sg. ~ 105, 30.

bidepan swv. 'intinguere'; p. prt. nsm. *bideped* 67, 24.

biðeccan s. *ðeccan*.

biðurfan vb. 'indigere'; ind. prs. 2. sg. *biðearft* 15, 2.

bifestan swv. 'credere'; p. prt. nsm. *bifested* 77, 8.

bifon stv. 'comprehendere'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *befoo* Hy. 5, 14; ind. prt. 3. sg. *bifeng* 47, 7; 3. pl. *bifengon* 39, 13; *bifengun* 105, 46; Hy. 5, 24; p. prt. nsm. *bifongen* 9, 17; npm. *bifongne* 9, 23; 58, 13.

biforan prp. c. dat. 'ante, coram'; 5, 6; 13, 3; 17, 43; 21, 26; 25, 3; 34, 5; 35, 2; 37, 10. 18; 38, 6. 8; 41, 3; 50, 5. 6; 51, 11; 53, 5; 55, 13; 56, 7; 61, 9; 67, 8; 68, 23; 71, 9. 14; 72, 16; 76, 3; 77, 12; 78, 10; 79, 3; 82, 14; 84, 14; 85, 9. 14; 87, 2; 88, 15; 89, 4; 94, 6; 95, 13; 96, 3; 97, 2. 9; 100, 3; 104, 17; 141, 3; 147, 17; Hy. 6, 10; 9, 10. 12; c. acc. 94, 6.

bigetan stv. 'obtinere, acquirere'; ind. prs. 3. pl. *bigetað* 48, 15; *bigeotað* 68, 36; ind. prt. 1. sg. *biget* 118, 111; 2. sg. *bigete* Hy. 5, 29; 3. sg. *beget* 77, 54; 3. pl. *bigetun* 72, 12.

bigong m. *(a)* 'exercitatio'; ds. *bigonge* 54, 3.

bigongan s. *gongan*.

bigyldan swv. 'deaurare'; p. prt. ds. *bigyldum* 44, 10.

bigyrdan swv. 'praecingere'; imp. sg. *begyrd* 44, 4;

ind. prt. 2. sg. *begyrdes* 17, 40; 29, 12; 3. sg. *bigyrde* 17, 33; 92; p. prt. nsm. *begyrded* 64, 7; 108, 19; npm. *bigyrde* 64, 13; Hy. 4, 9.

bihabban s. *habban.*

bihaldan s. *haldan.*

bihygdignis f. *(jō)* 'solitudo'; as. *bihygdignisse* 28, 8.

bihyran swv. 'locare'; ind. prt. 3. pl. *bihyrdun* Hy. 4, 10.

bileoran s. *leoran.*

bilucan stv. 'concludere'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *biluceð* Hy. 12, 9; imp. sg. *biluc* 34, 3; ind. prt. 2. sg. *biluce* 30, 9; 3. sg. *belec* 77, 50. 62; 3. pl. *bilucun* 16, 10.

binn f. *(jō)* 'praesepium'; ds. *binne* 80, 7; Hy. 6, 38.

binnan prp. c. dat. 'intra'; 38, 4.

bio f. *(ōn)* 'apis'; np. *bian* 117, 12.

biobread n. *(a)* 'favus'; as. ~ 18, 11; 118, 103.

biod m. *(a)* 'mensa'; ns. ~ 68, 23; gs. *beodes* 127, 3; as. *biod* 22, 5; 77, 19. 20.

bion vb. 'esse'; inf. ~ 31, 9; 83, 11; 118, 59; ind. prs. 1. sg. *biom* 9, 3. 27; 15, 4. 8; 16, 15; 17, 4. 24. 30; 18, 14; 24, 20; 25, 1; 27, 1; 29, 7. 13; 30, 2. 10. 18; 38, 14; 41, 7; 45, 11; 50, 9; 59, 8; 61, 3; 67, 23; 70, 16; 76, 12; 86, 4; 103, 33. 34; 107, 8; 118, 6. 27. 46. 48. 78. 117. 162; 136, 5; 145, 2; *beam* 12, 5; *bio* (oder opt? die Stelle lautet: *forðon ic bio geswenced* 'quoniam tribulor') 68, 18; *beom* 118, 15; 142, 7; 2. sg. *bis* 17, 26; *bist* 9, 35; 17, 26. 27; 30, 4; 36, 3; 64, 9; 138, 8; Hy. 6, 8; 9, 12; 3. sg. *bi* (für *bið*) 32, 16; *bið* 9, 17. 19. 23. 24; 9, 36; 12, 3; 13, 3; 14, 4. 5; 16, 15; 20, 2. 8. 9; 21, 32; 22, 1; 31, 4; 32, 16. 17. 21; 33, 3. 10. 21; 34, 9. 28; 36, 7. 10. 15. 18. 21. 24. 26. 30. 33; 38, 6. 7; 41, 4. 11; 45, 3. 6; 47, 4; 48, 17. 19; 52, 7; 57, 11; 60, 3; 62, 12; 63, 8. 11; 64, 2.

11; 65, 10; 70, 24; 71, 15. 16. 19; 77, 38; 78, 5; 80, 10. 16; 82, 2; 83, 8; 84, 7; 88, 3. 7. 18; 88, 25; 91, 11. 13; 92, 1; 93, 13. 15; 95, 10; 101, 17. 19. 29; 102, 3. 5. 9. 13. 16; 103, 5. 13. 31; 108, 7. 18. 28; 110, 5; 111, 2. 6. 7. 8. 9; 119, 3; 124, 1; 126, 5; 127, 2. 4; 134, 14; 138, 12; 139, 12; 142, 2; Hy. 3, 15; 4, 19; 6, 4. 5. 8. 20. 29. 36; 7, 39. 68. 70. 88; 1; 2; 3; pl. *bioð* 9, 4. 18. 23. 26; 18, 4. 14. 15; 19, 6. 8; 23, 9; 30, 14; 32, 8; 35, 9; 36, 11. 19. 23. 28. 31; 37, 17; 41, 11; 43, 9; 44, 18; 45, 3; 48, 7; 50, 15; 57, 6. 9; 58, 13. 14. 16; 62, 11. 12; 63, 11; 64, 5. 8. 12. 13; 65, 6; 67, 5. 15; 68, 29. 36; 70, 24; 71, 17; 72, 10; 74, 11; 76, 20; 77, 6. 34; 79, 4. 20; 81, 5; 84, 9; 87, 13; 88, 17; 89, 3. 5. 10; 91, 10. 15; 93, 3; 101, 19. 27; 103, 9. 16. 28. 29. 30; 104, 4; 138, 12. 16. 18; Hy. 6, 38; 8, 14; *biað* 36, 9. 20; (*bið?* 21, 27; 72, 5; für *bioð*); imp. sg. *bio* 24, 7; 36, 7; 70, 3; 73, 18; 78, 9; 88, 51; *bia* 30, 3; pl. *bioð* 23, 7; 33, 6; *bi*[*o*]*ð* 2, 10; 4, 5.

birhtnis f. *(jō)* 'claritas, declaratio'; ns. *birhtnis* 118, 130; ds. *berhtnisse* 15, 6.

birhtu f. *(īn)* 'splendor'; ns. ~ 89, 17; Hy. 6, 8; 11, 1; ds. ~ Hy. 6, 24. 41; as. ~ Hy. 6, 10; dp. *birhtum* 109, 3.

bisccrian swv. 'fraudare, privare'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *biscergu* Hy. 7, 52; 3. sg. *bis*[*c*]*ered* (sic) 83, 13; *biscereð* Hy. 7, 50; ind. prt. 2. sg. [*bi*]*sceredes* 20, 3; p. prt. npm. *biscerede* 77, 30.

biscop m. *(a)* 'sacerdos'; dp. *biscopum* 98, 6; ap. *biscopas* 131, 16; vp. ~ Hy. 8, 17.

biscophad m. *(a)* 'episcopatus'; as. ~ 108, 8.

bisencan swv. 'demergere'; opt. prs. 3. sg. *bisence* 68, 16; ind. prt. 3. sg. *bisencte* 68, 3; Hy. 5, 7; 3. pl. *bisenctun* Hy. 5, 17.

bismarade s. *bismerian*.

bismer n. oder m. *(a)* 'irritatio'; ds. *bismere* 88, 35.

bismerian swv. 'de-, inridere, inritare, insultare, inludere'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *bismeriu* Hy. 7, 44; 2. sg. *bismeras* 58, 9; 3. sg. *bismerað* 2, 4; 9, 25; 36, 13; *bismirað* 9, 34; *bismerad* 73, 10; 3. pl. *bismeriað* 24, 3; opt. prs. 3. pl. *bismerien* 34, 19. 24; 37, 17; fl. inf. *to bismerenne* 103, 26; ind. prt. 3. sg. *bismarade* 104, 23; 3. pl. *bismeradon* 34, 16; *bismeredun* 79, 7; 106, 11; *bismeradun* 105, 7. 16. 29. 32.

bismernis f. *(jō)* 'inlusio'; dp. *bismernissum* 37, 8.

bismerung f. *(ō)* 'derisus'; ds. *bismerunge* 34, 16; 43, 14; 78, 4.

bismitan stv. 'polluere, contaminare, coinquinare, profanare'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *besmitu* 88, 35; 3. pl. *besmitað* 88, 32; ind. prt. 2. sg. *bismite* 88, 40; 3. pl. *bismeotun* 54, 21; 78, 1; *bisme[o]ton* 73, 7; p. prt. nsf. *bismiten* 105, 39; npm. prädikativ *(bioð) besmiten* 9, 26.

bispell n. *(a)* 'parabola'; as. *bispel* 68, 12; dp. *bispellum* 77, 2.

biswapan stv. 'amicire'; p. prt. nsm. *biswapen* 103, 2.

biswican stv. 'decipere, deducere'; opt. prs. 3. pl. *biswicen* 61, 10; ind. prt. 3. sg. *biswac* Hy. 13, 4; *bswac* (lies: *biswac*) 14, 4; 3. pl. *bisweocun* 106, 40; p. prt. nsm. *biswicen* 76, 3.

biter adj. 'amarus'; nsn. *bitur* 77, 8; asf. *bitre* 63, 4; sup. nsf. *bittreste* Hy. 3, 17.

bitredan s. *tredan*.

bitternis f. *(jō)* 'amaritudo'; ns. ~ Hy. 3, 17; gs. *bitternisse* 9, 28; 13, 3; ds. *bitternisse* Hy. 3, 14.

bitwih s. *betwih*.

biwægan swv. 'frustrari, fallere'; inf. ~ Hy. 13, 24; ind. prt. 3. sg. *biwaegde* 131, 11.

biwerian swv. 'cohibere'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *biwergu* 39, 10;

ind. prt. 1. sg. *biwerede* 118, 101; imp. sg. *biwere* 82, 2; *bewere* 33, 14.

biwreon stv. 'revelare'; ind. prt. 3. sg. *biwrah* 28, 9; p. prt. *biwrigen* 31, 1.

bledsian swv. 'benedicere'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *bledsiu* 15, 7; 25, 12; 33, 2; 131, 15; 144, 1. 2; 2. sg. *bledsas* 5, 13; 48, 19; 108, 28; 3. sg. *bledsað* 28, 11; 144, 21; 1. pl. *bledsiað* 113, 18; 117, 26; 128, 8; 3. pl. ~ 48, 14; 71, 15; 144, 10; opt. prs. 1. sg. *bledsie* 62, 5; 3. sg. ~ 66, 2. 7. 8; 127, 5; 133, 3; Hy. 8, 10. 16; 1. pl. *bledsien* Hy. 8, 20; imp. sg. *bledsa* 27, 9; 102, 1. 2. 22; 103, 1. 35; pl. *bledsiað* 65, 8; 67, 27; 95, 2; 102, 20. 21. 22; 133, 1. 2; 134, 19. 20; Hy. 8, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20; p. prs. *bledsiende* 64, 12; 131, 15; pl. 36, 22; ind. prt. 2. sg. *bledsades* 84, 2; 3. sg. *bledsade* 44, 3; 106, 38; 113, 12. 13; 147, 13; 3. pl. *bledsadon* 61, 5; p. prt. *bledsad* 9, 24; 111, 2; 127, 4.

> *gebledsian* swv. 'benedicere'; p. prt. *gebledsad* 17, 47; 27, 6; 30, 22; 40, 14; 48, 19; 65, 20; 67, 20. 36; 71, 17. 18. 19; 88, 53; 105, 48; 112, 2; 117, 26; 118, 12; 123, 6; 134, 21; 143, 1; Hy. 8, 22; 9, 1; pl. *gebledsade* 71, 17; 113, 15.

bledsung f. *(ō)* 'benedictio'; ns. ~ 3, 9; 128, 8; ds. *bledsunge* 20, 4; 36, 26; as. *bledsunge* 20, 7; 23, 5; 83, 8; 108, 18; 132, 3; is. *bledsunge* 144, 16.

bliccettan swv. 'coruscare'; imp. sg. *blicette* 143, 6.

bliccetung f. *(ō)* 'coruscatio'; np. *bliccetunge* 76, 19; ap. ~ 143, 6.

bliðe adj. 'laetus'; nsm. ~ Hy. 11, 11; npm. ~ Hy. 11, 10.

blind adj. 'caecus'; apm. *blinde* 145, 8.

blinnan stv. 'desinere, cessare'; imp. sg. *blin* 36, 8; ind. prt. 3. sg. *blon* 105, 30.

blis f. *(jō)* 'laetitia'; ns. *blis* 29, 6; 96, 11; gs. *blisse* 44, 8; 117, 15; ds. ~ 29, 12; 44, 16; 67, 4; 99, 2; 104, 43; 105, 5; as. ~ 4, 7; 50, 10. 14; is. *blisse* 15, 11; np. *blisse mine* 'laetitiae meae' (np. statt gs.) 136, 6.

blissian swv. 'laetari, laetificare'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *blisie* (sic) 'laetabor' 30, 8; ind. prs. 3. sg. *blissað* 13, 7; 3. pl. *blissiað* 34, 26. 27; 106, 42; 118, 74; 131, 9; 149, 5; opt. prs. 3. sg. *blissie* 47, 12; 85, 11; 104, 3; *blisse* (sic) 149, 2; 1. pl. *blissien* 117, 24; 3. pl. *blissien* 5, 12; 33, 3; 39, 17; 66, 5; 68, 33; 69, 5; 95, 11; 96, 1; imp. pl. *blisiað* (sic, s. oben) 31, 11; *blissiað* 96, 12; Hy. 7, 85. 86; fl. inf. *to blissiende* 'ad laetandum' 105, 5; p. prs. *blissiende* 112, 9; npl. ~ 18, 9; 125, 3; *blissende* (sic) 106, 30; gpl. *blissiendra* 67, 18; 86, 7.

> *geblissian* swv. 'laetificare, laetari'; ind. prs. 2. sg. *geblissas* 20, 7; 3. sg. *geblissað* 42, 4; 45, 5; 103, 15; imp. sg. *geblissa* 85, 4; ind. prt. 2. sg. *geblissades* 88, 43; 3. pl. *geblisadon* 93, 19; p. prt. *geblissad* 9, 3; 20, 2; 32, 21; 52, 7; 57, 11; 59, 8; 62, 12; 63, 11; 64, 11; 84, 7; 96, 8; 103, 31; 104, 38; 107, 8; 108, 28; 118, 162; 121, 1; Hy. 4, 3; pl. *geblissade* 19, 6; 34, 15; 65, 6; 89, 14.

blod n. *(a)* 'sanguis'; ns. ~ 7, 87; ds. *blode* 57, 11; 67, 24; 77, 44; Hy. 7, 83; as. *blod* 9, 13; 13, 3; 49, 13; 78, 3. 10; 93, 21; 104, 29; 105, 38; Hy. 7, 28; 13, 13; is. *blode* 29, 10; Hy. 13, 19; gp. *bloda* 5, 7; 25, 9; 54, 24; 58, 3; 138, 19; dp. *blodum* 15, 4; 50, 16; 105, 38.

blostme f. *(ōn)* 'flos'; ns. ~ 102, 15.

blowan stv. 'florere, reflorere'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *bloweð*

89, 6; 91, 13; 102, 15; 131, 18; 3. pl. *blowað* 71, 16; 91, 14; ind. prt. 3. sg. *bleow* 27, 7; 147, 18.

boc f. (cons.) 'liber'; gs. *boec* 39, 8; ds. *boec* 68, 29; 138, 16.

bodian swv. 'praedicare'; p. prs. *bodiende* 2, 6.

bodum s. *bebod*.

boen f. *(i)* 'deprecatio, petitio, prex, postulatio'; ns. ~ 118, 170; gs. *boene* 27, 2. 6; 30, 23; 65, 19; 85, 6; ds. *boene* 33, 16; 87, 3; as. *boene* 6, 10; 16, 1; 21, 25; 38, 13; 39, 3; 54, 2; 60, 2; 65, 20; 83, 9; ap. *boene* 19,7; 36, 4; 105, 15; Hy. 12, 5; *bene* 101, 18.

boga m. *(an)* 'arcus'; ns. ~ 36, 15; Hy. 4, 8; ds. *bogan* 43, 7; as. *bogan* 7, 13; 10, 3; 17, 35; 36, 14; 45, 10; 57, 8; 63, 4; 75, 4; 77, 9. 57; Hy. 6, 19.

borggelda m. *(an)* 'fenerator, debitor'; ns. ~ 108, 11; dp. *borggeldum* Hy. 13, 21.

born s. *beornan*.

brædu f. *(m)* 'latitudo'; ds. *brede* 118, 45; as. *braedu* 17, 20; 117, 5.

brede s. *brædu*.

breg m. *(i)* 'palpebra'; np. *bregas* 10, 5; dp. *bregum* 131, 4.

breost n. *(a)* 'uber, pectus'; gp. *breosta* Hy. 13, 25; dp. *breostum* 21, 10; 35, 9.

bridd m. *(ja)* 'pullus'; ns. *brid* Hy. 3, 10; dp. *briddum* 146, 9; ap. *briddas* 83, 4; Hy. 7, 21.

bridels m. *(a)* 'frenum'; ds. *bridelse* 31, 9.

bringan stv. 'offerre'; ind. prt. 3. sg. *brohte* 77, 29.

forðbringan stv. 'praeferre'; p. prs. nsf. *forðbringende* Hy. 11, 1.

tobringan stv. 'afferre'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *tobringeð* Hy. 6, 35; imp. pl. *tobringað* 28, 1. 2; 95, 7. 8; p. prt. *tobroht* 44, 15.

broður m. *(r)* 'frater'; ns. *broður* 48, 8; ds. *broeðer* 49, 20; as. *broður* 34, 14; np. *broður* 132, 1; Hy. 1, 7; dp. *broðrum* 21, 23; 68, 9; 121, 8; ap. *broður* Hy. 1, 1.

broga m. *(an)* 'terror'; np. *brogan* 87, 17.

bryd-bur m. *(a)* 'thalamus'; ds. *brydbure* 18, 6.

brydguma m. *(an)* 'sponsus'; ns. ~ 18, 6.

bswac s. *biswican*.

bucca m. *(an)* 'hircus'; gp. *buccena* 49, 13; Hy. 7, 27; dp. *buccum* 65, 15; ap. *buccan* 49, 9.

burne f. *(ōn)* 'torrens'; ds. *burnan* 35, 9; 82, 10; 109, 7; as. *burnan* 123, 5; 125, 4; np. *burnan* 17, 5; 77, 20; ap. *burnan* 73, 15.

butan prp. c. dat. 'sine'; 3, 8; 9, 27; 14, 2; 17, 32; 43, 13; 58, 5; 72, 13; 77, 40. 72; 87, 5; 106, 35; 142, 6; Hy. 4, 4; 7, 50. 76; 9, 9.

byrðen f. *(jō)* 'onus'; ns. ~ 37, 5; dp. *byrðennum* 80, 7.

byrgen f. *(jō)* 'sepulcrum'; ns. ~ 5, 11; 13, 3; ds. *byrgenne* 87, 12; np. *byrgenne* 48, 12; dp. *byrgennum* 67, 7; 87, 6.

cælf n. *(s)* 'vitulus'; as. *caelf* 28, 6; 68, 32; *cælf* 105, 19; np. *calfur* 21, 13; ~ 105, 20 (lat. gs. 'vituli' als npl. aufgefaßt); ap. *calferu* 49, 9; *calfur* 50, 21.

calic, celc m. *(a)* 'calix'; ns. ~ 74, 9; gs. *calices* 10, 7; *celces* 15, 5; as. *calic* 115, 13.

carcern m. *(a)* 'carcer'; ds. *carcerne* 141, 8.

ceafertun m. *(a)* 'atrium'; gs. *ceafurtunes* 73, 4; 99, 4; ds. *(in) ceafortune* '(in) atria' 83, 3 (der lat. apl. 'atria' ist wohl als abl. sg. gefaßt); dp. *ceafortunum* 133, 1; *ceafultunum* (sic) 'atris' 83, 11; *ceafurtunum* 91, 14; 115, 19; 121, 2; 134, 2; ap. *ceafurtunas* 95, 8.

cece f. *(ōn)* 'maxilla'; ap. *cecan* 31, 9.

cede s. *cegan.*

cederbeam m. *(a)* 'cedrus'; ns. ∼ 91, 13; np. ***ceder-beamas*** 148, 9; ap. ∼ 28, 5; 36, 35; 79, 11; 103, 16.

cegan swv. 'vocare'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *ceð* 146, 4; opt. prs 1. pl. *cegen* Hy. 11, 4; ind. prt. 3. sg. *cede* 49, 1.

gecegan swv. 'invocare'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *gecegu* 17, 4; 114, 2. 4; 115, 13; 137, 3; Hy. 7, 5; *geceigo* 55, 10; *gecego* 101, 3; 3. sg. *geceð* 41, 8; 88, 27; 90, 15; 1. pl. *gecegað* 19, 10; 74, 2; 79, 19; 3. pl. *gecegað* 48, 12; 98, 6; imp. sg. *gece* 49, 15; 101, 25; pl. *gecegað* 104, 1; Hy. 2, 7; ind. prt. 1. sg. *gecede* 4, 2; 17, 7; 24, 20; 30, 18; 117, 5; 2. sg. *gecedes* 80, 8; 3. sg. *gecede* 104, 16; 3. pl. *gecedun* 13, 5; 52, 6; *gecedon* 78, 6; 98, 6; p. prt. *geced* Hy. 9, 12; dpl. *gecegendum* 85, 5; 144, 18; 146, 9.

togecegan swv. 'advocare'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *to-geceð* 49, 4.

celc s. *calic.*

cele m. *(i)* 'frigus'; gs. *celes* 147, 17; vs. *cele* Hy. 8, 8.

cennan swv. 'genere, parere, parturire'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *cenneð* 7, 15; p. prs. pl. *cennende* 47, 7; Hy. 7, 24. 45; ind. prt. 1. sg. *cende* 2, 7; 109, 3; 3. sg. *cende* 50, 7; Hy. 4, 11; 7, 35.

acennan swv. 'nasci'; p. prt. nsn. *acenned* 21, 32; asm. *acennedne* Hy. 13, 8; pl. *acende* 44, 17; 77, 6; p. prs. vpn. *acennende* Hy. 8, 11.

ceorfan stv. 'excidere'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *ceorfeð* 128, 4; ind. prt. 3. pl. *curfun* 73, 6.

aceorfan stv. 'abscidere, succidere'; imp. sg. *acerf* 118, 39; ind. prt. 1. sg. *acearf* Hy. 1, 10; 3. sg. ∼ 76, 9; Hy. 3, 7.

forceorfan stv. 'concidere'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *for-*

ceorfu 88, 24; ind. prt. 2. sg. *forcurfe* Hy. 6, 28; p. prt. *forcorfen* Hy. 3, 5.

cerran swv. 'revertere'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *cerreð* 72, 10.

acerran swv. 'avertere'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *acerru* Hy. 7, 38; 2. sg. *acerres* 12, 1; 87, 15; *acers* 73, 11; imp. sg. *acer* 26, 9; 33, 15; 50, 11; 53, 7; 68, 18; 84, 5; 89, 3; 101, 3; 118, 37; 131, 10; 142, 7; ind. prt. 2. sg. *acerdes* 84, 2. 4; 88, 40. 44; 3. sg. *acerde* 80, 7; 3. pl. *(onweg) acerdon* 77, 57; opt. prt. 3. sg. *acerde* 77, 38; p. prt. *acerred* 73, 21.

eftcerran swv. 'redire, reverti'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *eftcerreð* 145, 4; 3. pl. *eftcerrað* 103, 29; p. prs. *eftcerrende* 77, 39.

forcerran swv. 'avertere, subvertere'; ind. prs. 2. sg. *forcerrest* 43, 24; 3. sg. *forcerreð* 9, 32; 13, 7; 21, 25; *forcerred* 52, 7; imp. sg. *forcer* 16, 13; p. prs. *forcerrende* 84, 7; ds. *forcerrendum* 103, 29; ind. prt. 2. sg. *forcerdes* 29, 8; 43, 11; opt. prt. 3. sg. *forcerde* 105, 23; p. prt. nsm. *forcerred* 17, 27; nsf. *forcerredu* Hy. 7, 8. 39; nsn. *forcerred* 34, 13; npm. ~ 6, 11; 34, 4; 39, 15; 45, 3; 58, 15; 69, 4; *forcerrede* 58, 7; *forcerde* 69, 4; 103, 9.

gecerran swv. 'convertere'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *gecerru* 17, 38; 67, 23; 88, 24; 3. sg. *gecerreð* 65, 6; 104, 25; 113, 8; imp. sg. *gecer* 6, 5; 79, 4. 8. 15. 20; 84, 5; 89, 13; 114, 7; 125, 4; p. prs. *gecerrende* 18, 8; ind. prt. 2. sg. *gecerdes* 29, 12; 40, 4; 3. sg. *gecerde* 22, 3; 77, 44; 104, 29; p. prt. nsm. *gecerred* 31, 4; 67, 23; 70, 20. 21; 113, 3. 5; nsf. 93, 15; Hy. 2, 1; nsn. 7, 17; npm. *gecered* (sic) 21, 28; *gecerred* 77, 34; 118, 59. 79; *gecerde* 7, 13; 9, 18; 50, 15; 55, 10; 77, 9. 41. 57; 84, 9; 89, 3.

cerubim 'cherubin'; 17, 11; 79, 2; 98, 1.

cester (f.) *(ō)* 'civitas'; ns. *cester* 86, 3; 121, 3; *cestre* (lat. 'civitas') 47, 3 ist als Casus obliquus zu fassen; gs. *cestre* 106, 4; ds. *cestre* 30, 22; 47, 2. 9; 54, 10; 71, 16; 72, 20; 100, 8; as. *cestre* 45, 5; 58, 7. 15; 59, 11; 106, 7. 36; 107, 11; 126, 1; np. *cestre* 68, 36; ap. *cestre* 9, 7; 138, 20.

Chanaan 'Chanaan'; 104, 23. 27; 105, 22; *Cananea* 134, 11.

Choreb 'Choreb'; 105, 19.

cild n. *(a)* 'infans, parvulus'; ds. *cilde* 18, 8; gp. *cilda* 8, 3; 63, 8; dp. *cildum* 118, 130; ap. *cild* 114, 6.

cimbala m. *(an)* 'cymbalum'; ds. *cimbalan* 150, 5.

cirice f. *(ōn)* 'ecclesia'; gs. *cirican* 21, 23; ds. *cirican* 21, 16; 34, 18; 39, 10; 67, 27; 88, 6; 106, 32; 149, 1; dp. *ciricum* 25, 12.

citre f. *(ōn)* 'cythara'; ds. *citra* 32, 2; *citran* 42, 4; 70, 22; 80, 3; 91, 4; 97, 5; 146, 7; 150, 3; vs. *citere* 56, 9; *citre* 107, 3.

clæne, *clene* adj. 'castus, mundus'; nsm. *clæne* Hy. 12, 11; nsf. *clene* Hy. 12, 8; nsn. *clæne* 11, 7; dsf. *clænre* 23, 4; asf. *clæne* 50, 12; apm. *clene* Hy. 11, 8.

clea f. *(wō)* 'ungula'; ap. *clea* 68, 32.

cleapade s. *cleopian*.

clęnnes f. *(jō)* 'pudor'; ns. ~ Hy. 11, 12.

cleopian swv. 'clamare'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *cleopiu* 4, 4; 21, 3; 27, 1; 29, 9; 30, 23; 56, 3; 140, 1; Hy. 3, 10; 3. pl. *cleopiað* 64, 14; 113, (7); 134, 17; p. prs. *cleopiende* 68, 4; ind. prt. 1. sg. *cleopude* 118, 146; 119, 1; 129, 1; 140, 1; 141, 2; *cleopede* 3, 5; 17, 7; 26, 7; 54, 17; 60, 3; 65, 17; 76, 2; 85, 7; 87, 2; 118, 145. 147; 141, 6; *cleopade* 29, 3; 85, 3; 87, 10. 14; *cleapede* 16, 6; *cleapade* 21, 25; 31, 3;

3. sg. *cleopede* 33, 7; 3. pl. *cleopedun* 17, 42; 106, 6. 13. 19. 28; *cleopedon* 21, 6; 33, 18.

cleopung f. *(ō)* 'clamor'; ns. ~ 17, 7; 101, 2; 143, 14; as. *cleopunge* 5, 2.

clif n. *(a)* 'rupes'; gs. *clifes* 135, 17; as. *clif* 113, 8.

clyppan swv. 'complecti'; imp. pl. *clyppað* 47, 13; p. prs. *clyppende* 84, 11.

ymbclyppan swv. 'circumplecti'; p. prs. *ymbclyppende* 118, 61.

cneht m. *(a)* 'puer'; gs. *cnehtes* Hy. 9, 3; ds. *cnehte* 68, 18; 85, 16; 104, 42; as. *cneht* Hy. 10, 9; vs. *cneht* Hy. 9, 11; vp. *cnehtas* 112, 1.

cneoris f. *(jō)* 'generatio, natio'; ns. ~ 21, 32; 23, 6; 72, 15; 73, 8; 77, 6; 144, 4; Hy. 3, 4; 6, 36; 7, 8. 39; *cneorisse* (sic) 111, 2; gs. *cneorisse* Hy. 7, 12; ds. *cneorisse* 9, 27; 11, 8; 13, 6; 44, 18; 70, 18; 76, 9; 77, 4; 89, 1; 94, 10; 101, 19; 105, 31; 108, 13; 144, 13; 147, 20; *c[n]eorisse* 48, 12; *cnerisse* 88, 2; as. *cneorisse* 9, 27; np. *cneorisse* Hy. 10, 4; gp. *cneorissa* 104, 8; Hy. 7, 12; dp. *cneorisum* (sic) 95, 10; *cneorissum* 78, 10; 105, 27. 47; 109, 6; 149, 7; ap. *cneorisse* 64, 11.

cneow n. *(wa)* 'genu'; np. *cneow* 108, 24.

cnoll n. *(a)* 'vertex'; as. *cnol* 67, 22.

cocer m. *(a)* 'pharetra'; ds. *cocere* 10, 3.

coelan swv. 'refrigerare'; p. prs. *coelende* Hy. 12, 11.

gecoelan swv. 'refrigerare'; p. prt. *gecoeled* 38, 14.

coelnis f. *(jō)* 'refrigerium'; as. *coelnisse* 65, 12.

col n. *(a)* 'carbo'; np. *colu* 17, 9. 13; 139, 11; dp. *colum* 119, 4.

costian swv. 'temptare'; imp. sg. *costa* 25, 2; ind. prt.

3. pl. *costadon* 34, 16; 77, 18. 56; 105, 14; ***costadun*** 77, 41; 94, 9.

costung f. *(ō)* 'temptatio'; gs. ***costunge*** 94, 9; ds. *costunge* 17, 30.

creat n. *(a)* 'currus'; dp. ***creatum*** 19, 8.

Crist 'Christus'; 1) Eigenname: ns. ∼ Hy. 11, 9; gs. ***Cristes*** 27, 8; 83, 10; 88, 52; 131, 10; Hy. 4, 22; 12, 14; ds. *Criste* 17, 51; 131, 17; as. ***Crist*** 19, 7; 88, 39; Hy. 12, 13; 2) Appellativ: ***cristas*** Hy. 6, 26.

cryc f. *(jō)* 'baculus'; ns. *cryc* 22, 4.

cu f. (kons.) 'vacca'; ap. *cye* 67, 31.

cuð adj. 'notus'; nsm. *cuða* 54, 14; ***cuð*** 75, 2; nsf. ***cuðe*** 31, 5; asm. *cuðne* 142, 8; asf. ***cuðe*** 77, 5; 76, 15; 89, 12; 97, 2; 105, 8; 144, 12; Hy. 3, 22; 13, 27; asn. ***cuð*** 'notum' 38, 5 (zu *ende* masc. gehörig, doch ist vom Glossator offenbar 'notum' als neutrum gefaßt); dpm. ***cuðum*** 30, 12; apm. *cuðe* 15, 11; 24, 4; 87, 9. 19; 102, 7; apf. *cyðe* (sic) Hy. 2, 7.

cuðian swv. 'innotescere'; ind. prs. 2. sg. ***cuðas*** Hy. 6, 2; opt. prs. 3. sg. *cuðie* 78, 10; ind. prt. 2. sg. ***cuðades*** 143, 3.

cuðlice adv. 'quidem'; 87, 6.

culfre f. *(ōn)* 'columba'; ns. ∼ Hy. 3, 11; gs. *culfran* 67, 14; np. *culfran* 54, 7.

cuma m. *(an)* 'hospis'; ns. ∼ 68, 9.

cuman stv. 'venire'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *cumu* 39, 8; 2. sg. *cymes* 100, 2; 3. sg. *cymeð* 36, 13; 49, 3; 64, 3; 108, 18; 120, 1; Hy. 6, 6; 3. pl. *cumað* 67, 32; 85, 9; 125, 6; opt. prs. 1. sg. *cyme* 41, 3; 3. sg. *cyme* 34, 8; 35, 12; 54, 16; 118, 41; 3. pl. *cymen* 118, 77; imp. sg. *cym* 68, 3; 79, 3; pl. *cumað* 33, 12; 45, 9; 65, 16; 73, 8; 82, 5; 94, 1. 6; *cymað* 65, 5; ind. prt. 3. sg. *cwom* 82, 9; 95, 13; 97, 9; 101,

14; 104, 31. 34. 40; 117, 26; 3. pl. *cwomun* 43, 18; 54, 6; 77, 34; 78, 1; Hy. 7, 34; opt. prt. 3. sg. *cwome* 104, 19; p. prs. pl. *cumende* 125, 6.

bicuman stv. 'devenire, obviare, pervenire, convenire'; ind. prs. 3. pl. *bicumad* 57, 8; opt. prs. 3. sg. *becyme* 101, 2; ind. prt. 3. pl. *bicomun* 84, 11; *bicwomun* 34, 15; Hy. 5, 7.

forecuman stv. 'praevenire'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *forecymeð* 58, 11; 67, 32; 87, 14; imp. sg. *forecym* 16, 13; ind. prt. 1. sg. *forecom* 118, 147; 2. sg. *forecwome* 20, 4; 3. pl. *forecomun* 17, 19; 118, 148; *forecwomun* 67, 26; *forecwomon* 17, 6.

ofercuman stv. 'supervenire'; ind. prt. 3. sg. *ofercwom* 89, 10.

tocuman stv. 'advenire'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *tocymeð* Hy. 6, 3.

tosomne bicuman stv. 'convenire, obviare'; ind. prt. 3. pl. *tosomne bicwomun* 34, 15; ~ *bicomun* 84, 11.

upcuman stv. 'oriri, exoriri'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *upcymeð* 64, 11; p. prt. *upcumen* 84, 12; 96, 11; 103, 22; 111, 4.

cunnan vb. 'noscere'; ind. prs. 3. pl. *cunnun* 9, 11; 118, 79; opt. prs. 3. sg. *cunne* Hy. 12, 11; ind. prt. 3. pl. *cuðun* Hy. 7, 34.

cunnian swv. 'probare'; ind. prt. 3. pl. *cunnadun* 94, 9;

acunnian swv. 'probare'; imp. sg. *acunna* 25, 2; ind. prt. 1. sg. *acunnade* 80, 8; 2. sg. *acunnadest* 16, 3; *acunnades* 65, 10; fl. inf. *to acunnenne* 140, 4.

gecunnian swv. 'probare'; imp. sg. *gecunna* 138, 23; ind. prt. 2. sg. *gecunnades* 138, 1; p. prt. pl. *gecunnade* 67, 31.

cwaecian swv. 'tremere, contremere'; inf. ***cwaecian* 103,** 32; ind. prt. 3. sg. *cwęcede* 17, 8; 75, 9; ***cwaecade* 96, 5;** Hy. 13, 14.

cwaecung f. *(ō)* 'tremor'; ns. *cwaecung* 47, 7; 54, 6; Hy. 5, 26. 27; 6, 32; ds. *cwaecunge* 2, 11.

cwælman swv. 'trucidare, mortificare'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *cwælmeđ* Hy. 4, 12; opt. prs. 3. pl. *cwaelmen* 36, 14.

cweccan swv. 'vibrare'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *cweceđ* 7, 13.

cwęcede s. *cwaecian.*

cweođan stv. 'dicere'; ind. prs. 1. sg. ***ic weođu* 56,** 8; *cweođu* 17, 50; 26, 6; 41, 10; 44, 2; 49, 12; 56, 10; 107, 2. 4; Hy. 7, 79; 3. sg. *cwiđ* 11, 6; 65, 4; 86, 5; 90, 2; 105, 48; 109, 1; *cyđ* 'dixit' 67, 23; 2. pl. *cweođađ* 4, 5; *cweađađ* 10, 2; 138, 20; 3. pl. *cweođađ* 3, 3; 4, 6; 28, 9; 34, 27; 39, 16. 17; 51, 8; 64, 14; 69, 4; 125, 2; 136, 7; 144, 6. 11; Hy. 2, 6; 7, 13; 10, 3; *cweodađ* 34, 10; opt. prs. 1. sg. *cweđe* ('dicam') Hy. 3, 13; 3. sg. *cweđe* 12, 5; 117, 2. 3; 123, 1; 128, 1; 3. pl. *cweđen* 34, 25; 69, 5; 78, 10; 106, 2; 113, (2); 117, 4; Hy. 7, 55; imp. sg. *cweđ* 34, 3; pl. *cweođađ* 65, 2; 95, 10; *cweođad* 65, 3; *cweodađ* 67, 5; ind. prt. 1. sg. *cweđ* 15, 2; 30, 15. 23; 31, 5; 37, 16. 17; 38, 2; 39, 8; 40, 5; 54, 7; 72, 13. 15; 74, 5; 76, 8. 11; 81, 6; 93, 18; 94, 10; 115, 11; 118, 57; 138, 11; 139, 7; 141, 6; Hy. 3, 1. 2; *ic ceđ* (sic) 29, 7; 2. sg. *cwede* 88, 3. 20; 89, 3; 3. sg. *cwæđ* 2, 7; 9, 34; *cwaeđ* 105, 34; *cweđ* 9, 27. 32; 13, 1; 26, 8; 32, 9; 35, 2; 49, 16; 52, 1; 57, 12; 104, 31. 34; 105, 23; 106, 25; 148, 5; Hy. 5, 14; 6, 19; 7, 38. 52. 72; 3. pl. *cwedun* 11, 5; 63, 6; 70, 10; 72, 11; 73, 8; 77, 19; 82, 13; 93, 7; 128, 8; 143, 15; *cwedon* 34, 21; 40, 6; 82, 5; p. prs. sg. *cweođende* 104, 11; pl. *cweođende* 70, 11; 118, 82; p. prt. *cweden* 41, 4. 11; 86, 3; 121, 1.

werg-cweoðan stv. 'maledicere'; ind. prs. 3. pl. *wergcweoðað* 108, 28; ind. prt. 3. pl. *wergcweodon* (sic) 61, 5; p. prs. np. *wercweoðende* 36, 22.

cwic adj. 'vivus'; apm. *cwice* 123, 3.

cwiðan swv. 'lamentari'; p. prt. pl. *cwiðde* 77, 63.

cwildeflod m. *(a)* 'diluvium'; ds. *cwildeflode* 31, 6; as. *cwildeflod* 28, 10.

cwoen f. *(i)* 'regina'; ns. ~ 44, 10.

cyðan swv. 'testificare, adnuntiare'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *cyðu* 49, 7; 54, 18; 80, 9.

forðcyðan swv. 'enuntiare'; ind. prt. 1. sg. *forðcyðde* 118, 26.

cyðere m. *(ja)* 'testis'; ns. ~ 88, 38; np. *cyðeras* 34, 11.

cyðnis f. *(jō)* 'testimonium, testamentum'; ns. ~ 18, 8; 80, 6 und 102, 18 (wo der acc. 'testimonium' bezw. 'testamentum' als nom. übersetzt ist); 118, 129. 144; 121, 4; *cydnes* 24, 14; gs. *cyðnisse* 104, 8; 105, 45; 110, 5; Hy. 9, 7; ds. *cyðnisse* 43, 18; 73, 20; 77, 37; as. *cyðnisse* 24, 10; 49, 5. 16; 54, 21; 77, 5. 10; 82, 6; 88, 4. 29. 35. 40; 104, 10; 110, 9; 131, 12; np. *cyðnisse* 92, 5; 118, 24. 99; gp. *cyðnissa* 118, 14; dp. *cyðnissum* 118, 31. 46. 152. 157; ap. *cyðnisse* 24, 10; 77, 56; 98, 7; 118, 2. 22. 36. 59. 79. 88. 95. 111. 119. 125. 138. 167. 168; 131, 12.

cye s. *cu*.

cylle m. *(ja)* 'uter'; ns. ~ 118, 83; as. ~ 32, 7; 77, 13.

cynedom m. *(a)* 'imperium'; as. ~ Hy. 4, 22.

cyneðrym m. *(ja)* 'sceptrum'; as. ~ Hy. 6, 19.

cyning m. *(a)* 'rex'; ns. ~ 2, 6; 20, 2. 8; 23, 7. 8. 9. 10; 28, 10; 32, 16; 43, 5; 44, 12; 46, 3. 8; 59, 9; 62, 12; 67, 13; 73, 12; 94, 3; 104, 20; 107, 9; *cynin* 5, 3; gs. *cyninges* 17, 51; 44, 6. 16; 47, 3; 60, 7; 67, 15. 25; 71, 2. 10; 88, 19; 97, 6; 98, 4; ds. *cyninge* 44, 2. 15; 46, 7; 71,

2; Hy. 4, 22; as. *cyning* 19, 10; 134, 11; 135, 19. 20; 149, 2; vs. *cyning* 83, 4; 144, 1; Hy. 13, 1; np. ***cyningas*** 47, 5; 67, 30; 71, 10. 11; 101, 16; 137, 4; 148, 11; gp. ***cyninga*** 44, 10; 104, 30; 118, 46; (*cyning* fälschlich für ***cyninga*** 'regum' 44, 14;) dp. *cyningum* 75, 13; 88, 28; 143, 10; ap. *cyningas* 2, 10; 104, 14; 109, 5; 134, 10; 135, 17. 18; 149, 8.

cyn n. *(ja)* 'progenies, tribus'; ns. ***cyn*** 77, 8. 55; gs. *cynnes* 82, 8; Hy. 1, 8; 13, 5; ds. *cynne* 44, 18; 47, 14; 48, 12; 84, 6; 88, 2; 89, 1; 144, 13; Hy. 10, 5; as. ***cyn*** 48, 20; Hy. 10, 6; *cynn* 77, 67. 68; 84, 6; np. ***cyn*** 71, 17; 121, 4; ap. *cyn* 104, 37.

David 'David'; g. *Dauiðes* 121, 5; 131, 1. 17; Hy. 9, 3; d. *Dauiðe* 88, 4; *Dauide* 88, 50; 131, 10; a. ***Dauiðe*** 88, 36.

daehðe s. *ðæhðe*.

dael m. *(i)* 'pars, portio'; ns. *dael* 10, 7; 15, 5; 72, 26; 118, 57; 141, 6; Hy. 7, 16; as. *ðæl* 49, 18; np. ***daelas*** 62, 11.

daelan swv. 'partire'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *daellu* Hy. 5, 14.

todaelan swv. 'dispertire, dividere'; ind. ***todaelan*** 67, 13; ind. prs. 1. sg. *todelu* 59, 8; *todaelu* 107, 8; 3. sg. *todaeleð* Hy. 7, 13; imp. sg. *todael* 54, 10; ***todæl*** 16, 14; pl. *todaelað* 47, 14; ind. prt. 3. sg. ***todaelde*** 77, 54; 105, 33; 135, 13; 3. pl. *todaeldun* 21, 19; *todeldun* 65, 14; 105, 34; p. prt. sg. *todaeled* Hy. 5, 12; pl. *todaelde* 54, 22.

daelniomend m. *(nd)* 'particeps'; ns. ~ 118, 63.

dælniomenis f. *(jō)* 'participatio'; ns. ~ 121, 3.

dead adj. 'mortuus'; nsm. ~ 30, 13; npm. *deade* 113, 17; gpm. *deadra* 105, 28; dpm. *deadum* 87, 11; apm. ***deade*** 87, 6; *deode* 142, 3.

deadlic adj. 'mortalis'; apn. *deadlican* 78, 2.

deað m. *(a)* 'mors'; ns. ~ 33, 22; 48, 15; 54, 16; 115, 15; Hy. 3, 20; gs. *deaðes* 7, 14; 9, 15; 17, 5. 6; 21, 16; 22, 4; 43, 20; 54, 5; 67, 21; 87, 7; 106, 10. 14. 18; Hy. 9, 16; 13, 16. 21; *deðes* 114, 3; ds. *ðeaðe* 6, 6; *deaðe* 12, 4; 32, 19; 43, 22; 55, 13; 72, 4; 77, 50; 78, 11; 108, 17; 114, 8; 117, 18; as. *deað* 88, 49; Hy. 6, 27.

deaf adj. 'surdus'; nsm. ~ 37, 14; npf. *deafe* 57, 5.

deaw m. *(wa)* 'ros'; ns. ~ 132, 3; Hy. 7, 3; vs. ~ Hy. 8, 5.

ded f. *(i)* 'factum'; dp. *dedum* 142, 5; ap. *dede* 63, 10; Hy. 11, 6.

deg m. *(a)* 'dies' ns. ~ 18, 3; 36, 13; 60, 7; 73, 16; 83, 11; 89, 4; 117, 24; 138, 12; Hy. 7, 68; 11, 2. 11; gs. *deges* 31, 4; 41, 4; 54, 11; 55, 4; 77, 14; 135, 8; ds. *dege* 17, 19; 18, 3; 19, 2. 10; 26, 5; 40, 2; 41, 9; 48, 6; 49, 15; 55, 10; 58, 17; 60, 9; 67, 20; 76, 3; 77, 9; 80, 4; 85, 7; 87, 2; 94, 9; 95, 2; 101, 3; 109, 3. 5; 118, 164; 136, 7; 137, 3; 139, 8; 145, 4; Hy. 2, 6; 6, 34; 7, 67; as. *deg* 12, 2; 21, 3; 24, 5; 31, 3; 34, 28; 36, 6. 26; 37, 7. 13; 43, 9. 16. 22; 51, 34; 54, 18; 55, 2. 5. 6; 60, 7. 9; 67, 20; 70, 8. 15; 71, 15; 72, 14; 73, 22; 85, 3; 87, 10. 18; 88, 17; 90, 6; 95, 2; 101, 9; 117, 27; 118, 97; 120, 6; 139, 3; Hy. 12, 1. 9; *dig* 55, 3; vs. *deg* Hy. 8, 7 ('dies' fälschlich als sg. gefaßt); is. *dege* 77, 42; Hy. 12, 4; np. *degas* 72, 10; 88, 30; 89, 9; *daegas* 77, 33; 118, 84; 143, 4; *dægas* 89, 10; 101, 4. 12; 102, 15; 108, 8; 118, 91; 138, 16; gp. *dæga* 38, 5; 90, 16; 101, 25; 142, 5; Hy. 11, 2; *dega* 20, 5; 22, 6; 92, 5; 101, 24; *daega* Hy. 3, 1; dp. *dægum* 36, 19; 43, 2; 71, 7; Hy. 9, 11; *dagum* 89, 15; *degum* 22, 6; 26, 4; 93, 13; 114, 2; 127, 5; Hy. 3, 24; *daegum* 89, 14; ap. *daegas* 54, 24; 73, 8; 88,

46; 144, 2; *dægas* 7, 12; 33, 13; 41, 11; Hy. 7, 11; *degas* 38, 6; 60, 7; 76, 6; *to dege* adv. 'hodie' 2, 7; 94, 8; Hy. 3, 22.

degelnisse s. *degulnis*.

deghwæmlice adv. 'cotidie'; 41, 4.

degol adj. 'occultus, secretus'; apn. *deglan* 43, 22; 50, 8; Hy. 13, 24.

degred n. *(a)* 'aurora, crepusculum'; ns. ~ Hy. 11, 13. 14; as. ~ Hy. 11, 13 (1).

degullice adv. 'occulte'; 100, 5.

degulnis f. *(jō)* 'occultum'; ds. *degulnisse* 9, 30; 10, 3; 26, 5; 30, 21; 138, 15; Hy. 6, 30; *degelnisse* 63, 5; 80, 8; dp. *degulnissum* 9, 29; 16, 12. 14; 142, 3; *degelnissum* 18, 13.

delfan stv. 'effodere'; ind. prt. 3. sg. *dalf* 7, 16; 3. pl. *dulfun* 21, 17; 56, 7; p. prt. *dolfen* 93, 13.

denu f. *(ō)* 'convallis'; ds. *dene* 83, 7; as. *dene* 107, 8; np. *dene* 64, 14; dp. *deanum* 103, 10.

deode ('gentes') s. *ðeod*.

deode ('mortui') s. *dead*.

deoful n. *(a)* 'daemonium, diabolus'; ns. *deoful* 108, 6; *dioful* Hy. 13, 4; ds. *diofle* 90, 6; np. *ðioful* 95, 5; dp. *deoflum* 105, 37; Hy. 7, 33.

deofulgeld n. *(a)* 'idolum'; dp. *deofulgeldum* Hy. 7, 42.

deop adj. 'profundus'; npm. *deope* 91, 6.

deorwyrðe adj. 'praetiosus'; nsm. ~ 115, 15; dsm. *deorwyrðem*[1]) 20, 4; asm. *deorwyrðne* 18, 11.

der s. *ðer*.

dernliegan stv. 'fornicari'; ind. prs. 3. pl. *dernliggað* 72, 27; p. prs. *dernliegende* 105, 39.

derste f. *(ōn)* 'fex, faex'; gs. *derstan* 39, 3.

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[1] *u* unter dem letzten *e*.

det s. *ðæt.*

dimnis f. *(jō)* 'caligo'; ns. ~ 17, 10; 96, 2; *dimnes* Hy. 12, 9.

dines s. *ðin.*

diofle, *dioful* s. *deofol.*

doema m. *(jan)* 'judex'; ns. ~ 7, 12; 49, 6; 74, 8; Hy. 13, 23; np. *doeman* 67, 6; 140, 6; 148, 11.

doeman swv. 'judicare'; inf. ~ 95, 13; 97, 9; ind. prs. 1. sg. *doemu* 74, 3; 2. sg. *doemes* 9, 5; 93, 2; *doemest* 66, 5; *ðoemes* 50, 6; 3. sg. *doemeð* 9, 9; 71, 4; 95, 13; 109, 6; 134, 14; Hy. 7, 69; *domeð* 95, 10; *doemæð* 97, 9; *doemed* Hy. 4, 21; 2. pl. *doemað* 2, 10; 81, 2; imp. sg. *doem* 5, 11; 7, 9; 9, 39; 25, 1; 34, 1. 24; 42, 1; 71, 2; 73, 22; 81, 8; 118, 154; pl. *doemað* 57, 2; 81, 3; p. prs. *doende* (sic) 57, 12; p. prt. *bið* [*d*]*omed* 'judicabitur' 36, 33; *doemed* 9, 20; 108, 7.

doende s. *doeman.*

dohtur f. *(r)* 'filia'; ns. *dohtur* 136, 8; gs. *doehter* 72, 28; ds. *doehter* 9, 15; vs. *dohtur* 44, 11; np. *dohtur* 44, 10. 13. 14; 47, 12; 96, 8; *ðohtur* 143, 12; gp. *dohtra* 105, 38; Hy. 7, 37.

dom m. *(a)* 'judicium'; ns. ~ 75, 9; 80, 5; 88, 15; 96, 2; 110, 7; 118, 137; ds. *dome* 9, 8; 24, 9; 71, 2; 75, 10; 111, 5; 118, 132. 149. 156; 121, 5; 142, 2; as. *dom* 9, 5; 16, 2; 32, 5; 34, 23; 36, 6. 28. 30; 71, 2; 93, 15; 98, 4; 100, 1; 102, 6; 105, 3; 118, 84. 121. 154; 139, 13; 145, 7; 149, 9; Hy. 7, 81. 88; np. *domas* 9, 26; 17, 23; 18, 10; 104, 7; 118, 39. 75. 160. 175; Hy. 7, 6; gp. *doma* 118, 52; dp. *domum* 88, 31; 96, 8; 118, 43. 102. 120; ap. *domas* 47, 12; 104, 5; 118, 7. 13. 30. 62. 106. 108. 164; 147, 20; *doma*[*s*] 'judicia' 147, 19.

dominus 105, 40.

don vb. 'facere, agere'; inf. ~ 74, 5; 108, 16; 125, 2. 3; *doan* 142, 10; ind. prs. 1. sg. *dom* 11, 6; Hy. 2, 3; *do* 88, 35; *doa* Hy. 3, 14; 2. sg. *des* 38, 12; *does* 35, 7; *doest* 76, 15; 87, 11; 118, 84; 3. sg. *doeð* 9, 24; 14, 5; 19, 7; 36, 5; 67, 7. 20; 71, 18; 100, 7; 103, 4. 32; 105, 2; 112, 9; 139, 13; 144, 19; 145, 7; Hy. 4, 13; 7, 80; *doð* 68, 36; Hy. 3, 23; 1. pl. *doð* 43, 18; 2. pl. *doð* 102, 20. 21; 3. pl. *dooð* 30, 24; *doð* 36, 9; 75, 11; 105, 3; 113, (8); 134, 18; 148, 8; Hy. 6, 37; opt. prs. 1. sg. *doe* 39, 9; 2. sg. *doe* 36, 8; 79, 3; 3. sg. *doe* 13, 1. 3; 21, 9; 52, 2. 4; 55, 5. 11; 117, 6; 118, 173; 1. pl. *don* 59, 14; *doen* 107, 14; 3. pl. *doen* 102, 18; 144, 12; 149, 9; fl. inf. *to donne* 67, 21; 118, 112. 126; 149, 7; Hy. 9, 6; 11, 7; imp. sg. *doa* 3, 7; 30, 7; 33, 15; 36, 3; 38, 5; 39, 12; 50, 20; 53, 3; 68, 2; 82, 10; 85, 2. 16. 17; 89, 12; 105, 47; 107, 7; 108, 21. 26; 117, 25; 118, 94. 108. 124. 146; 124, 4; 142, 8; Hy. 3, 23; *do* 6, 5; 19, 10; 21, 20; *doo* 11, 2; 17, 20; 24, 4; 26, 14; 27, 9; 36, 27; 59, 7; pl. *doð* 30, 25; Hy. 2, 7; *dood* 67, 5; p. prs. *donde* 9, 17; 17, 51; 24, 4; 36, 1; 85, 10; 100, 3; 102, 6; Hy. 5, 19; gs. *dondes* 70, 4; ds. *dondum* 36, 7; np. *donde* 106, 23; dp. *dondum* 110, 10; *ðondum* 25, 4; apl. *dondan* 33, 17; ind. prt. 1. sg. *dyde* 7, 4; 17, 22; 31, 5; 50, 6; 118, 121; 2. sg. *dydest* 9, 5; 15, 11; 38, 10; 98, 4; 108, 27; *dydes* 30, 8; 39, 6; 49, 21; 51, 4. 11; 70, 19; 73, 16. 17; 76, 15; 79, 10; 85, 9; 87, 9; 103, 24; 118, 65. 98; 138, 15; 3. sg. *dyde* 7, 16; 10, 4; 14, 3; 17, 42; 21, 32; 35, 3; 54, 9; 65, 16; 77, 4. 12. 50; 93, 1; 94, 5. 6; 95, 5; 97, 1. 2; 99, 3; 102, 7. 10; 103, 19; 104, 5; 105, 21; 110, 4; 113, (3). 15; 117, 16. 24; 118, 139; 120, 2; 123, 8; 133, 3; 134, 6. 7; 135, 4. 5. 7; 137, 7; 145, 6; 147, 20; 149, 2; Hy. 2, 9; 7, 10. 17. 30. 56; 9, 1; 10, 4. 6; 1. pl. *dydun* 105, 6; 3. pl. *dydun*

5, 11; 9, 16; 13, 3; 37, 13; 70, 10; 105, 13. 19; 106, 37; 118, 51. 73. 78; Hy. 1, 3; opt. prt. 3. sg. *dyde* 35, 4; 77, 5; 105, 8; 108, 31; 3. pl. *dyden* 104, 25.

gedon vb. 'facere, peragere'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *gedom* Hy. 7, 76; 2. sg. *gedoest* 16, 7; 17, 28; 55, 8; 3. sg. *gedoeð* 7, 11; 36, 40; 40, 3; 71, 4. 13; 144, 19; opt. prs. 2. sg. *gedoe* 30, 3; 70, 3; 3. sg. *gedoe* 7, 3; Hy. 6, 26; opt. prt. 3. sg. *gedyde* 75, 10; p. prt. ism. *gedoenu* (sic) Hy. 12, 4.

wel-don vb. 'beneficere'; ind. prt. 3. sg. *weldyde* 56, 3; 114, 7.

draca m. *(an)* 'draco'; ns. ~ 103, 26; gs. *dracan* 73, 14; as. *dracan* 90, 13; gp. *dracena* 73, 13; *draecena* Hy. 7, 64; vp. *draecan* 148, 7.

drea s. *ðrea.*

dreades s. *ðreagan.*

dreange s. *ðreang.*

dreapian swv. 'distillare'; ind. prt. 3. pl. *dreapedun* 67, 9.

dreapung f. *(ō)* 'stillicidium'; ns. ~ 71, 6 (lat. 'stillicidia', wohl als fem. sg. gefaßt); dp. *dreapingum* 64, 11.

dreast s. *ðreagan.*

dregu s. *ðreagan.*

drencan swv. 'potare'; ind. prs. 2. sg. *drences* 35, 9; 3. pl. *drencað* 103, 11; ind. prt. 2. sg. *drentes* (sic) 59, 5.

indrencan swv. 'ebriare'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *indrencu* Hy. 7, 82; p. prs. *indrencende* 22, 5; 64, 11; ind. prt. 2. sg. *indrenctes* 64, 10.

geindrencan swv. 'inebriare'; p. prt. *geindrencte* 35, 9.

drincan stv. 'bibere, potare'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *dri[n]co* 49, 13; 3. sg. *drinceð* Hy. 7, 28; 3. pl. *drincað* 74, 9; opt.

prs. 1. pl. *drincen* Hy. 11, 11; ind. prt. 3. sg. *dronc* 109, 7; 2. pl. *druncun* Hy. 7, 73; 3. pl. *druncun* 68, 13; opt. prt. 3. pl. *druncen* 77, 44.

drincennis f. *(jō)* 'ebrietas'; as. *drincennisse* Hy. 11, 11.

dropa m. *(an)* 'gutta'; ns. ~ 44, 9.

dropetan swv. 'stillare'; p. prs. *dropetende* 71, 6.

drosne f. *(ōn)* 'fex'; ns. ~ 74, 9.

drugung f. *(ō)* 'siccitas'; ds. *drugunge* 77, 17; 105, 14; 106, 4.

druncen adj. 'ebrius'; nsm. ~ 106, 27.

dryge adj. 'aridus, siccus'; dsn. *drygum* 104, 41; asn. *dryge* 65, 6; Hy. 5, 36; apn. *drygan* 94, 5.

dryhtdom m. *(a)* 'judicium'; ap. *dryhtdomas* 9, 17.

dryhten m. *(a)* 'dominus'; ns. ~ 2, 4. 7. 12; 3, 6; 4, 4; 5, 7; 6, 9. 10; 8, 2. 10; 9, 8. 10. 17. 37. 38; 10, 5. 6. 8; 11, 4. 5. 6; 13, 2. 7; 15, 5; 17, 14. 19. 21. 25. 47; 17, 48; 19, 2. 4. 5. 7; 20, 10; 21, 32; 22, 1; 23, 8. 10; 24, 8. 14; 26, 1. 7. 10; 27, 6. 7. 8; 28, 3. 5. 8. 10. 11; 29, 11; 30, 22. 24; 31, 2; 32, 10. 12. 13; 33, 7. 8. 9. 18. 19. 20. 21. 23; 34, 23. 27; 36, 13. 17. 18. 24. 28. 33. 40; 38, 8; 39, 17. 18; 40, 2. 3. 4. 14; 41, 9; 44, 12; 45, 8. 11. 12; 46, 6; 47, 2; 49, 1; 52, 3. 7; 53, 6; 54, 17; 57, 7; 65, 20; 67, 5. 12. 17. 18. 19; 67, 20. 23; 68, 34; 69, 5; 71, 18; 77, 21. 59. 65; 80, 11; 82, 19; 83, 12. 13; 84, 9. 13; 86, 2. 6; 88, 53; 91, 16; 92, 1. 4; 93, 1. 7. 11. 14. 17. 22. 23; 94, 3. 7; 95, 4. 5. 10; 96, 1. 9. 10; 97, 1. 2; 98, 1. 2. 9; 99, 3. 5; 101, 17. 20; 102, 6. 8. 11. 13. 19; 103, 31; 104, 7; 105, 34. 48; 109, 1. 2. 4. 5; 110, 4; 111, 4; 112, 4. 5; 113, 12; 114, 1. 5. 6. 7; 116, 2; 117, 6. 7. 13. 14. 16. 18. 24. 27; 120, 5. 7. 8; 123, 1. 2. 6; 124, 2. 3. 5; 125, 1. 2. 3; 126, 1; 127, 5; 128, 4; 131, 11. 13; 132, 3; 133, 3; 134, 3. 4. 5. 6. 14. 21; 135, 23; 137, 6. 8; 139, 13; 143, 1.

15; 144, 3. 8. 9. 13. 14. 17. 18. 20; 145, 7. 8. 9. 10; 146, 2. 5. 6; Hy. 1, 4; 2, 4; 4, 4. 7. 12. 13. 16. 21; 5, 4. 5. 35; 6, 19; 7, 7. 22. 36. 60. 69. 90; 9, 1; *dryhen* 46, 9; *ryhten* 113, 14; gs. *dryhtnes* 2, 6; 3, 9; 7, 18; 11,7; 17, 22. 31; 18, 8. 9. 10; 19, 6. 8; 21, 29; 22, 6; 23, 1. 3; 24, 10; 26, 4. 13; 27, 5; 28, 3. 4. 5. 7. 8. 9; 32, 4. 5. 6. 11. 18; 33, 12. 16. 17; 34, 5. 6; 36, 20; 39, 5; 45, 9; 47, 9; 51, 10; 54, 15; 65, 5; 67, 21; 70, 16; 73, 8; 74, 9; 76, 12; 77, 4; 80, 16; 83, 3; 88, 19; 89, 17; 91, 14; 95, 13; 96, 5; 97, 6. 9; 100, 8; 101, 22; 102, 17; 103, 31; 104, 19; 105, 2. 16. 25; 106, 11. 24. 43; 108, 14; 110, 2. 10; 112, 1. 2. 3; 113, 7; 114, 4; 115, 13. 15. 19; 116, 2; 117, 10. 11. 12. 16. 17. 20. 26; 118, 1; 121, 1. 4. 9; 123, 8; 126, 3; 128, 8; 133, 1; 134, 1. 2; 136, 4; 137, 5; 144, 21; 148, 5. 12; Hy. 3, 25; 7, 4. 16; 8, 1. 2. 4. 17. 18; 9, 12; ds. *dryhtne* 2, 11; 3, 5; 4, 6; 7, 11. 18; 9, 12; 10, 2; 12, 6; 15, 2; 17, 32. 42; 20, 8; 21, 9. 26. 28. 32; 23, 5; 24, 15; 25, 1; 26, 4; 28, 1. 2; 29, 5; 30, 7. 25; 31, 5. 10. 11; 32, 1. 2; 33, 3; 34, 9; 36, 3. 4. 5. 7. 23. 39; 39, 4; 54, 17; 55, 11. 13; 56, 3. 8; 62, 12; 63, 11; 67, 33; 72, 28; 75, 12; 76, 2; 88, 7; 90, 2; 91, 2; 94, 1. 6; 95, 1. 2. 7. 8; 96, 12; 97, 1; 99, 2; 101, 23; 103, 33. 34; 104, 1; 105, 1; 106, 1. 2. 6. 8. 13. 15. 19. 21. 28. 31; 107, 2; 108, 15. 20. 30; 109, 1; 110, 1. 7; 111, 7; 113, 9. 10. 11. 15. 16; 114, 9; 115, 12. 18; 117, 1. 8. 9. 19. 23. 29; 119, 1; 120, 2; 122, 2; 124, 1; 129, 5. 6; 130, 3; 131, 2. 5; 135, 1. 3. 26; 139, 7; 141, 2; 145, 5; 146, 7. 11; 149, 1. 4; Hy. 1, 4. 8; 2, 6. 9; 4, 1; 5, 1; 6, 38; *dryhten* für *dryhtne* Hy. 7, 9; as. *dryten* 14, 4; *dryhten* 9, 18. 25. 34; 15, 7. 8; 17, 4. 7; 21, 24. 27; 23, 6; 24, 12; 25, 12; 26, 14; 28, 2; 30, 24; 32, 8. 20; 33, 2. 4. 5. 10. 11; 36, 9. 34; 39, 2; 49, 22; 65, 16; 67, 27; 68, 33; 95, 9; 93, 10; 98, 5. 6. 9; 101,

19; 102, 1. 2. 20. 21. 22; 103, 1. 35; 104, 3. 4; 111, 1; 112, 1; 113, 11. 13. 18; 116, 1; 117, 4. 5; 127, 1. 4. 7; 129, 7; 133, 1. 2; 134, 1. 3. 19. 20; 145, 2; 146, 1; 147, 12; 148, 1. 7; 150, 1. 6; Hy. 3, 3; 4, 20; 8, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10—20; 10, 1; vs. *dryhten* 3, 2. 4. 7; 4, 2. 7. 10; 9, 2. 11. 14. 20. 21. 22. 33; 11, 2. 8; 12, 1. 4; 14, 10; 9, 2. 11. 14; 9, 20. 21. 22. 33; 11, 2. 8; 12, 1. 4; 14, 1; 15, 1; 16, 1. 8. 13. 14; 17, 2. 3. 16. 29. 50; 18, 13. 15; 19, 10; 20, 2. 14; 21, 20; 24, 1. 3. 4. 6. 7. 11. 21; 25, 1. 2. 6. 8; 26, 7. 8. 11; 27, 1. 9; 29, 2. 3. 4. 8. 9. 13; 30, 2. 5. 6. 10. 15. 18. 20; 32, 22; 34, 1. 10. 17. 18. 21. 22. 23. 24; 35, 6. 7; 37, 2. 16. 22. 23; 38, 5; 39, 6. 10. 12. 14. 17. 18; 40, 5. 11; 41, 7; 43, 23. 26; 50, 17. 20; 51, 11; 53, 8; 54, 10. 24; 55, 2. 4; 56, 10. 12; 58, 5. 6. 9. 12; 61, 13; 68, 7. 14. 17. 19; 69, 2. 5. 6; 70, 5. 14. 16; 72; 20; 78, 5. 9; 79, 4. 5. 8. 15. 20; 82, 17; 83, 4. 5. 6. 9. 13; 84, 2. 8; 85, 1. 3. 4. 5. 6. 8. 9. 11; 85, 12. 15. 17; 87, 3. 10. 14. 15; 88, 6. 9. 16. 47. 48. 50. 52; 89, 1. 12. 13. 16; 90, 9; 91, 5. 6. 9. 10; 92, 3. 5; 93, 3. 5. 12. 18. 19; 96, 8; 98, 8; 100, 1; 101, 2. 13. 16. 26; 102, 14; 103, 1. 24. 27; 105, 4. 47; 107, 4; 108, 21. 26. 27; 110, 1; 113, (1.) 17; 114, 4; 115, 16; 117, 21. 25. 28; 118, 7. 12. 31. 33. 41. 52. 55. 57. 64. 65. 68. 75. 85. 89. 97. 105. 107. 108. 126. 129. 137. 145. 149. 151. 156. 159. 166. 169. 170. 174. 176; 119, 2; 122, 3; 124, 4; 125, 4; 129, 1. 2. 3. 4; 130, 1; 131, 1. 8; 134, 13; 136, 7; 137, 1. 4. 8; 138, 1; 138, 5. 13. 14; 139, 2. 5. 7. 8; 140 1. 3. 8; 141, 6; 142, 1. 7. 8. 9. 11; 143, 3. 5; 144, 10. 13. 15; Hy. 2, 1; 3, 12. 15. 23; 5, 8. 9. 18. 28. 31. 32. 33; 6, 1. 16. 39; 13, 1. 15. 22; *dryhen* 47, 12; *dryht* 83, 2; 87, 2; *drhten* 118, 168.[1])

[1] In 88, 2 *mildheortnisse ðine ðine* = lat. 'misericordias tuas domine' ist das *ðine* versehentlich wiederholt

drync m. *(i)* 'poculum, potus'; ns. ~ Hy. 11, 10; as. ~ 22, 5; 79, 6; 101, 10.

dryncan swv. 'potare'; ind. prt. 3. pl. *drynctun* 68, 22.

dumb adj. 'mutus'; nsm. ~ 37, 14; npf. *dumbe* 30, 19.

dune-stigan s. *stigan.*

duru f. *(u)* 'janua, ostium'; as. ~ 140, 3; ap. *dura* 73, 6; 77, 23.

dust n. *(a)* 'pulvis'; ns. ~ 29, 10; 102, 14; *dus* 34, 5; ds. *duste* Hy. 4, 14; *dusðe* 43, 25; as. *dust* 7, 6; 17, 43; 21, 16; 77, 27; 103, 29.

dwolian swv. 'errare'; ind. prs. 3. pl. *dwoliað* 94, 10; ind. prt. 1. sg. *duolede* 118, 110; *duolude* 118, 176; 3. pl. *dwoledon* 57, 4; *dwoledun* 106, 4.

dysig adj. 'stultus'; nsm. ~ 91, 7; *ðysga* 48, 11; nsn. *dysig* Hy. 7, 9; npm. *dysge* 93, 8.

ða adv. 'tunc'; 39, 8; 47, 6; 68, 5; 88, 20; Hy. 5, 24; ~ conj. c. ind. 'cum' 118, 32; 'dum' 75, 10; 119, 7; 136, 1; *ða-ðe* conj. c. ind. 'cum'; 106, 6.

ða-get adv. 'adhuc'; 77, 17. 32.

ðæh-ðe conj. c. opt. 'etsi, si'; 22, 4; 61, 11; 137, 7; 'quamquam' 38, 7;

ðæl s. *dæl.*

ðæt art. 'id, illud'; gs. *ðes* 44, 13; 47, 8; Hy. 13, 13; ds. *ðem* 138, 9; *ðæm* 5, 8; 10, 5; 17, 7; 23, 4; 26, 4; 32, 14; 62, 3; 126, 5; 137, 2; Hy. 5, 17; as. *det* 94, 5; 121, 3; *ðet* 118, 140; *ðæt* 34, 8; 61, 10; 65, 6; 73, 2. 6; 97, 8; 104, 10; 117, 20; 143, 13; is. *ðon* 30, 14; 118, 7; Hy. 6, 4. 29; np. *ða* 16, 14; 50, 10; 102, 1; Hy. 12, 6. 12; dp. *ðæm* 33, 21; 103, 13; 138, 15; 145, 6; ap. *ða* 9, 24; 11, 3; 17, 34; 18, 12; 24, 4; 25, 4; 28, 9; 34, 26; 37, 17; 38, 7; 40, 7; 41, 8; 43, 22; 44, 4. 6; 49, 11. 21; 50, 8;

54, 13; 57, 2. 4; *ðe* 59, 5; *ða* 62, 12; 67, 10; 72, 17; 73, 5. 17; 77, 3. 5. 6. 27. 28. 44. 66; 78, 2; 91, 7; 92, 5; 94, 5; 100, 7; 102, 18; 103, 3. 11. 12; 105, 22; 106, 16; 108, 18; 112, 6; 113, (8); 117, 19; 118, 152; 131, 6; 134, 18; 137, 6; 138, 5; 147, 18; 148, 6; Hy. 4, 6; 6, 41; 10, 4; 13, 24.

ðæt rel. pron. 'quod'; ns. ~ 21, 32; 77, 8; 78, 10; 82, 15; 88, 16; 101, 19; 108, 19; 118, 176; (*ðæt* für *seo* 132, 2;) gs. *ðes* 143, 15; ds. *ðæm* 77, 60; 128, 7; 143, 15; as. *ðæt* 7, 7; 17, 45; 21, 32; 32, 12; 43, 2; 46, 5; 78, 12; 88, 51. 52; 108, 8. 9. 42; 115, 10; 118, 39; 128, 6; 136, 8; 138, 15; Hy. 5, 21. 29. 31; (*ðæt* für *ða* Hy. 5, 32;) (*ðæt* für *ðone* Ps. 79, 13;) is. *ðon* 118, 9. 49; np. *ða* 16, 14; 30, 19; 65, 14; 78, 6; 121, 1. 6; 145, 6; 148, 4; Hy. 8, 3. 13; gp. *ðeara* 143, 8. 11. 12; dp. *ðæm* 72, 15; 145, 3; Hy. 7, 40; *dæm* 89, 15; ap. *ða* 10, 4; 17, 34; 24, 4; 34, 11; 40, 7; 45, 9; 55, 12; 77, 4. 11; 98, 7; 104, 5; 118, 47. 48; 127, 5; *ðade* 115, 12.

dæt conj. cum ind. und opt. 'ut, quod, quid, quoniam'; — 1) cum ind. 20, 12; 36, 13; 43, 2; 67, 29. 30; 99, 3; 102, 14; 106, 30; 118, 60. 71. 92; 119, 5; 123, 1; 134, 5; 143, 3; Hy. 3, 13; 13, 6; *ðet* 118, 7; 135, 1; — 2) cum opt. 8, 3. 5; 9, 15. 21. 30. 35; 10, 3; 13, 2; 16, 5; 18, 15; 22, 6; 24, 14; 25, 7; 26, 2. 4; 29, 13; 30, 3. 14; 34, 19. 24; 35, 3. 4; 36, 14. 34; 38, 5. 14; 39, 9. 13. 14. 15; 40, 7. 9; 47, 14; 49, 9. 15. 21; 50, 6. 20; 52, 3; 55, 13; 59, 6; 60, 9; 61, 10; 62, 3; 63, 5. 6; 66, 3; 68, 15; 70, 8; 72, 16. 28; 76, 8; 77, 6. 7. 18. 38; 79, 3; 84, 6. 10; 85, 11. 17; 90, 11; 91, 8. 16; 93, 13. 17; 100, 6. 8; 101, 21. 22. 23; 102, 18; 103, 14. 15. 21. 27. 35; 104, 22. 25. 39. 45; 105, 5. 8. 23. 26. 27. 47; 106, 7. 22; 107, 7; 108, 4. 27. 31; 110, 7; 112, 8; 117, 13; 118, 11. 71. 73.

76. 80. 88. 95. 101. 122. 125. 134. 146. 148. 173; 124, 3; 140, 4; 144, 12; 149, 9; Hy. 3, 18; 4, 15; 6, 26. 34. 41; 11, 12; 12, 2. 5; 13, 21. 29; *đet* 32, 19; 33, 17; 38, 2; Hy. 9, 9; *det* 9, 29; *dæt* 67, 31.

đætte conj. cum. ind. und opt. 'quoniam, quia, ut'; — 1) cum ind. 4, 4; 9, 35; 19, 7; 33, 9; 40, 12; 49, 7; 58, 14; 82, 19; 91, 16; 106, 1; 108, 27; 117, 2. 29; 118, 100. 159; 135, 26; *đette* 9, 21; 117, 4; *dette* 61, 12; 135, 1; *dætte* 106, 1; 135, 2. 3; *daette* 117, 4; — 2) cum opt. 9, 39; 16, 4; 35, 2; 36, 8; 75, 10; 77, 5; *đætde* 70, 3.

đæt ne conj. cum opt. 'ne'; 9, 32; 77, 44; Hy. 7, 54; *đaet ne* 68, 24; 118, 37.

-đe s. *đa-đe, đæhđe, đæt* (rel.).

đead s. *deađ*.

đearfa m. *(an)* 'pauper'; ns. ~ 9, 23. 35; 24, 16; 33, 7; 39, 18; 48, 3; 68, 30; 69, 6; 73, 21; 85, 1; Hy. 6, 30; *đearf* 108, 22; gs. *đearfan* 9, 31; 108, 31; ds. *đearfan* 67, 11; *deårfan* 71, 13; as. *đeorfan* 106, 41; *đearfan* 9, 30; 10, 5; 34, 10; 36, 14; 40, 2; 71, 12; 81, 3. 4; 108, 17; 112, 7; Hy. 4, 13. 15; np. *đearfan* 21, 27; 68, 33; 78, 8; gp. *đearfena* 9, 10. 13. 19. 33. 38; 11, 6; 21, 25; 71, 4. 13; 73, 19; 101, 18; 139, 13; dp. *đearfum* 111, 9; ap. *đearfan* 68, 34; 71, 2. 4; 131, 15.

đearfednis f. *(jō)* 'paupertas'; ds. *đearfednisse* 30, 11.

đeccan swv. 'tegere'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *đeceđ* Hy. 7, 20.

biđeccan swv. 'contegere, tegere'; ind. prs. 2. sg. *biđeces* 103, 3; ind. prt. 3. pl. *biđehton* 54, 6.

đegen m. *(a)* 'minister'; vp. *đegnas* 102, 21; 103, 4.

đegnian swv. 'ministrare'; ind. prt. 3. sg. *đegnade* 100, 6.

đencan swv. 'cogitare'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *đenco* 37, 19; *đencu* Hy. 3, 14; 3. pl. *đencađ* 9, 23; 34, 4; 39, 15; ind.

prt. 1. sg. *đohte* 76, 6; 118, 59; 3. sg. *đohte* 51, 4; 3. pl. *đohtun* 20, 12; 34, 20; 40, 8; 61, 5; 72, 8; 82, 4. 6; 139, 3. 5. 9.

đennan swv. 'tendere, praetendere, expandere'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *đeneđ* 7, 13; imp. sg. *đene* 35, 11; ind. prt. 1. sg. *đenede* 142, 6; 3. pl. *đenedon* 10, 3; 36, 14; p. prs. *đennende* Hy. 6, 18.

ađennan swv. 'expandere, extendere, intendere'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *ađennu* 59, 10; 107, 10; 2. sg. *ađenes* Hy. 6, 18; 3. sg. *ađeneđ* 54, 21; 104, 39; 1. pl. *ađennađ* 43, 21; opt. prs. 3. pl. *ađennen* 124, 3; imp. sg. *ađene* 84, 6; ind. prt. 1. sg. *ađenede* 87, 10; 2. sg. *ađenedes* 79, 12; 137, 7; Hy. 5, 20; 3. sg. *ađenede* Hy. 7, 21; 3. pl. *ađenedun* 63, 4; *ađenedon* 139, 6; p. prs. *ađennende* 103, 2.

đeod, điod f. *(ō)* 'gens'; ns. *điod* 32, 12; Hy. 7, 56; gs. *đeode* 105, 5; ds. *đeode* 42, 1; 104, 13; *điode* 82, 5; as. *điode* Hy. 7, 43; *đeade* 104, 13; np. *đeade* 45, 7; *điode** 64, 8; 66, 5; 101, 16; 113, (2); Hy. 5, 23; 6. 29; *đeode* 9, 16. 18. 20. 21. 37; 71, 17; 78, 1. 10; 85, 9; *đeođe* 71, 11; 117, 10; Hy. 6, 12; gp. *điođa* 88, 51; 95, 5; 97, 2; 110, 7; *đeoda* 21, 28; 95, 7; 105, 41; 113, (4); *đeada* 21, 28; *dioda* 104, 44; *điada* 134, 15; *đieda* 17, 41; 32, 10; Hy. 7, 15; dp. *đeodum* 17, 48; 81, 8; *đeodu* (!) 43, 12; *điodum* 43, 15; 45, 11; 66, 3; ap. *đeode* 2, 8; 9, 6. 12; 43, 3; 46, 9; 56, 10; 58, 9; 77, 54; 78, 6; 79, 9; 93, 10; 95, 3. 10; 104, 1; 105, 34. 35; 107, 4; 125, 2; *deode* 58, 6; *điode* 46, 4; 65, 7; 66, 5; 67, 31; 112, 4; 134, 10; Hy. 6, 25; 7, 14; vp. *điode* 46, 2; 65, 8; 116, 1; Hy. 7, 86; *đeode* 48, 2.

đeodscipe m. *(i)* 'disciplina'; ns. ~ 17, 36; *điodscipe* Hy. 7, 57; as. *đeodscipe* 49, 17; 118, 66.

đeof m. *(a)* 'fur'; as. ~ 49, 18.

ðeos dem. pron. f. 'haec'; ns. ~ 76, 11; 108, 27; 118, 50. 56; 131, 14; gs. *ðisse* 73, 18; ds. *ðisse* 11, 8; 30, 5; 94, 10; as. *ðas* 26, 4; dp. *ðissum* 7, 8; ap. *ðas* 131, 12.

ðeostre adj. 'tenebrosus'; nsn. ~ 17, 12; npm. ~ 34, 6.

ðeostru n. pl. 'tenebrae'; np. *ðeostro* 54, 6; *ðeostru* 138, 12; dp. *ðeostru*! 81, 5; *ðeostrum* 87, 7. 13; 90, 6; 106, 10. 14; 111, 4; Hy. 4, 18; 9, 16; ap. *ðeostru* 17, 12. 29; 103, 20; 104, 28; 138, 11; Hy. 12, 9; vp. *ðeostru* Hy. 8, 8.

ðeote f. *(ōn)* 'cataracta'; gp. *ðeotena* 41, 8.

ðeow, ðiow m. *(wa)* 'servus'; ns. ~ 18, 12; *ðeo* 108, 28; *ðiow* 115, 16; 118, 23. 125. 140; 142, 12; gs. *ðeowes* 34, 27; 79, 5; 85, 4; 88, 40; 104, 6; 129, 2; *ðiowes* 118, 84; ds. *ðiowe* 18, 14; 26, 9; 118, 17. 38. 49. 124; 135, 22; 142, 2; *ðeowe* 88, 4; 118, 65. 76; *ðieowe* 131, 10; as. *ðiow* 30, 17; 85, 2; 88, 21; 104, 26; 118, 135. 176; 143, 10; *ðeow* 77, 70; 104, 17; 118, 122; np. *ðeowas* 101, 15; gp. *ðiowa* 33, 23; 68, 37; 78, 2. 10; 88, 51; 101, 29; 122, 2; *ðeowa* 96, 10; dp. *ðiowum* 134, 14; Hy. 7, 70; ap. *ðiowas* 89, 13. 16; 104, 25; 134, 9; vp. *ðiowas* 133, 1; 134, 1; Hy. 8, 17.

ðeowdom m. *(a)* 'servitus'; gs. *ðiowdomes* 146, 8; ds. *ðeowdome* 103, 14.

ðeowian swv. 'servire'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *ðiowað* 21, 31; 3. pl. *ðeowiað* 71, 11; *ðiowiað* 118, 91; opt. prs. 1. pl. *ðiwgen* Hy. 9, 10; 3. pl. *ðiowien* 101, 23; imp. pl. *ðeowiað* 2, 11; *ðiowiað* 99, 2; ind. prt. 3. sg. *ðeawde* 17, 45; 3. pl. *ðeowdun* 80, 7; *ðiowedun* 105, 36.

ðer adv. 'ubi, ibi'; 13, 5; 22, 2; 35, 13; 47, 7; 52, 6; 65, 6; 67, 28; 68, 36; 75, 4; 94, 9; 101, 29; 131, 7; Hy. 6, 9; 7, 28; 'illic' 49, 23; 52, 6; 103, 17. 25. 26; 106, 36;

121, 5; 131, 17; 132, 3; 136, 1. 3; 138, 8; *der* 13, 5; 'illuc' 138, 10.

ðes dem. pron. 'hic, iste'; ns. ~ 23, 5. 8. 10; 33, 7; 47, 15; 48, 14; 54, 13; 100, 6; 103, 26; 117, 22. 24; Hy. 5, 3; 7, 10; 11, 11; ds. *ðissum* 31, 8; 141, 4; as. *ðeosne* 74, 8; 77, 54; 79, 15; 100, 5; np. *ðas* 19, 8; 67, 31; 86, 4; 94, 10; 100, 6; dp. *ðissum* 17, 18; 27, 3; 33, 19; 35, 11; 43, 14; 54, 19; 72, 1; 78, 4; 119, 7. 18; Hy. 7, 82. 89; 9, 16; *ðeossu* (!) 30, 24.

ðicce adj. 'condensus'; dsm. *ðiccum* Hy. 6, 6; apn. *ðiccan* 28, 9.

ðider adv. 'illic' 49, 5; 'quo' 49, 23; 'illuc' 121, 4.

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ðiod s. *ðeod.*

ðioful s. *deofol.*

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ðis dem. pron. 'hoc, istud'; ns. ~ 23, 6; 103, 25; 108, 20; 117, 20; 149, 9; gs. *ðisses* 71, 4; ds. ***ðissum*** 9, 16; 15, 9; 24, 8; 31, 6; 40, 12; 74, 9; 112, 2; 113, 18; 120, 8; 124, 2; 130, 3; 143, 13; Hy. 10, 3; as. ***ðis*** 7, 4; 26, 3; 67, 29; 72, 16; 74, 9; 100, 5; Hy. 2, 9; 5, 21. 29; np. *ðas* 43, 18; 101, 19; 143, 15; Hy. 7, 65. 69; dp. ***ðissum*** 33, 20; 77, 32; 121, 1; ap. *ðas* 14, 5; 41, 5; 43, 22; 48, 2. 18; 49, 21. 22; 61, 12; 65, 14; 106, 43; Hy. 7, 56. 58.

ðoemes s. *doeman.*

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ðorhgeotan stv. 'perfundere'; ind. prt. 2. sg. *ðorhgute* 88, 46.

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ðreang f. *(ō)* 'increpatio'; ds. *ðreange* 17, 16; 75, 7; 103, 7; *dreange* 79, 17; as. *ðreange* 37, 15; dp. *ðreangum* 38, 12; ap. *ðreange* 149, 7.

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9; Hy. 9, 11; — 2) = lt. 'qui': *ðu* 93, 2; 103, 3; 122, 1; 143, 10; Hy. 5, 33; 13, 1. 2. 11. 19. 27. 29; *du* 137, 8; 138, 5.

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ðunwenge n. *(an)* 'tempus'; dp. *dunwengum* 131, 5.

ðurst m. *(a)* 'sitis'; ds. *ðurste* 68, 22; as. *ðurst* 61, 5; 106, 33; *ðurs* 103, 11; Hy. 7, 18.

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ðwean stv. 'lavare'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *ðwea* 6, 7; 25, 6; 2. sg. *ðwes* 50, 9; 3. sg. *ðweð* 57, 11; ind. prt. 1. sg. *ðwog* 72, 13.

aðwean stv. 'lavare'; imp. sg. *aðuaeh* 50, 4.

ðweorh adj. 'perversus, pravus'; asm. *ðweoran* 77, 57; ism. *ðweoran* 17, 27; nsf. *ðuerh* 100, 4; *ðweoru* Hy. 7, 8. 39; nsn. *ðuerh* 77, 8.

ðylæs conj. c. opt. 'ne'; *ðylæs* 33, 14; 58, 12; Hy. 7, 54; 12, 12 (lt. 'nec'); *ðyles* 2, 12; 7, 3.

ðyrstan swv. 'sitire'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *ðyrsteð* 41, 3; 62, 2; p. prs. *ðyrstende* 106, 5.

ðysig s. *dysig*.

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ealond n. *(a)* 'insula'; gs. *ealondes* 71, 10; np. *eolond* 96, 1.

eam vb. 'sum'; ind. prs. 1. sg. ~ 2, 6; 6, 3; 21, 7. 11; 24, 16; 25, 1. 11; 27, 7; 29, 8; 30, 12. 13. 23; 31, 4; 34. 3; 37, 7. 9. 15. 18. 21; 38, 3. 5. 13; 39, 6. 18; 41, 5; 45, 11; 49, 7; 50, 7; 54, 3; 68, 3. 9. 12. 30; 69, 6; 70, 6. 7; 72, 22. 23; 76, 4. 5. 7. 13; 80, 11; 85, 1. 2; 87, 5. 9. 16; 90, 15; 101, 5. 7. 8; 108, 22. 23. 25; 114, 6; 115, 10; 117, 10. 11. 13; 118, 14. 19. 39. 52. 58. 60. 63. 70. 83, 94. 107. 109. 125. 141. 153. 163; 121, 1; 138, 18; 140, 10; 141, 2. 7; 142, 5. 12; Hy. 4, 3; 7, 75; *æam* 118, 83; neg. *neam* 76, 3; 118, 30. 60. 61. 176; 2. sg. *earð* 2, 7; 3, 4; 5, 5; 15, 2. 5; 21, 10. 11; 24, 5; 26, 9; 30, 4. 5. 15; 31, 7; 41, 10; 42, 2; 43, 2. 5; 55, 10; 58, 10. 17. 18; 59, 3; 60, 4; 62, 8; 67, 29; 69, 6; 70, 3. 5. 6. 21; 73, 22; 75, 8; 76, 15; 85, 5. 10; 88, 9. 18. 27; 89, 1. 2; 90, 2. 9; 92, 2; 96, 9; 101, 28; 103, 1; 109, 4; 117, 21; 117, 28; 118, 12. 68. 114. 137; 127, 2; 138, 8. 14; 139, 7; 141, 6; 142, 10; Hy. 2, 1. 2; 4, 3; 5, 22; ,7, 35; 8, 22; 13, 23. 26. 28. 29; *erð* 22, 4; 51, 3; *earðu* 41, 6. 12; 42, 5; 113, 5; *ard* 88, 44; *eard* 117, 28; *ear?* Hy. 7, 10; 3. sg. *is* ca. 258mal; neg. *nis* 3, 3; 5, 10; 6, 6; 7, 3; 9, 13. 26; 13, 1. 3; 14, 3; 16, 3; 21, 12; 31, 9; 35, 2; 37, 4. 10. 11; 39, 6; 52, 1. 2. 4; 54, 20; 68, 3; 70, 11; 72, 4; 73, 9; 74, 9; 77, 8; 85, 8; 91, 16; 103, 25; 108, 16; 118, 165; 130, 1; 138, 4. 15; 143, 14; 144, 3; 146, 5; Hy. 4, 3. 5; 7, 6. 40.

57. 61. 76. 77; 1. pl. *earun* Hy. 13, 10; 2. pl. *earun* 81, 6; 93, 8; 3. pl. *earun* 131, 9; 138, 16; Hy. 4, 7; ***sind*** 11, 2; 13, 1; 16, 14; 17, 8. 9. 37; 18, 4; 21, 6. 15; 24, 6. 17. 19; 26, 2; 27, 3; 30, 11; 31, 1; 32, 6; 33, 19; 34, 16; 35, 11. 13; 36, 37; 37, 3. 5. 17. 20; 39, 6. 13; 43, 18. 21. 22; 44, 17; 45, 7; 47, 5. 6; 48, 15; 49, 8. 10; 52, 2. 6; 54, 22; 55, 12; 57, 4; 63, 8. 9; 64, 14; 65, 3; 67, 25; 68, 5. 6. 21. 35; 72, 1. 2. 5. 6. 21; 73, 4. 20. 22; 75, 6. 12; 77, 4. 11. 19. 30. 39. 42. 57. 63; 78, 4. 8; 82, 9; 83, 2; 86, 3; 87, 6. 10; 88, 8. 12. 50; 89, 7. 14. 15; 91, 6; 92, 5; 93, 11. 15; 94, 4; 95, 12; 101, 4. 26; 102, 14; 103, 22. 24; 106, 12. 17. 38. 39; 107, 10; 108, 3. 24; 118, 24. 84. 111. 139. 150; 121, 1. 6; 122, 3; 123, 7; 125, 1. 3; 127, 5; 130, 1; 138, 17. 22; 140, 7; 141, 7; 145, 6; 148, 4; Hy. 3, 11; 4, 9. 17; 6, 8. 12; 7, 66. 69. 72; 8, 3; 9, 4; ***sindon*** 9, 16; ***sindun*** 3, 2; 4, 8; 6, 3; 9, 21; 11, 3. 5; 13, 1; 15, 3. 4; 17, 23; 19, 9; 25, 10; 47, 6; 59, 10; 68, 5; 77, 41; 106, 39; ***sin(d)*** 43, 14; ***sin*** 45, 7; 143, 15; opt. prs. 1. sg. ***siem*** 26, 4; ***sion*** 60, 5; 1. 2. 3. sg. ***sie*** 6, 6; 7, 10. 17; 8, 5; 9, 33; 13, 2; 17, 47; 19, 4; 24, 14; 26, 14; 30, 25; 32, 22; 34, 13. 27; 36, 1. 7; 38, 14; 39, 17; 40, 14; 49, 22; 50, 6; 52, 3; 62, 6; 67, 24; 68, 23. 26; 69, 5; 70, 1. 8; 71, 17. 19; 73, 21; 76, 8; 79, 18; 88, 14. 53; 89, 17; 95, 11; 97, 7; 98, 1; 101, 22; 103, 31. 34; 105, 5. 48; 108, 7. 12. 13. 14. 15 19; 112, 2; 118, 76. 80. 173; 121, 7; 128, 6; 140, 2; 146, 1; Hy. 7, 2; 11, 10. 12; ***si*** 95, 9; 3. pl. ***sien*** 6, 11; 7, 13; 9, 20; 16, 5; 21, 28; 24, 3. 4; 30, 18. 19; 34, 4. 5. 6; 34, 26; 36, 17; 39, 15; 44, 15. 16; 50, 20; 55, 10; 57, 8; 58, 7. 13. 15; 59, 6; 62, 11; 65, 7; 67, 2. 4. 31; 68, 24. 29; 69, 3. 4; 70, 13; 77, 8; 82, 18; 85, 17; 96, 7; 103, 35; 107, 7; 108, 8. 9. 10. 13. 28. 29; 113, (8); 118, 5.

78. 79; 128, 5. 6; 129, 2; 134, 18; 139, 9; Hy. 5, 28; 7, 54. 75.

eappultun m. *(a)* 'pomarium'; 'pomorum' als 'pomarium' aufgefaßt; as. *eappultun* 78, 1.

eardian swv. 'habitare'; inf. ~ 67, 7. 17; 83, 11; 112, 9; 132, 1; ind. prs. 1. sg. *eardiu* 138, 9; 2. sg. *eardas* 21, 4; 73, 2; 122, 1; 3. sg. *eardađ* 2, 4; 5, 6; 9, 12; 14, 1; 67, 17; 90, 1; 100, 7; 112, 5; 124, 1; 134, 21; 3. pl. *eardiađ* 23, 1; 32, 8. 14; 48, 2; 64, 9; 67, 7; 83, 5; 97, 7; 103, 12; 139, 14; opt. prs. 3. sg. *eardie* 108, 7; ind. prt. 1. sg. *eardade* 119, 5; 3. sg. *eardade* 77, 55. 60; 93, 17; 104, 23; p. prs. *eardiende* 16, 12; dp. *eardiendum* 82, 8; 119, 5.

ineardian swv. v. 'inhabitare'; inf. ~ 67, 19; ind. prs. 1. sg. *ineardiu* 60, 5; 2. sg. *ineardas* 5, 12; 3. sg. *ineardađ* 28, 10; 64, 5; 3. pl. *ineardiađ* 36, 29; 55, 7; 68, 36; 101, 29; *ineardiad* 67, 11; 68, 37; opt. prs. 1. sg. *ineardie* 22, 6; 26, 4; 2. sg. ~ 36,34; 3. sg. ~ 68, 26; 84, 10; imp. sg. *ineardа* 36, 3. 27; p. prs. *ineardiende* 74, 4; Hy. 5, 24. 26; gpl. *ineardiendra* 106, 34.

ymbeardian swv. 'circumhabitare'; p. prs. gp. *ymbeardiendra* 30, 14.

eardiend m. (cons.) 'habitator'; as. ~ Hy. 3, 4.

eardung f. *(ō)* 'habitatio'; ns. ~ 68, 26; 75, 3; 86, 7; 108, 7; 131, 14; gs. *eardunge* 106, 4. 36; *eordunge* 106, 7; as. *eardunge* 131, 13; vs. *eardung* Hy. 2, 10; dp. *eardingum* 108, 10.

eardunghus n. *(a)* 'habitaculum'; ds. *eardunghuse* 32, 14; Hy. 5, 31.

eare n. *(an)* 'auris'; ns. ~ 9, 38; 91, 12; gs. *earan* 17, 45; as. *eare* 16, 6; 30, 3; 44, 11; 48, 5; 70, 2; 77, 1; 85, 1; 87, 3; 93, 9; 101, 3; 114, 2; np. *earan* 33, 16; 129, 2;

dp. *earum* 5, 2; 16, 1; 38, 13; 43, 2; 48, 2; 53, 4; 83, 9; 85, 6; 142, 1; ap. *earan* 17, 7; 57, 5; 113, (6); 134, 17.

earm m. *(a)* 'brachium'; ns. ~ 43, 4; 88, 22; gs. *earmes* 78, 11; 88, 11; Hy. 5, 27; ds. *earme* 76, 16; 135, 12; Hy. 10, 6; as. *earm* 9, 36; 70, 18; 88, 14; 97, 1; np. *earm* für *earmas?* (lt. 'bracchia') 36, 17; ap. *earmas* 17, 35.

earm adj. 'miser'; nsf. ~ 136, 8.

earn m. *(a)* 'aquila'; ns. ~ 102, 5; Hy. 7, 20.

eascan s. *esce.*

eastdael m. *(i)* 'oriens'; ns. *eastdael* 102, 12; ds. *eastdaele* 67, 34; *eastdele* 74, 7.

eatað s. *etan.*

eawla s. *eala.*

ebylgðu f. *(ō)* 'indignatio'; ns. ~ 68, 25; gs. *ebylgðe* 77, 49; 84, 4; *ebylðu* 101, 11; ds. *ebylgðu* 29, 6; as. *ebylðu* 77, 49.

ecðon adv. 'insuper'; 8, 8; 15, 7. 9.

ece adj. 'aeternus'; dsm. *ecum* 138, 24; vsm. *ece* Hy. 13, 1; dpm. *ecum* 75, 5; dsf. *æcre* 111, 7; *ecan* Hy. 11, 16; 13, 32; asf. *ece* 104, 10; gsn. *eces* Hy. 11, 5; asn. *ece* 77, 66; apn. *ece* 76, 6.

eced m. n. *(a)* 'acetum'; ds. *ecede* 68, 22.

ecelic adj. 'aeternalis'; npm. *ecelice* Hy. 6, 13; npn. *ecelice* 23, 7. 9.

eces f. *(jō)* 'securis'; dp. *ecesum* 73, 5.

ecnis f. *(jō)* 'aeternitas'; gs. *ecnisse* Hy. 6, 14; as. *ecnesse* 9, 8; *ecnisse* 5, 12; 9, 6. 37; 11, 8; 14, 5; 28, 10; 29, 7. 13; 30, 2; 32, 11; 36, 18. 28; 40, 13; 44, 3. 18; 47, 9. 15; 48, 9. 12. 20; 51, 10; 54, 20. 23; 60, 8; 65, 7; 70, 1; 71, 19; 76, 8; 80, 16; 84, 6; 85, 12; 88, 2. 3. 5. 37. 38. 53; 91, 9; 101, 13; 102, 9; 109, 4; 110, 9; 111, 6; 116, 2; 118, 89. 93. 98. 111. 112. 142. 144. 152. 160;

124, 1; 134, 13; 144, 1. 2. 21; 145, 10; 148, 6; Hy. 5, 33; 7, 79.

ec swelce adv. 'etiam'; 39, 7.

edesc-hen f. *(jō)* 'coturnix'; ns. *edeschen* 104, 40.

edlean n. *(a)* 'retributio'; ns. ~ 18, 12; ds. *edleane* 118, 112; as. *edlean* 27, 4; 68, 23; 90, 8; 93, 2; 136, 8; ap. *edlean* 102, 2.

Edom 'Edom'; g. *Edomes* 136, 7; Hy. 5, 25.

edwit n. *(a)* 'opprobrium, improperium'; ns. ~ 21, 7; 30, 12; 78, 4; 108, 25; as. ~ 14, 3; 38, 9; 43, 14; 56, 4; 68, 8. 11. 20. 21; 77, 66; 78, 12; 88, 42; 118, 22. 39; Hy. 1, 11; is. *edwite* 122, 4; np. *edwit* 68, 10; gp. *edwita* 73, 22; 88, 51.

edwitan swv. 'exprobrare, improperare'; p. prs. gsm. *eðwetendes* 43, 17; gpm. *edwitendra* 68, 10; dpm. *edwitendum* 118, 42; ind. prt. 3. sg. *edwetede* 73, 10; *edwitte* 73, 18; 3. pl. *edwittun* 34, 7; 101, 9; *edwiton* 41, 11; 88, 52; *edwitun* 78, 12; 88, 52.

eðele adj. 'nobilis'; apm. ~ 149, 8.

eðre f. pl. 'renes'; np. ~ 15, 7; 72, 21; gp. *eðra* Hy. 7, 27; ap. *eðre* 7, 10; 25, 2; 138, 13.

eðwetendes s. *edwitan*.

ee, eew s. *ae*.

Efrem 'Ephraim'; ~ 79, 3; 107, 9; *Ef* (!) 77, 9.

efen m. *(ja)* 'vesper, vespera'; ds. *efenne* 29, 6; 54, 18; 58, 7. 15; 64, 9; 89, 6; 103, 23; Hy. 3, 8; as. *efen* Hy. 3, 7. 9.

efenametan s. *metan*.

efenherenis f. *(jō)* 'conlaudatio'; ns. ~ 32, 1.

efenherian s. *herian*.

efenlic adj. 'vespertinus'; nsf. *efenlice* 140, 2.

efennis f. *(jō)* 'aequitas'; ds. *efennisse* 9, 9; 95, 13; 97, 9; as. *efennisse* 9, 5; 16, 2; 36, 37.

efestig adj. 'invidus'; gsm. *efestgan* Hy. 12, 13; asm. *efes(tigne)* Hy. 11, 7.

efne adv. 'quidem' 34, 20.

eft adv. 'iterum'; 70, 20; ~ wird gebraucht, um lt. 're-' wiederzugeben.

eftarisan stv. 'resurgere'; ind. prt. 1. sg. *eftaras* 3, 6.

eftcerran s. *cerran*.

efter 1) prp. c. d. 'secundum'; 5, 11; 7, 9. 18; 9, 25; 11, 9; 17, 25; 19, 5; 24, 7; 27, 4; 34, 24; 47, 11; 50, 3; 61, 13; 80, 13; 85, 8; 93, 19; 94, 9; 105, 45; 109, 4; 118, 25. 41. 58. 65. 76. 88. 107. 124. 132. 133. 149. 156. 169. 170; 150, 2? Hy. 7, 15; — 2) prp. c. a. 17, 21; 49, 17; 57, 5; 62, 9; 68, 17; 78, 11; 102, 10. 11; *efer* 102, 10.

efterđon 1) adv. 'postea'; 15, 4; 44, 15; 48, 14; — 2) cj. c. ind. 'postquam' 126, 2.

efterfylgan s. *fylgan*.

efterra comp. 'posterior'; npn. *efterran* 67, 14; apn. *efterran* 77, 66.

eftgan s. *gan*.

eftyrn wohl aus *eft-tyrn (i)* 'occursus'; ns. *eftyrn* 18, 7.

ege n. *(an)* 'oculus'; ns. *ege* 6, 8; 30, 10; 53, 9; 91, 12; gs. *egan* 16, 8; ds. *egan* 100, 5; as. *ege* 93, 9; np. *egan* 9, 30; 10, 5; 16, 2; 24, 15; 32, 18; 33, 16; 34, 21; 65, 7; 68, 4. 24; 76, 5; 87, 10; 100, 6; 118, 82. 123. 136. 148; 122, 2; 130, 1; 138, 16; 140, 8; 144, 15; Hy. 3, 11; 7, 20; gp. *egena* 17, 25; 30, 23; 37, 11; 100, 7; dp. *egum* 5, 6; 13, 3; 25, 3; 34, 19; 35, 2; 78, 10; 89, 4; 90, 8; 100, 3; 117, 23; 131, 4; ap. *egan* 12, 4; 16, 11; 17, 28; 18, 9;

31, 8; 55, 13; 113, (5); 114, 8; 118, 18. 37; 120, 1; 122, 1; 134, 16.

ege m. *(i)* 'timor'; ns. ~ 13, 3. 5; 18, 10; 30, 12; 35, 2; 52, 6; 54, 6; 104, 38; 110, 10; Hy. 5, 27; 7, 51; ds. *ege* 2, 11; 5, 8; 13, 5; 63, 2; 89, 11; 90, 5; 118, 38. 120; Hy. ,9, 9; as. *ege* 33, 12; is. *ege* 52, 6.

egesful adj. 'terribilis'; nsm. ~ 46, 3; 65, 5; 75, 8; 95, 4; 110, 9; dsm. *egesfullan* 75, 12. 13; *egesfullum* 98, 3; gpm. *egesfulra* 144, 6; npn. *egesfulle* 65, 3; apn. *egesfullan* 105, 22.

egesfullice adv. 'terribiliter'; 138, 14.

elðeodig adj. 'peregrinus'; nsm. ~ 38, 13.

ele m. *(i)* 'oleum'; ns. ~ 108, 18; 140, 5; gs. *eles* 4, 8; ds. *ele* 22, 5; 44, 8; 88, 21; 103, 15; 108, 24; as. *ele* 54, 22; Hy. 7, 25.

eletreow n. *(wa)* 'oliva'; ns. ~ 51, 10; gs. *eletres* Hy. 6, 37; gp. *eletrea* 127, 3.

ellen n. m. *(a)* 'zelus'; ns. ~ 118, 139.

elnian swv. 'aemulari'; inf. ~ 36, 1; imp. sg. *elna* 36, 8; p. prs. *elnende* 36, 1. 7; pl. *elniende* 77, 58.

elpanbaenen adj. 'eburneus'; dpm. *elpanbaennum* 44, 9.

elreord adj. 'barbarus'; dsn. *elreordum* 113, 1.

emel f. *(ō)* 'brucus'; ns. ~ 104, 34.

ende m. *(ja)* 'finis'; ns. ~ 144, 3; as. ~ 9, 7. 19. 32. 33; 12, 1; 15, 11; 37, 7; 38, 5; 42, 23; 48, 10; 51, 7; 67, 17; 73, 1. 3. 10. 11. 19; 76, 9; 78, 5; 88, 47; 102, 9; 118, 96; Hy. 13, 27; np. *endas* 66, 8; 94, 4; 97, 3; dp. *endum* 7, 7; ap. *endas* 18, 5; 45, 10; 47, 11; 64, 9. 13; 147, 14; Hy. 4, 21; 7, 15.

endebyrdnis f. *(jō)* 'ordo'; ns. ~ 118, 91; ds. *endebyrdnisse* 109, 4; Hy. 6, 23.

engel m. *(a)* 'angelus'; ns. ~ 34, 5; *ængel* 34, 6; as.

engel 33, 8; Hy. 1, 5; np. *englas* Hy. 7, 86; gp. *engla* 77, 25; 137, 1; *eng[l]a* Hy. 7, 15; dp. *englum* 8, 6; 90, 11; ap. *englas* 77, 49; 103, 4; vp. *englas* 96, 7; 102, 20; 148, 2; Hy. 8, 2.

enne s. *an.*

eofur m. *(a)* 'aper'; ns. ~ 79, 14.

eolond s. *ealond.*

eorðcend adj. 'terrigena'; np. *eorðcende* 48, 3.

eorðe f. *(ōn)* 'terra'; ns. ~ 17, 8; 32, 5. 8; 45, 3. 7; 65, 4; 66, 7; 67, 9; 68, 35; 71, 19; 74, 4; 75, 9; 76, 19; 79, 10; 84, 13; 88, 12; 95, 1. 9. 11; 96, 1. 4. 5; 97, 4; 98, 1; 99, 2; 103, 13. 24; 105, 17. 38; 113, 7; 118, 64; 142, 6; Hy. 5, 20; 6, 7. 12. 20; 7, 1. 45; 8, 10; 13, 14; *earðe* 23, 1; gs. *eorðan* 2, 8; 11, 7; 17, 16; 18, 5; 21, 28. 30; 45, 10; 46, 8; 47, 3. 5. 11; 49, 12; 58, 14; 60, 3; 64, 6. 9; 66, 8; 67, 33; 70, 20; 71, 8. 11. 16. 17; 73, 12. 17. 20; 74, 9; 75, 10. 13; 76, 19; 78, 2; 81, 5; 82, 11; 88, 28; 89, 2; 92, 1; 94, 4; 95, 10. 13; 96, 4; 97, 3. 9; 100, 8. 15. 16; 103, 30; 104, 35; 118, 119; 137, 4; 140, 7; Hy. 4, 17. 21; 6, 15; 8, 12; *eordan* 46, 10; 100, 6; 138, 15; 148, 11; Hy. 7, 24; *earðan* 9, 9; ds. *eorðan* 7, 6; 8, 2. 10; 9, 37; 15, 3; 16, 14; 20, 11; 33, 17; 38, 13; 40, 3; 41, 7; 43, 25; 45, 11; 51, 7; 57, 12; 66, 3. 5; 71, 16; 73, 7; 77, 12. 40. 51. 69; 80, 6. 11; 84, 10. 12; 87, 13; 88, 45; 102, 11; 103, 14. 35; 104, 23. 27. 30. 36; 105, 22; 108, 15; 109, 6; 111, 2; 112, 7; 113, (3); 118, 19. 87; 134, 6; 136, 4; 141, 6; 146, 8; 147, 15; 148, 7; Hy. 2, 10; 3, 3; *earðan* 26, 13; 73, 8; *eordan* 104, 7. 32; 112, 6; 134, 7; 142, 3; as. *eorðan* 9, 39; 16, 11; 18, 5; 21, 30; 24, 13; 36, 3. 9. 11. 22. 29. 34; 43, 4; 44, 17; 49, 1. 4; 56, 6. 12; 57, 3; 59, 4; 62, 10; 64, 10; 71, 6. 9; 72, 9. 25; 77, 54; 81, 8; 82, 19; 84, 2; 88, 40; 95,

13; 96, 9; 97, 9; 101, 20. 26; 103, 5. 9. 32; 104, 11. 16; 105, 24; 106, 34. 35; 107, 6; 113, 16; 118, 90; 120, 2; 123, 8; 134, 12; 135, 6. 21; 139, 12; 140, 7; 145, 4. 6; 146, 6; Hy. 6, 25; 7, 50. 54. 90; *earðan* 45, 9; *eordan* 2, 10; 93, 2; 113, 15; 133, 3; 148, 14; vs. *eorðe* 65, 1; gp. *eorðena* 23, 1; 88, 12; 97, 7; dp. *eorðum* 48, 12.

eored n. *(a)* 'equitatus'; ns. *eorud* Hy. 5, 34; *eored* 6, 18.

eornan stv. 'currere'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *eorneð* 147, 15; p. prs. *eornende* 57, 8; fl. inf. *to earnenne* 18, 6; ind. prt. 1. sg. *orn* 58, 5; 61, 5; 118, 32; 2. sg. *urne* 49, 18.

eorre n. *(ja)* 'ira'; ns. ~ 2, 13; 29, 6; 57, 5; 77, 21. 31; 87, 8; 88, 47; gs. *eorres* 37, 4; 68, 25; 77, 50; 89, 11; 101, 11; 109, 5; *earres* 17, 16; Hy. 6, 16; (*eare* st. *earres* 9, 25); ds. *eorre* 2, 5; 6, 2. 8; 7, 7; 17, 9; 20, 10; 26, 9; 30, 10; 36, 8; 37, 2; 54, 4. 22; 55, 8; 57, 10; 58, 14; 65, 7; 67, 7; 75, 8; 76, 10; 77, 17. 40. 58; 82, 16; 84, 4; 89, 7. 9; 94, 11; 95, 10; Hy. 6, 5; 7, 37. 41. 44. 53; as. *eorre* 34, 20; 68, 25; 77, 38. 49; 78, 6; 84, 4. 5. 6; 89, 11; 105, 23; 137, 7; Hy. 5, 11; np. *eorru* 87, 17.

eorre adj. 'iratus'; nsm. ~ 17, 8; 59, 3; 73, 1; 105, 40; Hy. 2, 1; npf. *eorre* Hy. 5, 23.

eorsian swv. 'irasci'; ind. prs. 2. sg. *eorsas* 78, 5; 79, 5; 88, 47; 3. sg. *eorsað* 7, 12; 102, 9; 111, 10; opt. prs. 3. sg. *eorsie* 2, 12; 84, 6; 3. pl. *eorsien* 98, 1; imp. pl. *eorsiað* 4, 5; ind. (opt.?) prt. 3. sg. *ersade* 123, 3; p. prs. dp. *eorsendum* 17, 48.

eorsung f. *(ō)* 'iracundia'; gs. *eorsunge* Hy. 5, 12.

eower pron. poss. 'vester'; gsm. *eowres* 23, 7; *eoweres* 23, 9; ds. *eowrum* 75, 12; Hy. 4, 7; npm. *eowre* 33, 6; 57, 10; 94, 9; dpm. *eowrum* 4, 5; 138, 20; nsf. *eower* 39, 25; 68, 33; gsf. *eowerre* 80, 4; npf. *eowre* 57, 3; dpf. *eowrum*

4, 5; apf. *eowre* 47, 14; 61, 9; 94, 8; 133, 2; gsn. *eowres* 104, 11; asn. *eower* 77, 1; apn. *eowre* 113, 14.

eowde n. *(ja)* 'gregs'; gs. *eowdes* 78, 13.

eowod f. *(ō)* 'gregs'; gs. *eowde* 73, 1; as. ∾ 77, 52; dp. *eowdum* 49, 9; 77, 70. Die zwei letzteren vielleicht zu *eowde*.

erc f. *(ō)* 'arca'; ns. ∾ 131, 8.

erendwreca m. *(an)* 'legatus'; np. *erendwrecan* 67, 32.

erfe n. *(ja)* 'hereditas'; gs. *erfes* 73, 2; 104, 11; Hy. 5, 30; ds. *erfe* 105, 5; as. *erfe* 46, 5; 93, 14; 110, 7; 134, 12; 135, 22.

erfewordian swv. 'hereditare'; ind. prs. 2. sg. *erfewordas* 81, 8.

erfewordnis f. *(jō)* 'hereditas'; ns. ∾ 36, 18; 126, 3; *erfeweardnis* 15, 6; gs. *erfewordnisse* 15, 5; Hy. 7, 17; ds. *erfewordnisse* 67, 10; 82, 13; *erfeweardnisse* 2, 8; 15, 5; 27, 9; 32, 12; *erfwordnisse* 93, 5; as. *erfewordnisse* 60, 6; 77, 62. 71; 78, 1; 105, 40; 135, 21; is. *erfeweardnisse* 24, 13; *erfewordnisse* 36, 9. 29; 118, 111; *erfeworðnisse* 68, 36.

erist f. *(i)* 'resurrectio'; as. *ereste* 138, 2.

ermðu f. *(ō)* 'miseria, erumna'; gs. *ermða* 39, 3; ds. *ermðu* 31, 4; *ermðe* 87, 19; as. *ermðe* 11, 6; *ermðu* 68, 21; dp. *ermðum* 37, 7; 139, 11.

ernan s. *æren.*

esce f. *(ōn)* 'cinis'; as. *escan* 101, 10; *eascan* 147, 16.

espicum s. *eswic.*

esprynG m. *(i)* 'fons'; dp. *espryngum* 67, 27.

eswic n. *(a)* 'scandalum'; ns. ∾ 48, 14; 118, 165; as. ∾ 49, 20; 68, 23; 105, 36; 139, 6; dp. *espicum* 140, 9.

et 'ad' mit 'esse' 138, 8.

etan stv. 'edere, manducare, comedere'; inf. *eotan* 77, 24; 101, 5; ind. prs. 1. sg. *eotu* 49, 13; 2. sg. *ites* 127, 2;

3. sg. *iteð* 68, 10; Hy. 7, 83; 3. pl. *eatað* 21, 27; *eotað* 126, 2; opt. prs. 3. pl. *eten* 26, 2; fl. inf. *to eotenne* 58, 16; ind. prt. 1. sg. *et* 100, 5; 101, 10; 3. sg. *et* 32, 9; 40, 10; 77, 45. 63; 101, 10; 104, 35; Hy. 5, 11; 7, 28. 45; *ett* 77, 25; 2. pl. *eton* Hy. 7, 73; 3. pl. *eton* 21, 30; 77, 29; 105, 28; *etun* 78, 7; p. prs. nsm. *eotende* Hy. 6, 30; gsn. *eotendes* 105, 20.

facen n. *(a)* 'dolus, fraus'; ns. *facæn* 14, 3; *facen* 31, 2; 35, 4; 54, 12; 138, 4; gs. *facnes* Hy. 11, 9; ds. *facne* 23, 4; 72, 18; as. *facen* 33, 14; 49, 19; 51, 4; 104, 25; is. *facne* 9, 28; Hy. 12, 13; ap. *facen* 37, 13.

fæcne adj. *(ja)* 'dolosus'; gsm. *facnan* 108, 2; dsm. *facnum* 42, 1; asm. *fæcnan* 5, 7; npm. *faecnan* 54, 24; dsf. *faecenre* 51, 6; 108, 3; 119, 2. 3; npf. *faecne* 30, 19; dpf. *faecnum* 16, 1; apf. *faecne* 11, 3. 4.

fæcenlice adv. 'dolose'; 13, 3; 34, 20; *faccenlice* 5, 11; 35, 3.

fael m. *(ja)* 'casus'; ap. ~ Hy. 11, 7.

fæmne f. *(ōn)* 'virgo'; ds. *fæmnan* Hy. 7, 51; 13, 8; np. *femnan* 44, 15; *faemnan* 77, 63; *femman* 148, 12.

fætnis f. *(jō)* 'pinguedo'; ns. *faetnes* 140, 7; ds. *fætnisse* 62, 6.

faet(t) adj. 'pinguis, crassus'; nsm. *fet* 67, 16; *faet* Hy. 7, 29; npm. *faette* 21, 13; 143, 14.

faettian swv. 'impinguare, incrassare'; ind. prs. 3. pl. *faettiað* 64, 13; ind. prt. 2. sg. *faettades* 22, 5; 3. sg. *faettade* Hy. 7, 30.

gefaettian swv. 'pinguefieri'; opt. prs. 3. sg. *gefaettie* 19, 4.

fagwyrm m. *(i)* 'basiliscus'; as. ~ 90, 13.

fallan stv. 'cadere'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *falleð* 9, 31; 2. pl.

fallað 81, 7; 3. pl. *fallað* 17, 39; 36, 2; 44, 6; 90, 7; 139, 11; 140, 10; opt. prt. 1. sg. *feolle* 117, 13.

gefallan stv. 'decidere, cadere'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *gefallu* 7, 5; 3. sg. *gefalleð* 36, 24; 89, 6; opt. prs. 3. sg. *gefalle* Hy. 5, 27; 3. pl. *gefallen* 5, 11; ind. prt. 3. sg. *gefeol* 54, 5; 57, 9; 104, 38; 3. pl. *gefeollun* 15, 6; 19, 9; 26, 2; 35, 13; 56, 7; 68, 10; 77, 28. 64.

ingefallan stv. 'incidere'; opt. prs. 3. pl. *ingefallen* 34, 8; ind. prt. 3. sg. *ingefe*[*o*]*l* 7, 16.

Farao 'Farao'; g. ***Pharaones*** Hy. 5, 5; ***Faraones*** Hy. 5, 34; a. ***Faraon*** 134, 9; ***Pharaon*** 135, 15.

fea adj. 'pauci'; nm. ~ 106, 39; 108, 8; d. *feam* 16, 14; sup. np. *feastan* 104, 12.

feaderleas adj. 'pupillus'; asm. *feadurleasne* 81, 3; 145, 9; apm. *feadurlease* 93, 6; dpm. *feadurleasum* 9, 35; 108, 12.

feanis f. *(jō)* 'paucitas'; as. *feanisse* 101, 24.

fearan swv. 'transmigrare, vadere'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *fearu* Hy. 3, 1; imp. sg. *fer* 10, 2; p. prs. *fearende* 77, 39.

ðorhfearan swv. 'pertransire'; ind. prs. 3. pl. *ðorhfearað* 103, 26.

geondfearan swv. 'pertransire'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *geondfereð* Hy. 5, 29.

fearr m. *(a)* 'taurus'; np. *fearras* 21, 13; gp. *ferra* 49, 13; *fearra* 67, 31; Hy. 7, 27.

feas n. *(a)* 'fimbria'; dp. *feasum* 44, 14.

feder m. *(r)* 'pater'; ns. ~ 26, 10; 88, 27; 102, 13; Hy. 3, 22; 7, 10; 11, 15; 12, 15; 13, 30; gs. *feadur* 44, 11; Hy. 1, 2. 6; 5, 4; 12, 14; ds. *feder* Hy. 9, 8; 11, 5. 14; 13, 2. 29; as. *feder* Hy. 7, 12; 8, 21; 12, 14; np. *fedras* 21, 5; 38, 13; 43, 2; 67, 6; 77, 3. 8. 57; 94, 9; 105, 7; *feddras* Hy. 7, 34; gp. *feddra* 48, 20; *fedra* 108,

14; dp. *feadrum* 77, 12; Hy. 10, 10; ***feodrum* 44, 17**; *fedrum* 77, 5; 105, 6; Hy. 9, 6.

federlic adj. 'paternus'; gsn. *federlices* **Hy. 11, 1.**

fegernis f. *(jō)* 'pulchritudo'; ns. ~ **95, 6**; **as.** *fegernisse* 44, 5; ap. *fegernisse* 77, 61.

feh n. *(a)* 'pecunia'; as. *feh* 14, 5.

fehtan stv. 'bellare'; p. prs. *fehtende* **55, 2.**

oferfehtan stv. 'expugnare, debellare'; ind. prs. 3. pl. *oferfehtað* 55, 4; imp. sg. *oferfeht* **34, 1**; ind. prt. 3. pl. *oferfuhtun* 108, 3; 119, 7; **128, 1. 2.**

onfehtan stv. 'inpugnare'; p. prs. ap. *onfehtendan* 34, 1.

feld m. *(u)* 'campus'; gs. *feldes* 8, 8; **64, 12**; ds. *felda* 77, 12. 43; np. *feldas* 95, 12; 103, 8; **Hy. 6, 37**; dp. *feldum* 131, 6; Hy. 6, 11.

fell n. *(a)* 'pellis'; as. *fel* 103, 2.

femnan s. *fæmne.*

feoðurteme adj. 'quadriga'; dp. *feoðurtemum* Hy. 5, 34.

feola adj. 'multi'; apn. *feolu* 39, 6; *hu feolu* 65, 16; 77, 3.

feolan stv. 'inherere'; opt. prs. 1. sg. *ic in ne fele* 68, 15.

ætfeolan stv. 'adhaerere'; inf. *ætfealan* 72, 28; ind. prs. 3. sg. *ætfileð* 93, 20; 136, 6; ind. prt. 1. sg. *ætfalh* 118, 31; 3. sg. *ætfalh* 21, 16; **43, 25**; **62, 9**; 100, 3; 118, 25. 31; 3. pl. *ætfelun* 24, 21; **101, 6.**

feon swv. 'odisse'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *fiað* 10, 6; 3. pl. *figað* 20, 9; 32, 22; *fiað* 34, 19; imp. pl. *fiað* **96, 10**; p. prs. *figende* 88, 24; gp. *figendra* 105, 10; dp. *figendum* 68, 15; ap. *figendan* 17, 41; ind. prt. 1. sg. *fiode* 25, 5; 100, 3; 138, 21. 22; 2. sg. *fiodes* 30, 7; **49, 17**; *fedest* 5, 7; *feodes* 44, 8; 3. sg. *fiede* 35, 5; *fiode* **54, 13**; 3. pl. *fiodon* 17, 18; 73, 23; *fiedon* 24, 19; 37, 20; **43, 8.** 11;

73, 4; *fiodun* 67, 2; 68, 5; 82, 3; 85, 17; 105, 41; 119, 7; 128, 5; 138, 21; Hy. 7, 82. 89; 9, 6; opt. prt. 3. pl. *fioden* 104, 25.

gefeon stv. 'exultare, gaudere'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *gefie* 9, 3; 30, 8; 62, 8; 91, 5; *gefio* 9, 16; 74, 10; Hy. 6, 39; 3. sg. *gefið* 12, 6; 13, 7; 34, 9; 40, 12; 50, 16; 52, 7; 96, 1; *gefihð* 20, 2; *gefiht* 15, 9; 1. pl. *gefiað* 89, 14; 3. pl. *gefioð* 5, 12; *gefeað* 88, 13; *gefiað* 12, 5; 34, 27; 50, 10; 70, 23; 88, 17; 95, 12; 144, 7; 149, 5; opt. prs. 3. sg. *gefee* 95, 11; 1. pl. *gefen* 94, 1; 117, 24; 3. pl. *gefen* 39, 17; 47, 12; 66, 5; 67, 4; 69, 5; 149, 2; imp. sg. *gefeh* Hy. 2, 10; pl. *gefiað* 31, 11; 67, 5; 97, 4; *gefioð* 32, 1; ind. prt. 3. sg. *gefaeh* 18, 6; Hy. 4, 1; 10, 1; 3. pl. *gefegun* 96, 8; 97, 8; 113, 4.

feond m. (cons.) 'inimicus'; ns. ~ 7, 6; 12, 3. 5; 40, 12; 42, 2; 54, 13; 73, 3. 10. 18; 142, 3; *fiond* 88, 23; Hy. 13, 4; *feon* Hy. 5, 14; gs. *feondes* 30, 9; 43, 17; 54, 4; 60, 4; 63, 2; 77, 61; 106, 2; *fiondes* Hy. 12, 13; 13, 15; *feond* st. *feondes* 40, 3); as. *feond* 8, 3; np. *feond* 6, 11; 9, 7; 24, 3; 34, 4. 24; 36, 20; 37, 17. 20; 40, 6. 8; 55, 3. 10; 65, 3; 67, 2; 68, 5; 70, 10; 71, 9; 79, 7; 80, 16; 82, 3; 88, 52; 91, 10; 101, 9; 118, 139; *fiond* 16, 9; 26, 2; 69, 3; 105, 42; 138, 22; Hy. 7, 61; gp. *feonda* 7, 7; 16, 14; 17, 41; 30, 16; 67, 22; 105, 10; 109, 2; 137, 7; Hy. 7, 84; *fienda* 9, 4 (irrtümlich statt a. sg.); 9, 26; *feonða* 88, 43; *fionda* 44, 6; 135, 24; Hy. 7, 54; 9, 9; dp. *fiondum* 43, 11; 68, 19; Hy. 7, 89; 9, 5; *feondum* 5, 9; 7, 5; 8, 3; 17, 4. 18; 20, 9; 53, 7; 58, 2; 67, 24; 126, 5; 142, 9; Hy. 7, 81; *fiendum* 9, 14; 26, 11; ap. *feo[n]d* Hy. 5, 9; *feond* 6, 8; 17, 38; 24, 19; 29, 2; 53, 9; 77, 66; 104, 24; 109, 1; 118, 98; 142, 12; Hy. 4, 2; *fiond* 26, 6; 30, 12; 43, 6;

58, 12; 77, 53; 80, 15; 88, 11. 24. 43; 91, 12; **96, 3**; **111, 8**; 117, 7; 131, 18; 138, 21.

feor adv. 'longe'; 9, 22; 21, 2. 20; **37, 12**; **39, 12**; **64, 6**; 87, 9; 118, 150. 155.

feorran adv. 'a longe'; 137, 6; 138, 3.

feowertig num. 'quadraginta'; d. *feowertigum* **94, 10.**

fer s. *fearan.*

ferdwic n. *(a)* 'castra'; ns. ~ 26, 3; gp. *ferdwica* 77, 28; dp. *ferdwicum* 105, 16.

ferðrycednis f. *(jō)* 'pressura'; ds. *ferðrycednisse* 31, 7.

feringa adv. 'subito'; 63, 6; 72, 19.

ferlet?? 'transitus'; ns. ~ 143, 14.

ferra s. *fearr.*

festen n. *(ja)* 'jejunium'; ds. *festenne* **34, 13**; **68, 11**; 108, 24.

fet n. *(a)* 'vas'; ns. ~ 30, 13; as. ~ **2, 9**; dp. *featum* 70, 22; ap. *featu* 7, 14.

fictreo n. *(wa)* 'ficus, ficulnea'; ns. ~ Hy. **6, 35**; ap. *fictrew* 104, 33.

fiðere n. *(i)* 'ala, pinna'; np. *fiðru* 67, 14; gp. *fiðra* 16, 8; 35, 8; 56, 2; 60, 5; 62, 8; dp. *fiðrum* **90, 4**; ap. *fiðru* 17, 11; 54, 7; 103, 3; 138, 9; Hy. 7, 21.

fienda s. *feond.*

figað s. *feon.*

Filisteo 'Philistis'; gs. *Filisteos* Hy. 5, 21.

finger m. *(a)* 'digitus'; np. *fingras* Hy. 1, 3; gp. *fingra* 8, 4; ap. *fingras* 143, 1.

fiong f. *(ō)* 'odium'; ds. *fionge* 118, 104. **128. 163**; 138, 22; *fienge* 118, 113.

fisc m. *(a)* 'piscis'; ap. *fiscas* 8, 9; 104, 29.

flæsc n. *(a)* 'caro'; ns. ~ 64, 3; 72, 26; **77, 39**; *flesc* 15, 9; 27, 7; 62, 2; 83, 3; 108, 24; 1; 144, 21; gs. *flæsces*

Hy. 13, 7; ds. *flesce* 37, 4; 135, 25; *flaesce* 37, 8; *flæsce* 101, 6.

fleam m. *(a)* 'fuga'; ns. ~ 141, 5; as. ~ 88, 24.

flegan stv. 'volare'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *fligu* 54, 7; p. prs. apn. *flegendan* 49, 11; 77, 27; dp. *flegendum* 90, 6; ind. prt. 3. sg. *fleg* 17, 11.

flege f. *(ōn)* 'musca'; as. *flegan* 77, 45.

fleon stv. 'fugere'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *fleom* 138, 7; 3. pl. *fleoð* 103, 7; opt. prs. 3. pl. *flen* 67, 2; p. prs. *fleonde* 54, 8; ind. prt. 2. sg. *fluge* 113, 5; 3. sg. *fleh* 113, 3; 3. pl. *flugun* 30, 12; opt. prt. 3. pl. *flugen* 59, 6.

> *gefleon* stv. 'confugere'; ind. prt. 1. sg. *gefleh* 142, 9.

fleos n. *(a)* 'vellus'; as. ~ 71, 6.

fleotun s. *flitan.*

flesc s. *flæsc.*

fligu s. *flegan.*

flitan stv. 'disputare'; ind. prt. 3. pl. *fleotun* 63, 6.

flod m. *(a)* 'flumen'; ns. ~ 64, 10; gs. *flodes* 45, 5; ds. *flode* 71, 8; as. *flod* 79, 12; np. *flodas* 92, 3; 97, 8; 104, 41; dp. *flodum* 88, 26; Hy. 6, 16. 19; ap. *flodas* 23, 2; 65, 6; 73, 15; 77, 16. 44; 106, 33; 136, 1; vp. *flodas* Hy. 8, 12.

flowan stv. 'fluere'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *floweð* 67, 3; ind. prt. 3. pl. *fleowun* 77, 20; 104, 41; 147, 18.

> *toflowan* stv. 'affluere'; opt. prs. 3. pl. *toflowen* 61, 11; ind. prt. 3. pl. *tofleowun* 96, 5; Hy. 6, 12. 13.

foedan swv. 'enutrire, pascere'; inf. ~ 77, 71; ind. prs. 2. sg. *foedes* 30, 4; 79, 6; 3. sg. *foedeð* 32, 19; 80, 17; p. prs. asm. *foedendne* Hy. 7, 36; ind. prt. 1. sg. *foedde* Hy. 1, 2; 3. sg. *fo[e]dde* Hy. 7, 24; *foedde* 77, 72; p. prt. *foeded* 36, 3.

afoedan swv. 'enutrire'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *afoeded* 54, 23.

misfoedan swv. 'depascere'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *misfoeded* 48, 15.

foeða m. *(an)* 'stator'; ap. *foeðan* Hy. 5, 6.

folc n. *(a)* 'populus, plebs'; ns. ~ 49, 7; 72, 10; 73, 18; 77, 1; 78, 13; 80, 12. 14; 84, 7; 86, 4; 88, 16; 94, 7; 99, 3; 101, 19; 105, 48; 128, 1; 143, 15; Hy. 5, 28. 29; 7, 9. 16; gs. *folces* 3, 7; 13, 7; 17, 44; 21, 7; 27, 8; 44, 13; 46, 10; 52, 7; 61, 9; 67, 36; 71, 4; 77, 31; 84, 3; 105, 4; 106, 32; 112, 8; 115, 19; 124, 2; 134, 19; 148, 14; Hy. 6, 26; 7, 90; 9, 2; ds. *folce* 21, 32; 28, 11; 34, 18; 49, 7; 59, 5; 67, 8; 71, 3; 73, 14; 75, 2; 77, 20; 88, 20; 93, 8; 104, 13; 110, 6. 9; 113, 1; 121, 4; 134, 12; 148, 14; 149, 4. 7; Hy. 6, 35; 7, 86; 9, 13; as. *folc* 3, 9; 13, 4; 17, 28. 45; 27, 9; 28, 11; 32, 12; 43, 13; 44, 11; 49, 4; 52, 5; 71, 2; 76, 16. 21; 77, 52. 62. 71; 82, 4; 84, 9; 93, 5. 14; 94, 3; 104, 24. 25. 43; 105, 40; 120, 4; 134, 14; 135, 16; 143, 15; Hy. 5, 21; 7, 70; vs. *folc* 80, 9; np. *folc* 44, 6. 18; 66, 4. 6; 96, 6; 98, 1; 148, 11; Hy. 6, 20; gp. *folca* 7, 8; 32, 10; 67, 31; 86, 6; 104, 20. 44; dp. *folcum* 17, 50; 56, 10; 76, 15; 95, 3; 107, 4; Hy. 2, 7 ap. *folc* 7, 9; 9, 9; 17, 48; 43, 3; 46, 4; 55, 8; 66, 5; 95, 10. 13; 97, 9; 98, 2; 101, 23; 143, 2; vp. *folc* 116, 1.

foranheafod n. *(a)* 'frons'; dp. *on foranheafdum* Hy. 13, 17.

forbernan s. *bernan.*

forbregdan stv. 'praecipitare'; imp. sg. *forbregd* 54, 10.

forceorfan s. *ceorfan.*

forcerran s. *cerran.*

forcerring f. *(ō)* 'conversio'; ds. *forcerringe* 9, 4. 125, 1.

fordrested s. *forðræstan.*

forduttænde s. *fordyttan.*

fordyttan swv. 'obturare, opitare'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *fordyt[t]ed* 106, 42; p. prs. *forduttænde* 57, 5.

forðbeoran s. *beoran.*

forðbringan s. *bringan.*

forðcyðan s. *cyðan.*

forðfromung f. *(ō)* 'profectio'; ds. *forðfromunge* 104, 38.

forðgan s. *gan.*

forðgelædan s. *lædan.*

forðlædan s. *lædan.*

forðlocian swv. 'prospicere'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *forðlocað* 13, 2; ind. prt. 3. sg. *forðlocade* 52, 3; 84, 12.

forðlutan stv. 'prodicere'; opt. prs. 1. pl. *forðluten we* 94, 6.

forðon conj. 'quoniam, quia'; 417mal; *f[o]rðon* 50, 5; *fordon* 106, 33; 109, 7; 117, 28; Hy. 5, 1; *forðo* 118, 74. 128; *forþon* Hy. 7, 44.

forðrestan swv. 'conterere'; ind. prs. 2. sg. *fordrestes* Hy. 5, 10; *forðræstes* 3, 8; 3. sg. *forþresteð* 57, 7; imp. sg. *forðræst* 9, 36; p. prs. *fordrestende* 47, 8; *forðræstende* Hy. 5, 4; *fordrestende* Hy. 13, 16; ind. prt. 3. sg. *fordreste* 106, 16; Hy. 3, 9; *forðreste* 45, 10; 104, 16. 33; p. prt. *fordrested* 33, 21; *forðrested* 36, 15; 50, 19; 123, 7; pl. *forðrested* 36, 17.

forðrestednis f. *(jō)* 'contritio'; ns. ~ 13, 3; ap. *forðrastnisse* 59, 4; *forðręstnisse* 146, 3.

forðryccan swv. 'comprimere'; opt. prs. 1. pl. *forðryccen* 73, 8.

forðsecgan s. *secgan.*

fordwegan stv. 'provehere'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *fordweged* Hy. 11, 13.

fordyppan s. *yppan*.

fore prp. c. d. 'propter, prae, pro'; 5, 9; 6, 8; 7, 8; 8, 3; 15, 9; 16, 4; 17, 13; 22, 3; 24, 8. 11; 26, 11; 30, 4; 31, 6; 34, 12; 37, 19. 21; 38, 12; 39, 7; 43, 11. 26; 44, 3; 8. 17; 55, 8; 63, 9; 68, 19; 72, 18; 87, 10; 88, 28; 89, 5. 11. 15; 96, 8; 104, 14; 105, 8. 32; 108, 5. 21. 24. 26; 115, 12; 118, 28. 53. 112. 154; 121, 8. 9; 129, 4; 131, 10; 134, 5; 137, 8; 142, 11; Hy. 3, 12; 4, 9; 6, 14; 7, 37. 53; 13, 12. 20; ~ c. a. 6, 5; 11, 6; 24, 7; 43, 22?; 44, 5; 47, 12; 58, 9; 68, 8; 72, 19; 78, 9; 105, 24; 106, 17.

forebecen n. *(a)* 'prodigium'; ns. ~ 70, 7; ap. ~ 134, 9; Hy. 5, 19.

forecuman s. *cuman*.

fore don adv. 'propter ea' 17, 50.

forefon stv. 'anticipare'; opt. prs. 3. sg. *forefoe* 78, 8; ind. prt. 3. pl. *forefengun* 76, 5.

foregan s. *gan*.

foreseon stv. 'providere, praevidere'; ind. prt. 1. sg. *foresaeh* 15, 8; 2. sg. *foresege* 138, 4.

foresetenis f. *(jō)* 'propositio'; as. *foresetenisse* 48, 5; ap. *foresetenisse* 77, 2.

foresettan s. *settan*.

forgefan stv. 'donare'; imp. sg. *forgef* Hy. 13, 22. 23; ind. prt. 2. sg. *forgefe* Hy. 13, 10. 21.

forgefennis f. *(jō)* 'indulgentia'; as. *forgefenisse* Hy. 13, 10.

forgetan stv. 'oblivisci'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *forgited* 136, 5; imp. sg. *forget* 44, 11; 73, 19.

forheardian s. *heardian*.

forhogadnis f. *(jō)* 'contemptus'; ns. ~ 106, 40;

(122, 3 *forhogadnis* für 'contemptione'); ds. *forhogadnisse* 30, 19; 43, 14; 78, 4; as. *forhogadnisse* 118, 22.

forhogian s. *hogian.*

forhtian swv. 'trepidare'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *forhtiu* 26, 1; 3. sg. *forhtað* 118, 161; Hy. 13, 8; 3. pl. *forhtiað* 103, 7; Hy. 4, 20; 6, 15; ind. prt. 1. sg. *fohrtade* Hy. 6, 2; 3. sg. *forhtade* Hy. 6, 31; 3. pl. *forhtaðum* 13, 5; *forhtadun* 52, 6.

forhwon adv. 'quare'; 41, 6. 10. 12; 42, 2. 5; 43, 23. 24; 49, 16; 113, 5. 6; *forhon* 21, 2; 41, 6.

forhycgan swv. 'spernere'; ind. prs. 1. pl. *forhycgað* 43, 6.

forletan s. *letan.*

forletnis f. *(jō)* 'remissio'; ds. *forletnisse* Hy. 9, 14.

forloren adj. 'perditus'; nsn. ~ 30, 13; dsn. *forlorenum* Hy. 7, 56.

forlorenis f. *(jō)* 'perditio'; gs. *forlorenisse* Hy. 7, 68; ds. *forlorenisse* 87, 12.

forniman s. *niman.*

forsc m. *(a)* 'rana'; as. ~ 77, 45; ap. *forscas* 104, 30.

forsegenis f. *(jō)* 'despectio'; ns. ~ 122, 4.

forseon stv. 'despicere'; ind. prs. 2. sg. *forsist* 9, 22; imp. sg. *forseh* 26, 9; 54, 2; 137, 8; ind. prt. 3. sg. *forsaeh* 21, 25.

forspildan swv. 'perdere'; inf. ~ 36, 32; ind. prs. 2. sg. *forspildes* 5, 7; 20, 11; 72, 27; 142, 12; opt. prs. 3. sg. *forspilde* 33, 17; imp. sg. *forspild* 25, 9; 27, 3; 43, 23; opt. prt. 3. pl. *forspilden* 118, 95.

forst m. *(a)* 'pruina'; ds. *forste* 77, 47; 118, 83; vp. *forstas* Hy. 8, 9.

forswelgan stv. 'devorare, deglutire'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *forswilgeð* 20, 10; 57, 10; 1. pl. *forswelgað* 34, 25; 3. pl. *forswelgad* 13, 4; *forswelgað* 52, 5; 123, 3; opt. prs. 3. sg.

forswelge 68, 16; ind. prt. 3. sg. *forswalg* **105, 17; Hy.** 5, 20; 3. pl. *forswulgun* 123, 4; p. prs. *forswelgende* **106,** 27; 140, 6.

fortredan s. *tredan.*

fortimbran s. *timbran.*

fortrugadnis f. *(jō)* 'praecipitatio'; gs. *fortrugadnisse* 51, 6.

forweorðan s. *weorðan.*

forwyrð f. *(i)* 'interitus'; gs. *forwyrde* **54, 24; ds.** *forwyrde* 102, 4; 106, 20; 139, 12; as. *forwyrd* **9, 16; 34,** 7; 48, 11; 108, 13; 139, 12.

fot m. (cons.) 'pes'; ns. ~ 9, 16; 25, 12; **35, 12; 67,** 24; 93, 18; Hy. 7, 68; ds. *foet* 65, 6; as. *fot* **90, 12; 120,** 3; np. *foet* 13, 3; 37, 17; 72, 2; 121, 2; **131, 7; Hy. 6,** 11; gp. *fota* 98, 5; 109, 1; dp. *fotum* 8, 8; **17, 10; 46, 4;** 56, 7; 118, 105; 139, 6; ap. *fo[e]t* 113, (7); *foet* **17, 34.** 39; 21, 17; 24, 15; 30, 9; 39, 3; 55, 13; 65, **9; 104, 18;** 114, 8; 118, 59. 101; 134, 17; Hy. 4, 18; 6, **40; 9, 17.**

fotcosp m. *(a)* 'compes'; dp. *fotcospum* 104, **18; 149, 8.**

fox m. *(a)* 'vulpes'; gp. *foxa* 62, 11.

frea adj. 'liber'; nsm. ~ 87, 6.

freaberht adj. 'praeclarus'; nsm. ~ 22, 5.

freamsum adj. 'benignus'; nsm. ~ 134, **3; nsf.** ~ 68, 17.

freamsumlice adv. 'benigne'; 50, 20.

freamsumnis f. *(jō)* 'benignitas'; gs. *freamsumnisse* 64, 12; as. *freamsumnisse* 51, 5; 84, 13.

fremðe adj. 'alienus'; nsm. ~ 68, 9; **Hy. 7, 23; gsm.** *fremðes* 86, 4; dsm. *fremðan* 43, 21; asm. *fremðne* **80,** 10; npm. *fremðe* 108, 11; *fremðan* 53, 5; dpm. *fremðum* 18, 14; 48, 11; dsf. *fremðre* 136, 4; gsn. *fremðes* **82, 8;**

Hy. 1, 8; npn. *fremðe* 17, 46; gpn. *fremðra* 143, 7; *fremdra* 143, 11; dpn. *fremðum* Hy. 7, 32.

freolice adv. 'libere' 93, 1.

freond m. (cons.) 'amicus'; as. ~ 87, 19; np. *freod* (sic) 37, 12; *freond* 138, 17.

freondleas adj. 'pupillus'; ds. *freondleasan* 9, 39.

frignan stv. 'interrogare'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *frigneð* 10, 6; 3. pl. *frignað* 10, 5; imp. sg. *frign.* 138, 23; Hy. 7, 12; ind. prt. 3. pl. *frugnon* 34, 11; *frugnun* 136, 3.

froefran swv. 'consolari'; inf. *frofran* (!) 76, 3; ind. prs. 2. sg. *frofres* 118, 82; opt. prs. 3. sg. *frofrie* (!) 118, 76; p. prs. sg. *froefrende* 68, 21; 118, 50. 52; *frofrende* Hy. 2, 2; pl. *froefrende* 22, 4; 85, 17; *frofrende* 125, 1; p. prt. *froefred* 134, 14; Hy. 7, 70.

frofur f. *(ō)* 'consolatio'; ns. ~ 118, 24; np. *frofre* 93, 19.

from prp. c. d. 'a, ab'; 248mal; *fro* für *from* 37, 4; 50, 11; 100, 4; 106, 39; *f[r]om* 106, 2.

fromian swv. 'proficere'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *fromað* 88, 23.

fruma m. *(an)* 'initium, primitia'; ns. ~ 109, 3; 110, 10; 118, 160; ds. *fruman* 73, 2; 76, 12; 77, 2; 80, 4; 101, 26; 118, 152; 136, 6; Hy. 13, 3; ap. *fruman* 77, 51; 104, 36.

frumbearn n. *(a)* 'primogenitus'; as. ~ 77, 51; 104, 36; dp. *frumbearnum* 135, 10; ap. *frumbearn* 134, 8.

frumcenned adj. 'primogenitus'; asm. *frumcennedne* 88, 28.

fugol m. *(a)* 'volucris'; np. *fuglas* 148, 10; gp. *fugla* Hy. 7, 48; dp. *fuglum* 78, 2; ap. *fuglas* 8, 9; 103, 12; vp. *fuglas* Hy. 8, 14.

ful adj. 'plenus'; nsm. ~ 9, 28; 13, 3; 74, 9; npm.

fulle 72, 10; nsf. *ful* 32, 5; 47, 11; 118, 64; Hy. 6, 7; npn. *ful* 143, 13.

fulfremed adj. 'perfectus'; nsf. ~ 88, 38; dsf. *fulfremedre* 138, 22.

fulian swv. 'computrescere'; ind. prt. 3. pl. *fuladan* 37, 6.

fulneh adv. 'paene' 72, 2.

fultum m. *(a)* 'adjutorium, adjutor, auxilium'; ns. ~ 9, 10. 35; 17, 3; 18, 15; 26, 9; 27, 7; 29, 11; 32, 20; 39, 18; 45, 2; 48, 15; 61, 3. 7. 9; 62, 8; 69, 6; 70, 7; 71, 12; 77, 35; 83, 6; 108, 12; 113, 9. 10. 11; 117, 6. 7; 118, 114; 120, 1. 2; 123, 8; 145, 5; Hy. 5, 2; gs. *fultumes* 61, 8; ds. *fultume* 80, 2; 87, 5; 90, 1; as. *fultum* 7, 11; 19, 3; 21, 20; 34, 2; 37, 23; 39, 14; 51, 9; 59, 13; 70, 12; 88, 20. 44; 93, 22; 107, 13; *fultu* 69, 2; vs. *fultum* 58, 18.

fultumian swv. 'auxiliari'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *fultumeð* 88, 22. Zur Flexion vgl. Zeuner, Sprache des kent. Ps., S. 116.

gefultumian swv. 'adjuvare'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *gefultumeð* 36, 40; 45, 6; 53, 6; 93, 18; ind. prs. 3. pl. *gefultumað* 118, 175; opt. prs. 2. sg. *gefultume* Hy. 12, 5; 3. sg. *gefultume* 21, 12; 3. pl. *gefultumen* Hy. 7, 74; ger. *to gefultumiende* 69, 2; imp. sg. *gefultume* 43, 26; 69, 6; 78, 9; 108, 26; 118, 86; ind. prt. 2. sg. *gefultumades* 85, 17; 3. sg. *gefultumade* 106, 41; opt. prt. 3. sg. *gefultumade* 93, 17; 106, 12; p. prs. *gefultemiende* 88, 44; p. prt. *gefultumad* 27, 7.

fulwiht m. *(i)* 'baptismum'; as. ~ Hy. 13, 10.

fylgan swv. 'sequi'; imp. sg. *fyl[g]* 33, 15.

efterfylgan swv. 'subsequi'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *efterfylgað* 22, 6; Hy. 7, 58; p. prs. *esterfylgende* (!) 37, 21.

fyllnis f. *(jō)* 'plenitudo'; ns. *fylnis* 23, 1; 49, 12; 95, 11; *fynis* 97, 7; as. *fylnisse* 88, 12.

fyr n. *(a)* 'ignis'; ns. ~ 17, 9; 20, 10; 38, 4; 49, 3;

57, 9; 77, 21. 63; 78, 5; 82, 15; 88, 47; 96, 3; 105, 18; 117, 12; 148, 8; Hy. 7, 44; *fyr* st. *fyres* 28, 7; gs. *fyres* 10, 7; 17, 13; 20, 10; 67, 3; 77, 14; 139, 11; ds. *fyre* 16, 3; 17, 31; 65, 10; 73, 7; 77, 48; 79, 17; 139, 11; as. *fyr* 65, 12; 103, 4; 104, 32. 39; vs. *fyr* Hy. 8, 6; is. *fyre* 11, 7; *fyr*[*e*] 45, 10.

fyren adj. 'ignitum'; nsn. ~ 118, 140.

fyrhtu f. *(ō)* 'pavor, formido, pavimentum'; ns. *fyr*[*h*]*tu* 54, 5; *fyrhtu* Hy. 12, 13; ds. *fyrhtu* 30, 23; 45, 4; 67, 28; 88, 41; *fyhtu* (sic) 118, 25.

Galaad 'Galaad'; 107, 9.

galdorcreft m. *(a)* 'veneficus'; gs. (np.?) *galdurcreftas* 57, 6.

galend m. (cons.) 'incantans'; gp. *galendra* 57, 6.

galla m. *(an)* 'fel'; gs. *gallan* Hy. 7, 64; as. *gallan* 68, 22.

gan vb. 'ire, egredi'; ind. prs. 2. sg. *gæst* 43, 10; 59, 12; 3. sg. *gæð* Hy. 6, 10; 1. pl. *gað* 121, 1; 3. pl. *gað* 80, 13; Hy. 6, 23; ind. prt. 1. sg. *eode* 130, 1; 3. sg. *eode* 80, 14; 1. pl. *eodon* 54, 15; 3. pl. *eodon* 125, 6; *eodun* 118, 3; Hy. 5, 36; opt. prt. 3. pl. *eoden* 106, 7.

bigan vb. 'exercitare, exercere'; ind. prt. 1. sg. *bieode* 76, 7. 13; 3. pl. *bieodum* 68, 13.

eftgan vb. 'regredi'; imp. sg. *gaa eft* 7, 8.

forðgan stv. 'procedere, providere'; ind. prs. 3. pl. *forðgað* 21, 30; 71, 9; 88, 35; imp. sg. *forðgaa* 44, 5; p. prs. *forðgande* 18, 6.

foregan vb. 'praeire'; ind. prs. 2. sg. *foregæst* Hy. 9, 12; 3. sg. *foregeð* 96, 3; 3. pl. *foregað* 88, 15.

geondgan vb. 'perambulare'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *geondgan* (sic) 100, 2; 3. pl. *geondgað* 8, 9.

ingan vb. 'introire, ingredi'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *inga* 5,

8; 25, 4; 41, 5; 42, 2; 70, 16; 131, 3; *ingaa* 41, 10; 42, 4; 65, 13; 2. sg. *ingæst* 31, 8; 3. sg. *ingæð* 78, 11; *ingeð* 14, 2; 87, 3; 117, 20; *ingaed* 23, 7. 9; 36, 15; 48, 20; 118, 170; 3. pl. *ingað* 62, 10; 68, 28; 94, 11; 117, 20; opt. prs. 1. sg. *ingae* 72, 17; imp. sg. *ga ðu inn* 142, 2; pl. *ingað* 95, 8; 99, 2. 4; ind. prt. 1. sg. *ineode* 37, 7; 3. sg. *ineode* 17, 7; 108, 18; Hy. 5, 34; 6, 32; 1. pl. *ineodun* 131, 7; 3. pl. *inneodan* (sic) 40, 7; *ineodun* 68, 2.

ofergan vb. 'transgredi'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *ofergaa* 17, 30; 2. sg. *ofergæst* 67, 8.

utgan vb. 'exire'; ind. prs. 2. sg. *utgæst* 67, 8; *utgest* 107, 12; 3. sg. *utgaeð* 103, 23; 108, 7; 145, 4; Hy. 6, 11; ind. prt. 1. sg. *uteode* 87, 9; Hy. 1, 8; 3. sg. *uteode* 18, 5; 80, 6; 3. pl. *uteodon* 40, 7.

ymbgan vb. 'circumire'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *ymbgaa* 25, 6; 26, 6; 3. pl. *ymbgad* 58, 7; *ymbgað* 58, 15; *ymbeodun* 87, 18.

gast m. *(a)* 'spiritus'; ns. ~ 10, 7; 76, 4; 102, 16; 106, 25; 113, (7); 134, 17; 142, 7. 10; 145, 4; 147, 18; 150, 6; Hy. 10, 1; *gas* 50, 19; 77, 8. 39; 142, 4; 148, 8; gs. *gastes* 17, 16; Hy. 3, 16; 11, 4. 11; ds. *gaste* 33, 19; 47, 8; 138, 7; Hy. 13, 31; as. *gast* 30, 6; 50, 12. 13; 75, 13; 76, 7; 103, 29. 30; 105, 33; 118, 131; 141, 4; Hy. 5, 12. 16; 8, 21; 12, 14; is. *gaste* 32, 6; 50, 14; Hy. 11, 16; 13, 30; ap. *gastas* 103, 4; vp. *gastas* Hy. 8, 6. 18.

g. . . . s. *generian* 32, 19.

ge. . . . s. *geherian* 37, 14.

ge pron. pers. 'vos'; n. ~ 2, 12; 4, 3; 7, 13; 10, 2; 47, 14; 61, 4; 67, 14. 17; 81, 2. 6; 81, 7; 94, 8; 113, 15; 138, 19; Hy. 7, 72. 73; d. *eow* 65, 16; 126, 2; 128, 8; Hy. 7, 69; 7, 75; a. *eow* 33, 12; *eowic* 113, 14; 117, 26; 128, 8; Hy. 7, 74.

geamrung f. *(ō)* 'gemitus'; ns. ~ 78, 11; *gemrung* 37, 10; gs. *geamrunge* 101, 6; ds. *geamrunge* 6, 7; 37, 9; as. *geamrunge* 11, 6; *gemrunge* 101, 21; np. *geamrunge* 17, 5; dp. *geamringum* 30, 11.

gearian s. *arian.*

gearu adj. 'paratus'; nsm. ~ 16, 12; 37, 18; 118, 60; nsf. ~ 56, 8; 107, 2; 111, 7; nsn. ~ 92, 2; npn. ~ Hy. 7, 69.

gearwian swv. 'parare, praeparare'; inf. ~ 77, 19. 20; Hy. 9, 13; ind. prs. 1. sg. *gearwigu* 88, 5; 2. sg. *gearwas* 20, 13; 3. sg. *gearwað* 7, 13. 14; 23, 2; 146, 8; p. prs. *gearwiende* 18, 8; 64, 7; gs. *gearwiendes* 28, 9; ind. prt. 1. sg. *gearwade* 131, 17; 2. sg. *gearwades* 22, 5; 29, 8; 64, 10; 67, 11; 98, 4; 3. sg. *gearwade* 9, 8; 102, 19; 3. pl. *gearwadon* 10, 3; 56, 7; p. prt. *gearwad* 88, 3.

geatu s. *get.*

Gebal 'Gebal' 82, 8.

gebecnend m. (cons.) 'index'; ns. ~ 72, 14.

gebed n. *(a)* 'oratio, operatio'; ns. ~ 34, 13; 87, 3. 14; 108, 7; 118, 169; 140, 2. 5; *gebe* 41, 9; gs. *gebedes* 114, 1; 139, 7; 140, 1; Hy. 6, 32; ds. *gebede* 60, 2; 103, 23; as. *gebed* 4, 2; 6, 10; 9, 13; 16, 1; 38, 13; 53, 4; 54, 2; 60, 6; 63, 2; 64, 3; 79, 5; 85, 6; 87, 15; 101, 2; 129, 2; 141, 3. 7; 142, 1; *gebeded* 68, 14; ap. *gebeodu* 101, 18; 105, 44; 144, 19.

gebegan swv. 'incurvare, redigere'; ind. prs. 2. sg. *gebeges* 72, 20; 3. sg. *gebegeð* 77, 59; Hy. 11, 6. 7; ind. prt. 3. pl. *gebegdon* 56, 7; p. prt. *gebeged* 37, 9; 68, 24; 72, 22.

gebegian swv. 'coronare'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *gebegað* 102, 5; ind. prt. 2. sg. *gebegades* 5, 13; 8, 6.

gebeodu s. *gebed.*

geberg n. *(a)* 'refugium'; ns. ~ 9, 10; 17, 3; 30, 4; 31.

7; 45, 2; 58, 17; 70, 3; 89, 1; 90, 2; 103, 18; 143, 2; gs. *geberges* 30, 3; as. *geberg* 90, 9; 93, 22.

gebiddan s. *biddan.*

gebindan stv. 'obligare, vincere'; ger. *to gebindenne* 149, 8; p. prt. pl. *gebundne* 19, 9; 67, 7; 68, 34; 106, 10; Hy. 13, 11; gp. *gebundenra* 101, 21.

gebirhtan swv. 'declarare'; ind. prt. 3. sg. *gebirhte* 41, 9.

gebledsian s. *bledsian.*

geblissian s. *blissian.*

gebrædan swv. 'dilatare'; p. prs. *gebradende* (!) 47, 3; ind. prt. 2. sg. *gebreddes* 4, 2; 118, 32; *gebraeddes* 17, 37; 3. pl. *gebreddon* 34, 21; p. prt. sg. *gebraeded* Hy. 4, 2; *gebreded* Hy. 7, 30; pl. *gebredde* 24, 17.

gebregdan stv. 'evaginare'; ind. prt. 3. pl. *gebrugdun* 36, 14; p. prt. dsn. *gebrogdnum* Hy. 1, 10.

gebregdenlice adv. 'astute' 82, 4.

gebreocan stv. 'confringere, comminuere'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *gebreocu* 17, 43; 74, 11; 2. sg. *gebrices* 2, 9; 55, 8; 3. sg. *gebriceð* 28, 5; 45, 10; 57, 7; p. prs. gs. *gebreocendes* 28, 5; ind. prt. 2. sg. *gebrece* 73, 14; 3. sg. *gebrec* 75, 4; 106, 16; 109, 5; Hy. 5, 9; p. prt. *gebrocen* 31, 4; 41, 11.

gebroc n. *(a)* 'confractio'; ds. *gebroce* 105, 23.

gebrosnung f. *(ō)* 'corruptio'; as. *gebrosnunge* 15, 10; 29, 10.

gecegan s. *cegan.*

geceosan stv. 'eligere, praeeligere'; imp. sg. *geceos* 118, 122; ind. prt. 1. sg. *geceas* 83, 11; 118, 30. 173; 131, 14; 2. sg. *gecure* 64, 5; 3. sg. *geceas* 24, 12; 32, 12; 46, 5; 77, 67. 68. 70; 104, 26; 131, 13; 134, 4; p. prt. nsm. *gecorena* 105, 23; gs. *gecorenes* 104, 6; as. *gecorenan* 88, 20; np. *gecorene* 107, 7; *gecorenan* 59, 6; gp. *gecorenra* 105, 5;

dp. *gecorenum* 88, 4; 140, 4; ap. *gecorene* 77, 31; Hy. 5, 6; *gecorenan* 104, 43.

gecerran s. *cerran.*

geclasnian swv. 'purgare, mundare'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *geclasnað* 40, 3; Hy. 7, 90; imp. sg. *geclasna* 18, 13; 50, 4; p. prt. *geclasnad* 11, 7; 18, 14; 50, 9.

geclasnung f. *(ō)* 'emundatio'; ds. *geclasnunge* 88, 45.

geclystre n. *(ja)* 'botyrum'; as. ~ Hy. 7, 25.

gecnyssan swv. 'collidere, adlidere'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *gecnyseð* 136, 9; ind. prt. 2. sg. *gecnysedes* 88, 45; 101, 11; p. prt. apm. *gecnysede* 144, 14; 145, 7.

gecoelan s. *coelan*; *gecunnian* s. *cunnian.*

gecwician swv. 'creare'; imp. sg. *gecwica* 50, 12; p. prt. nsn. *gecwicad* 101, 19; pl. n. *gecwicad* 32, 9; *gecwicade* 103, 30.

gecyspan swv. 'compedire'; p. prt. gp. *gecyspedra* 78, 11; ap. *gecyspte* 145, 7.

gedaeh s. *geðeaht.*

gedeafenian swv. 'decere'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *gedeofenað* 32, 1; *gedeafenað* 64, 2; 3. pl. *gedeafinead* 92, 5.

gedeglian swv. 'occultare'; ind. prt. 3. pl. *gedegladon* 9, 16; 30, 5; 34, 8; p. prt. *gedeglad* 138, 15; pl. 77, 4.

gederian swv. 'laedere'; inf. *gedergan* Hy. 13, 19.

gedon s. *don.*

gedroed s. *gedroefan.*

gedroefan swv. 'conturbare, turbare'; ind. prs. 2. sg. *gedroefes* 41, 12; 42, 5; 64, 8; 82, 16; 143, 6; 3. sg. *gedroefeð* 2, 5; 20, 10; ind. prt. 2. sg. *gedroefdes* 41, 6; *gedrofdes* 59, 4; 3. sg. *gedroefde* 17, 15; 3. pl. *gedroefdun* 87, 17; *gedroefdon* 17, 5; p. prs. *gedroefende* Hy. 6, 31; p. prt. *gedroed!* 45, 3; *gedroefede* 36, 24; *gedr[o]efed* 108, 22; *gedroefed* 6, 4. 8; 29, 8; 30, 10; 37, 7. 11; 38, 7; 41, 7;

54, 3. 5; 56, 5; 73, 21; 76, 5; **118, 60; 142, 4; Hy. 6, 4. 33**; pl. *gedroefed* 6, 3; 30, 11; *gedroefde* **6, 11; 17, 8; 45. 4.** 7; 47, 6; 52, 6; 63, 9; 64, 8; 67, 5; **70, 24; 75, 6; 76. 17**; 82, 18; 106, 27; *gedroefd* 89, 7; ***gedroefeð*** **103, 29.**

gedroefednis f. *(jō)* 'conturbatio'; ns. ~ **43, 16**; ds. *gedroefednisse* 30, 21; 70, 13; as. *gedroefnisse!* **68, 20**; is. *gedroefednisse* 88, 46.

geðaeht n. *(a)* 'consilium, concilium'; ns. ~ 32, 11; *geðaeht* 21, 17; ds. *geðehte* Hy. 7, 57; ***gedaehte*** **110, 1**; *geðaehte* 25, 4; 105, 43; *geðæhte* 88, 8; as. ***geðaeht*** **12, 2**; 13. 6; 20. 12; *gedaeh* (!) 19, 5; *geðeht* 70, 10; **105, 13**; *ge-þæht* 82, 4; *geðæht* 106, 11; np. *geðaeht* **55, 6**; dp. *ge-ðæhtum* 65, 5; ap. *geðæht* 32, 10; *geðaeht* **32, 10.**

geðaehtian swv. 'consiliari'; p. prs. pl. *geðaehtende* 30, 14.

geðeafian swv. 'consentire'; opt. prs. 3. pl. *gedeafien* Hy. 7, 55.

geðeafung f. *(ō)* 'consensus'; ds. *geðeafunge* 54, 15; as. *geðeafunge* 82, 6.

geðeht s. *geðaeht.*

geðeodan swv. 'conjungere'; p. prt. *tosomne geðeode* 67, 26.

geðiede n. *(ja)* 'lingua'; gp. *geðieda* 30, 21.

geðinge n. *(i)* 'placatio'; as. ~ 48, 8.

geðoht m. *(a)* 'cogitatio'; ns. ~ 75, 11; 118, 118; as. *geðoht* 54, 23; np. *geðohtas* 32, 11; 91, 6; 145, 4; Hy. 4, 8; gp. *geþohta* 75, 11; dp. *geðohtum* 5, 11; 9, 23; 39, 6; 138, 20; ap. *geðohtas* 32, 10; 93, 11; 138, 3.

geðreagan s. *ðreagan.*

geðrestan swv. 'contristare'; p. prt. apm. *geðreste* 146, 3.

geðungen adj. 'sobrius'; nsn. ~ Hy. 12, 8.

geðungenlice adv. 'sobrie'; Hy. 11, 11.

geðwærian swv. 'commodare'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *geðwaerað* 36, 21; *geþwærað* 36, 26; 111, 5.

geðyld f. *(i)* 'patientia'; ns. ~ 9, 19; 70, 5; *gedyld* 61, 6.

geðyldig adj. 'patiens'; nsm. ~ 85, 15; 102, 8; 144, 8; npm. *geðyldge* 91, 15; dpm. *geðyldgum* 145, 7.

geðynnian swv. 'adtenuare'; p. prt. npn. *geðynnade* Hy. 3, 11.

geeaðmodian swv. 'humiliare'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *geeaðmodað* 9, 31; 54, 20; 71, 4; 146, 6; Hy. 4, 14; ind. prt. 1. sg. *geeaðmodade* 34, 13; 80, 15; 2. sg. *geeaðmodades* 43, 20; 88, 11; 89, 15; 118, 71. 75; 3. sg. *geeaðmodade* 142, 3; 3. pl. *geeaðmodedun* 93, 5; 104, 18; p. prt. *geeaðmoddad* 118, 107; *geeaðmodad* 34, 14; 38, 3; 43, 25; 50, 19; 87, 16; 106, 12; 114, 6; 115, 10; 118, 67; 141, 7; pl. *geeaðmodade* 105, 42. 43; 106, 17; ap. *geeaðmodedan* 50, 10.

geebylgan swv. 'indignari'; p. prt. *geebylged* 102, 9.

geecan swv. 'adjicere, augere'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *geecu* 70, 14; 3. sg. *geeceð* 40, 9; ind. prt. 3. sg. *geecte* 104, 24.

geecnian swv. 'concipere'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *geecnað* 7, 15; p. prt. *geecnad* 50, 7.

geedleanend m. (cons.) 'remunerator'; ns. ~ Hy. 13, 28.

geedleanian swv. 'retribuere'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *geedleaniu* 40, 11; Hy. 7, 81; 2. sg. *geedleanas* 130, 2; 3. sg. *geedleanað* 17, 25; 30, 24; 102, 10; 136, 8; 137, 8; Hy. 7, 88; opt. prs. 2. sg. *geedleanie* 141, 8; imp. sg. *geedleana* 27, 4; ind. prt. 2. sg. *geedleanedes* 31, 5; *geedleanades* 84, 3; 136, 8; Hy. 7, 9; 3. sg. *geedleanade* 17, 21; *geedleanad!* 17, 21; 3. pl. *geedleanedun* 34, 12; *geedleanedon* 37, 21.

geedleanung f. *(ō)* 'retributio'; ds. *geedleanunge* 54, 21.

geefenlician swv. 'aequare'; p. prt. *geefenlicad* 88, 7.

geendebyrdan swv. 'ordinare'; ind. prt. 3. pl. ***geendebyrdun*** 49, 5.

geendian swv. 'finire'; ind. prs. 2. sg. ***geendas*** Hy. 3, 7. 10.

geendung f. *(ō)* 'consummatio'; ds. ***geendunge*** Hy. 6, 40.

geeorning f. *(ō)* 'meritum'; dp. ***geeorningum*** Hy. 13, 28.

gefællan swv. 'prosternere'; opt. prt. 3. sg. ***gefælde*** 105, 26.

gefættian s. *fættian.*

gefallan s. *fallan.*

gefea m. *(an)* 'gaudium, exultatio'; ns. ~ 118, 111; ds. *gefian* 20, 7; 125, 2. 5; Hy. 2, 5; as. *gefean* 29, 12; *gefian* 50, 10.

gefeht n. *(a)* 'proelium, bellum'; ns. ~ 26, 3; gs. *gefehtes* 77, 9; 139, 8; ds. *gefehte* 17, 35. 40; 23, 8; 88, 44; 143, 1; as. *gefeht* 75, 4; ap. *gefeht* 45, 10; 67, 31; 139, 3; Hy. 5, 5.

gefeon s. *feon.*

gefestnian swv. 'infigere'; imp. sg. *gefestna* 118, 120; p. prt. *gefestnad* 68, 3; pl. *gefestnade* 9, 16; 37, 3.

gefiðred adj. 'pinnatus'; npm. *gefiðrede* 148, 10; apn. *gefiðrede* 77, 27.

gefleon s. *fleon.*

geflit n. *(a)* 'disputatio'; ds. *geflite* 72, 7.

gefoerraeden f. *(jō)* 'consors'; dp. *gefoerraedennum* 44, 8.

gefredes s. *gefremman.*

gefremman swv. 'efficere, perficere'; imp. sg. *gefreme* 16, 5; ind. prt. 2. sg. *gefremedes* 8, 3; 30, 20; 39, 7; *gefredes!* 10, 4; 67, 10; 3. sg. *gefremede* 7, 14; 17, 34; p. prt. *gefremed* 30, 19.

gefreon swv. 'liberare'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *gefrigu* 90, 14; 2. sg. *gefreos* 143, 10; 3. sg. *gefreað* 33, 20; 40, 2; 48, 16; 54, 19; 71, 14; 77, 42; 96, 10; *gefreoð* 36, 40; *gefrioð* 90, 3; imp. sg. *gefria* 139, 2; *gefrea* 7, 2; 21, 22; 30, 2. 16; 43, 26; 50, 16; 53, 3; 58, 2; 68, 15. 19; 70, 2; 78, 9; 108, 21; 114, 4; 119, 2; 141, 7; 143, 7. 11; pl. *gefrigað* 81, 4; ind. prt. 1. sg. *gefreode* 80, 8; 2. sg. *gefreades* 43, 8; 73, 2; Hy. 5, 22; *gefreodes* 21, 5; 76, 16; 3. sg. *gefreade* 106, 6; Hy. 9, 5; *gefriode* 33, 7; 105, 21; *gefrede* 33, 18; *gefre!* 106, 28; *gefreode* 56, 4; 71, 12; 105, 8. 10. 43; 106, 13. 19. 30; 114, 6; p. prt. *gefriad* 59, 6; *gefreade* Hy. 9, 10; *gefread* 107, 7; *gefreode* 123, 7.

gefrigend m. (cons.) 'liberator'; ns. ~ 17, 3. 48; 39, 18; *gefrigen* 143, 2.

gefu f. *(ō)* 'munus, gratia'; ns. *geofu* 44, 3; gs. *gefe* Hy. 11, 5; ds. *gefe* Hy. 12, 2; as. *gefe* 83, 12; Hy. 11, 8; dp. *geofum* 25, 10; *gefum* 44, 13; ap. *gefe* 14, 5; 67, 19. 30; 71, 10; 75, 12; Hy. 13, 21.

gefultumian s. *fultumian*.

gefyllan swv. 'implere, adimplere, saturare, replere, satiare'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *gefyllu* 80, 11; 90, 16; Hy. 5, 15; 7, 47; 2. sg. *gefylles* 15, 11; 144, 16; 3. sg. *gefylleð* 19, 7; 109, 6; 126, 5; 128, 7; 1. pl. *gefyllað* 43, 15; imp. sg. *gefyl* 82, 17; ind. prt. 3. sg. *gefylde* Hy. 10, 8; p. prt. *gefylled* 16, 14; 21, 27; 25, 10; 37, 8; 62, 6; 64, 10; 70, 8; 71, 19; 79, 10; 87, 4; 103, 24; 122, 4; 125, 2; Hy. 7, 29; pl. *gefylde* 36, 19; 58, 16; 64, 5; 73, 20; 77, 29; 89, 14; 103, 16. 28; 122, 3; Hy. 4, 9. 10; *gefyld* 64, 12.

gefyllnis f. *(jō)* 'consummatio'; gs. *gefyllnisse* 58, 14; ds. *gefylnisse* 118, 96.

gegadrian swv. 'conjungere'; ind. prt. 2. sg. *gegadrades* Hy. 13, 7.

gegearwian swv. 'praeparare'; ind. prt. 2. sg. *gegearwades* Hy. 5, 31; 3. pl. *gegearwadun* Hy. 5, 32; p. prt. dsn. *gegearwadum* Hy. 5, 31; *gegearwedan* 32, 14; pl. *gegearwad* Hy. 4, 8.

gegearwung f. *(ō)* 'praeparatio'; ns. ~ 64, 10; 88, 15.

gegereð s. *gegerwan.*

gegerela m. *(an)* 'vestitus'; ds. *gegerelan* 44, 10.

geglengan swv. 'componere'; p. prt. *geglengde* 143, 12.

gegremman swv. 'provocare'; ind. prs. 3. pl. *gegremmað* 67, 7; ind. prt. 3. pl. *gegremedon* 65, 7.

gegripan stv. 'apprehendere, comprehendere'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *gegripo* 17, 38; 3. sg. *ge[g]ripeð* 7, 6; *gegripeð* 34, 8; opt. prs. 3. sg. *ge[g]ripe* 68, 25; imp. sg. *gegrip* 34, 2; pl. *gegripað* 2, 12; 70, 11; ind. prt. 3. sg. *gegrap* Hy. 5, 25; p. prt. *gegripen* 9, 16.

gehælan s. *hælan.*

gehaeld n. *(a)* 'custodia'; ns. *gehaeld* 89, 4; ds. *gehælde* 18, 12; *gehaelde* 129, 6; as. *gehaeld* 38, 2; 78, 1; 140, 3; dp. *gehaeldum* 76, 13; 105, 39.

gehaldan s. *haldan.*

gehalgian swv. 'sanctificare, consecrare'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *gehalgað* 45, 5; p. prt. pl. *gehalgade* 105, 28; ap. *gehalgedan* 'christos' 104, 15.

gehalgung f. *(ō)* 'sanctificatio'; ns. *gehalgun* (sic) 113, 2; 131, 18; gs. *gehalgunge* 77, 54; 131, 8; ds. *gehalgunge* 95, 6; as. *gehalgunge* 77, 69.

gehat n. *(a)* 'votum'; ns. ~ 64, 2; ds. *gehate* 55, 9; as. *gehat* 131, 2; np. *gehat* 55, 12; dp. *gehatum* Hy. 12, 5; ap. *gehat* 21, 26; 49, 14; 55, 12; 60, 9; 65, 13; 115, 18.

gehatan stv. 'vovere'; imp. pl. *gehatad* 75, 12; ind. prt. 3. sg. *gehcht* 131, 2.

geheð s. *gehehan.*

gehefeldian swv. 'ordiri'; p. prt. *gehefeldad* Hy. 3, 7.

gehefigian swv. 'gravare'; p. prt. *gehefegad* 31, 4; apf. *gehefegade* 37, 5.

geheft adj. 'captivus'; apm. *gehefte* 136, 3; asf. *gehefte* 67, 19.

geheftan swv. 'captare, capere'; ind. prs. 3. pl. *geheftađ* 93, 21; p. prt. ap. *gehefte* 136, 3.

geheftednis f. *(jō)* 'captio'; ns. ~ 34, 8.

gehehan swv. 'sublimare'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *geheđ* Hy. 4, 14. 22.

gehenan swv. 'humiliare'; ind. prs. 2. sg. *gehenes* 17, 28; 3. sg. *geheneđ* 74, 8; ind. prt. 3. pl. *gehendun* 104, 18; p. prt. *gehened* 37, 9.

geheowung f. *(ō)* 'figmentum'; as. *geheowunge* 102, 14.

geheran swv. 'exaudire, audire'; ind. prs. *geheru* 25, 7; 90, 15; *gehere* 84, 9; 2. sg. *geheres* 5, 4; 21, 3; 37, 16; 80, 9; 3. sg. *geheređ* 4, 4; 19, 7; 54, 18. 20; 57, 6; 65, 18; 144, 19; *gehered* 93, 9; 2. pl. *geherađ* 94, 8; 3. pl. *geherađ* 113, (6); 134, 17; opt. prs. 3. sg. *gehere* 19, 2; Hy. 7, 1; 3. pl. *geheren* 33, 3; 140, 6; imp. sg. *geher* 4, 2; 12, 4; 16, 1. 6; 19, 10; 26, 7; 27, 2; 38, 13; 44, 11; 49, 7; 53, 4; 54, 2. 3; 59, 7; 60, 2; 63, 2; 64, 3. 6; 68, 14. 17. 18; 80, 9; 83, 9; 85, 1; 101, 2. 3; 107, 7; 118, 145. 149; 129, 2; 137, 3; 139, 7; 140, 1, 142, 1. 7; pl. *geherađ* 33, 12; 48, 2; 65, 16; ind. prt. 1. sg. (*ge:* für *geherde* 37, 14); *geherde* 30, 14; 61, 12; 80, 8; Hy. 6, 1; 2. sg. *geherdes* 4, 2; 16, 6; 30, 23; 60, 6; 85, 7; 98, 8; 117, 21. 28; 118, 26; 137, 1; 3. sg. *geherde* 3, 5; 6, 9. 10; 9, 38; 17, 7. 42; 21, 25; 27, 6; 29, 11; 33, 5. 7. 18; 39, 3; 54, 17; 58, 8; 65, 19; 68, 34; 77, 21. 59; 80, 6. 12. 14; 91, 12; 96, 8; 98, 6; 114, 1; 117, 5; 119, 1; Hy. 1, 4; 1. pl. *geherdun* 43, 2; 47, 9; 77, 3; 131, 6; 3. pl. *geherdun* 105, 25; 137, 4; Hy. 5, 23; opt. prt. 3. sg.

geherde 101, 21; 105, 44; ger. *to geherenne* **102, 20**; **p. prs.** *geherrende* (!) 37, 15; p. prt. *geherde* **18, 4**; **142, 8**; **ap.** *geherde* 105, 2.

gehernis f. *(jō)* 'obauditus, auditus'; ds. *gehernisse* 17, 45; 50, 10; 111, 7; as. *gehernisse* Hy. 6, 1.

gehiowian s. *hiowian.*

gehleadan stv. 'haurire'; ind. prs. 2. pl. *gehleadað* Hy. 2, 5.

gehnescan swv. 'mollire'; ind. prt. 3. pl. *gehnistun* 54, 22.

gehnistun s. *gehnescan.*

gehrinan stv. 'tangere'; inf. ∼ 104, 15; **ind. prs. 3. sg.** *gehrineð* 103, 32; imp. sg. *gehrin* 143, 5.

gehtað s. *gehyhtan.*

gehusscipe m. *(i)* 'domus'; ns. ∼ 97, 3; **134, 19. 20**; as. ∼ 44, 11.

gehwelc pron. 'quisque'; *anra gehwelc* '**unusquisque' 11, 3**; npm. *gehwelce* 48, 3.

gehwerfan s. *hwerfan.*

gehwitan swv. 'dealbare'; p. prt. sg. *gehwitad* 50, 9; pl. *gehwitte* 67, 15.

gehygd f. *(i)* 'sensus'; ds. *gehygde* Hy. 12, 12; dp. *gehygdum* Hy. 11, 4.

gehyhtan s. *hyhtan.*

geillerocad adj. (p. prt.) 'crapulatus'; nsm. ∼ 77, 65.

geinbryrdan swv. 'conpungi'; p. prt. *geinbryrde* 4, 5; 34, 16.

geindrencan s. *drencan.*

gelædan s. *lædan.*

gelæfsum adj. 'credibilis'; npf. *gelæfsume* 92, 5.

gelæran s. *læran.*

geldan stv. 'retribuere, reddere, immolare'; **ind. prs.**

1. sg. *gelde* 65, 13; *geldu* 115, 18; Hy. 7, 67; *gildu* Hy. 7, 82; 3. sg. *gildeð* 93, 23; Hy. 7, 89; imp. sg. *geld* 49, 14; ind. prt. 3. pl. *guldun* 105, 37; p. prs. dp. *geldendum* 7, 5.

ageldan stv. 'reddere, retribuere, immolare'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *ageldu* 26, 6; 2. sg. *agildes* 61, 13; imp. sg. *ageld* 49, 14; 93, 2; ind. prt. 1. sg. *agald* 7, 5.

geleafa m. *(an)* 'fides'; ns. ~ 77, 37; Hy. 7, 40; 11, 9. 10. 12; 12, 9. 11; gs. *gelean* (!) Hy. 13, 17; ds. *geleafan* 32, 4.

gelean s. *geleafa*.

gelefan swv. 'credere'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *gelefu* 26, 13; 1. pl. *gelefað* Hy. 13, 9; 3. pl. *gelefað* 67, 19; ind. prt. 1. sg. *gelefde* 115, 10; 118, 66; 3. pl. *gelefdun* 77, 22; 105. 12. 24; *gelefdon* 77, 32.

gelengan swv. 'prolongare'; p. prt. *gelenged* 108, 18; dpn. *gelengdum* 'ductilibus' 97, 6.

geleornian s. *leornian*.

gelic adj. 'similis'; nsm. ~ 27, 1; 34, 10; 39, 6; 48, 13. 21; 49, 21; 70, 19; 82, 2; 85, 8; 88, 7. 9; 101, 7; 142, 7; 143, 4; Hy. 5, 18; asm. *gelicne* Hy. 13, 4; npm. *gelice* 113, (8); 134, 18.

gelice adv. 'similiter'; 67, 7.

gelician s. *lician*.

gelicnis f. *(jō)* 'similitudo'; ns. ~ 143, 12; ds. *gelicnisse* 48, 5; as. *gelicnisse* 43, 15; 57, 5; 105, 20.

geliffestan swv. 'vivificare'; ind. prs. 2. sg. *geliffestes* 79, 19; 137, 7; 142, 11; Hy. 3, 16; *geliffestas* 84, 7; 3. sg. *gelifesteð* 40, 3; *geliffesteð* Hy. 4, 12; imp. sg. *geliffeste* 118, 25; *geliffesta* 118, 37. 40. 88. 107. 149. 154. 156. 159; ind. prt. 2. sg. *geliffestes* 70, 20; 118, 93; 3. sg. *geliffesta* (sic) 118, 50. Zur Flexion vgl. Zeuner S. 99. 116.

gelihtan s. *lihtan*.

gelimplic adj. 'opportunus'; asf. *geliplice!* 31, 6; *gelimplice* 144, 15.

gelimplicnis f. *(jō)* 'opportunitas'; dp. *gelimplicnissum* 9, 10.

gelocian swv. 'respicere, conspicere, prospicere'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *gelociu* 118, 6; Hy. 3, 3; 2. sg. *gelocas* 34, 17; 3. sg. *gelocað* 32, 14; 36, 13; 39, 5; 94, 4; 101, 18. 20; 103, 32; 112, 6; 137, 6; 3. pl. *gelociað* 9, 30; 10, 5; 65, 7; imp. sg. *geloca* 12, 4; 21, 2. 20; 24, 16. 19; 39, 14; 68, 17; 70, 12; 73, 20; 79, 15; 83, 10; 85, 16; 89, 16; 118. 132; ind. prt. 1. sg. *gelocade* 65, 18; 2. sg. *gelocades* 30, 8; 3. sg. *gelocade* 32, 13; 39, 2; 53, 9; 91, 12; 101, 20; 105, 44; Hy. 6, 12; 10, 2; 3. pl. *gelocadon* 21, 18; p. prs. *gelocende* Hy. 3, 12.

gelomlicnis f. *(jō)* 'confrequentatio'; dp. *gelomlicnissum* 117, 27.

gelustfullian swv. 'delectare'; ind. prs. 2. sg. *gelustfullas* 50, 18; imp. sg. *gelustfulla* 36, 4; ind. prt. 2. sg. *gelustfullades* 29, 2; 91, 5; 3. pl. *gelustfulladun* 44, 9; p. prt. *gelustfullad* 15, 9; 64, 9; 72, 21; 76, 4; 103, 34; 118, 14; *gelustfullað* 34, 9; pl. *gelustfullade* 36, 11; 67, 4; 89, 15.

gelustfullung f. *(ō)* 'delectatio'; np. *gelustfullunge* 15, 11.

gemæltan swv. 'liquefieri'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *gemaelteð* 147, 18; p. prs. *gemaeltende* 21, 15; p. prt. *gemælted* 57, 9; *gemaelted* 74, 4.

gemænnis f. *(jō)* 'contubernium'; as. *gemænnisse* Hy. 13, 8.

gemære n. *(i)* 'terminus, finis, convallis'; as. ∼ 59, 8; 103, 9; np. *gemæru* 21, 28; 64, 14; gp. *gemæra* 58, 14; 64, 6; 104, 33; dp. *gemærum* 60, 3; 104, 31; ap. *gemæru* 2, 8; 71, 8; 73, 17.

gemalicnis f. *(jō)* 'opportunitas'; dp. *gemalicnissum* 9, 22.

gemedomian swv. 'dignari'; p. prt. nsm. *gemeode* (sic) Hy. 13, 6; *gemeodemad* Hy. 13, 12. 18. 20.

gemengan swv. 'miscere'; p. prt. *gemenged* 74, 9; pl. *gemengde* 105, 35.

gemeode s. *gemedomian*.

gemet n. *(a)* 'mensura'; ds. *gemete* 79, 6; *to ðæm gemete* 'quemadmodum': 35, 8; 77, 57; Hy. 7, 14.

gemetgian swv. 'temperare'; opt. prs. 3. sg. *gemetgie* Hy. 12, 11; ind. prt. 1. sg. *gemetgade* 101, 10.

gemiclian s. *miclian*.

gemidlian swv. 'dimidiare'; ind. prs. 3. pl. *gemidliað* 54, 24.

gemildgian swv. 'mitigare'; ind. prs. 2. sg. *gemildgas* 88, 10; opt. prs. 2. sg. *gemildgie* 93, 13.

gemildsian s. *mildsian*.

gemnis f. *(jō)* 'cura'; as. *gemnisse* 39, 18.

gemoetan swv. 'invenire'; ind. prs. 2. sg. *gemotes* 36, 10; 3. sg. *gemoeteð* 20, 9; 118, 162; *gemoeted* 83, 4; opt. prs. 1. sg. *gemoete* 131, 5; ind. prt. 1. sg. *gemoette* 68, 21; 88, 21; 114, 3; 1. pl. *gemoettun* 131, 6; 3. pl. *gemoetun* 45, 2; *gemoettun* 75, 6; 106, 4; 114, 3; *gemo*[e]*ttun* 118, 143; opt. prs. 3. sg. *gemoette* 35, 3; p. prt. *gemoeted* 9, 36; 16, 3; 20, 9; 72, 10; *gemoted* 36, 36.

gemoeting f. *(ō)* 'conventus'; ds. *gemoetinge* 101, 23; vs. *gemoeting* 61, 9; ap. *gemoetinge* Hy. 2, 7.

gemonigfaldian swv. 'multiplicare'; inf. ~ Hy. 4, 5; ind. prs. 2. sg. *gemonigfaldas* 137, 3; ind. prt. 2. sg. *gemonigfaldades* 11, 9; 70, 21; *gemonigfalddes* 64, 10; 3. sg. *gemonigfaldade* 17, 15; 40, 10; 77, 38; *gemonigfaldade* lt.

'multiplicasti' 35, 8; p. prt. *gemonigfaldad* **48, 17; 91, 13;** 105, 29; 118, 69; pl. *gemonigfaldade* **3, 2; 4, 8; 15, 4;** 24, 19; 37, 20; 39, 6. 13; 68, 5; 91, 15; **106, 38; 138. 18;** p. prs. *gemonigfalldende* 64, 11.

gemot n. *(a)* 'concilium'; as. ~ **67, 31.**

gemunan vb. 'reminisci, meminisse'; **inf. ~ Hy. 9, 7;** ind. prs. 1. sg. *gemunu* 136, 6; 2. sg. ***gemynes* 24, 7**; opt. prs. 3. pl. *gemynen* 21, 28; imp. sg. ***gemyne* 24, 6**; 73, 2; 78, 8; 88, 48; 102, 14; 105, 4; 118, **49; 131, 1; 136,** 7; pl. *gemunað* 104, 5; Hy. 2, 8; ind. prt. **2. sg. *gemundes*** 87, 6.

gemynd f. *(i)* 'memoria'; ns. ~ 9, 7; **101, 13; 102,** 18; 134, 13; ds. *gemydde* (!) 29, 5; *gemynde* **96, 12; 111, 7**; as. *gemynd* 33, 17; 108, 14. 15; 110, 4; **144, 7; Hy. 7, 53.**

gemyndan swv. 'memorare'; p. prt. ***gemynd* 9,** 13.

gemyndgian swv. 'memorare'; ind. **prs. 3. sg. *gemynd-gað*** 82, 5; p. prt. *gemyndgad* 70, 16; pl. ***gemyndgade*** 77, 35.

gemyndig adj. 'memor'; nsm. ~ 6, 6; **8, 5; 15,** 4; 19, 4; 24, 7; 41, 5. 7; 62, 7; 73, 18. 22; 76, 4. **12;** 77, 39; 86, 4; 88, 51; 97, 3; 104, 8. 42; 105, 45; **108, 16;** 110, 5; 113, 12; 118, 52. 55; 135, 23; 142, 5; Hy. 6, 5; 10, 10; npm. *gemyndge* 44, 18; 77, 42; 105, 7; **136, 1.**

genehlaecað s. *geneolæcan*.

geneolæcan swv. 'adpropiare, accedere, conbinari': ind. prs. 1. sg. *genehlaecu* 140, 4; 3. sg. *geneolaeced* 90, 10.

togeneolæcan swv. 'adpropiare, accedere, adproximare'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *togeneolaeced* 63, 7; *to ne geneolaeceð* 'non adpropiabit' 90, 7; 3. pl. ***to ne geniolaecað*** 54, 19; 90, 10; *to ne geneolaecað* 31, 6; ***to ne genehlaecað*** 31, 9; imp. pl. *togenehlaecað* **33, 6; ind. prt.** 3. pl. *to geniolaehtun* 106, 18. Vgl. auch ***toneolæcan.***

generian swv. 'eripere, eruere'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *genergu* 90, 15; 2. sg. *genes* (!) 17, 44; *generes* 17, 49; 3. sg. *genereð* 21, 9; 33, 8; 36, 40; 88, 49; opt. prs. 1. sg. *generge* 49, 15; 2. sg. *generge* 30, 3; 39, 14; 3. sg. *ge* . . . . 32, 19; *generge* 49, 22; 70, 11; Hy. 7, 77; imp. sg. *gere* (!) 68, 15; *genere* 6, 5; 7, 2; 16, 13; 21, 21; 24, 17. 20; 30, 2. 16; 38, 9; 42, 1; 58, 2. 3; 63, 2; 68, 19; 70, 2. 4; 118, 153. 170; 139, 2; 142, 9; 143, 7. 11; pl. *genergað* 81, 4; p. prs. *genergende* 34, 10; ind. prt. 2. sg. *generedes* 53, 9; 55, 13; 85, 13; Hy. 3, 17; 3. sg. *generede* 17, 18; 33, 5; 56, 5; 106, 20; *genered* (!) 114, 8; p. prt. *genered* 17, 30; 123, 7.

generwan swv. 'anxiare'; p. prt. *generwed* 60, 3; 142, 4; apm. *generwde* Hy. 12, 4.

geniðerian s. *niðerian.*

geniman s. *niman.*

geniowian swv. 'innovare'; imp. sg. *geniowa* 50, 12.

geedniowian swv. 'renovare'; ind. prs. 2. sg. *geedniowas* 103, 30; p. prt. *geedneowad* 38, 3; *geedniowad* 102, 5.

gentsum s. *genyhtsum.*

genyhtsum adj. 'copiosus'; nsm. ∼ 'uberem' 67, 16 (nom.?); *gentsum* (!) 85, 5; dpm. *genyhtsumum* 122, 4; vpm. *genyhtsume* 67, 17; nsf. *genyhtsum* 129, 7; dsf. *genyhtsumre* 91, 11. 15; 109, 6; nsn. *genyhtsum* 24, 11.

genyhtsumian swv. 'abundare'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *genyhtsumað* 49, 19; 3. pl. *genyhtsumiað* 64, 14; p. prs. *genyhtsumiende* 127, 3; asm. *genyhtsumiendne* Hy. 7, 17; pl. *genyhtsumegende* 72, 12; *genyhtsumiende* 143, 13.

genyhtsumlice adv. 'abundanter'; 30, 24.

genyhtsumnis f. *(jō)* 'abundantia'; ns. ∼ 71, 7; 121, 6. 7; gs. *genyhtsumnisse* 144, 7; ds. *genyhtsumnisse* 29, 7;

32, 17; 48, 7; 64, 12; as. *genyhtsumnisse* 77, 25; is. *genyht-sumnisse* 103, 28.

georstu interj. o! 114, 4; 115, 16; 117, 25.

geostran, deg geostran 'dies hesterna'; 89, 4.

geplantian s. *plantian.*

ger n. *(a)* 'annus'; gs. *geres* 64, 12; np. *ger* 30, 11; 77, 33; 89, 5. 9. 15; 101, 25. 28; Hy. 6, 3; gp. *gera* 89, 4. 10; 94, 10; Hy. 3, 2; ap. *ger* 60, 7; 76, 6; Hy. 3, 14; 7, 12.

gerd f. *(jō)* 'virga'; ns. ~ 22, 4; 44, 7; *ger* 44, 7; ds. *gerde* 2, 9; 88, 33; as. *gerd* 73, 2; 109, 2; 124, 3.

gere s. *generian.*

gereafian s. *reafian.*

gereccan s. *reccan.*

gerecenis f. *(jō)* 'correctio, directio'; ns. ~ 96, 2; ds. *gerecenisse* 118, 7; 138, 3.

gerehtwisian swv. 'justificare'; imp. pl. *gerehtwisiað* 81, 3; ind. prt. 1. sg. *gerehtwisade* 72, 13; p. prt. *gereht-wisad* 50, 6; 142, 2; pl. *gerehtwisade* 18, 10.

gerehtwisung f. *(ō)* 'justificatio'; ap. *gerehtwisunge* 88, 32.

geren f. *(ō)* 'laqueus'; ns. *giren* 34, 8; 123, 7; ds. *grin* 9, 16; *gerene* 9, 31; 30, 5; *girene* 24, 15; 34, 8; 90, 3; 123, 7; 139, 6; 140, 9; as. *gerene* 65, 11; *girene* 68, 23; np. *gerene* 17, 6; *girene* 34, 7; ap. *girene* 56, 7; 63, 6; 118, 110; 139, 6; 141, 4; *giren* 10, 7.

gereordan swv. 'saturare, satiare'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *gereordu* 131, 15; 3. sg. *gereordeð* 80, 17; 102, 5; p. prs. *gereordende* 147, 14; ind. prt. 3. sg. *gereorde* 104, 40; 106, 9; *gereo[r]de* 106, 9; p. prt. *gereorded* 16, 15; 103, 13; pl. *gereorde* 16, 14.

gereordnis f. *(jō)* 'refectio, saturitas'; gs. *gereordnisse* 22, 2; ds. *gereordnisse* Hy. 5, 23; ds. *gereordnisse* 105, 15.

gerestan swv. 'requiescere'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *gerestu* 4, 9; 54, 7; Hy. 6, 34; 3. sg. *geresteð* 14, 1; 15, 9.

gershoppe f. *(ōn)* 'lucusta'; ns. ~ 108, 23; *gereshoppe* 104, 34; ds. *gershoppan* 77, 46.

gerunnen adj. 'coagulatus'; nsm. ~ 67, 16; nsf. ~ 118, 70.

gerwan swv. 'induere, vestire'; p. prs. *gerwende* Hy. 12, 1; p. prt. pl. *gerede* 34, 26.

> *gegerwan* swv. 'induere'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *gegerwu* 131, 16. 18; 3. sg. *gegereð* 92, 1; 108, 18; ind. prt. 1. sg. *gegerede* 34, 13; 2. sg. *gegeredes* 103, 1; p. prt. *gegered* 131, 9; pl. *gegerede* 64, 14; 108, 29.
>
> *ongerwan* swv. 'exuere'; p. prt. *ongered* Hy. 12, 12.

gescænan swv. 'comminuere, conquassare'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *gescæneð* 28, 6; 67, 22; *gescænæð* 109, 6.

gesceft f. *(i)* 'creatura'; gs. *gescefte* 73, 18; 103, 24.

gescendan swv. 'confundere'; inf. ~ 118, 31; ind. prt. 2. sg. *gescendes* 13, 6; 43, 10; p. prt. sg. *gescended* 24, 20; 30, 2. 18; 70, 1; 87, 16; 118, 6. 46. 80; 126, 5; pl. *gescende* 21, 6; 24, 3. 4; 36, 19; 39, 15; 69, 3; 70, 13; 82, 18; 96, 7; 108, 28; *gescended* 85, 17; 128, 5; *gesende* 118, 78.

gescendðo f. *(ō)* 'confusio'; is. *gescendðe* 108, 29.

gesceppan stv. 'creare'; ind. prt. 2. sg. *gescope* 73, 2; 88, 13; 3. sg. *gescop* Hy. 7, 11; p. prt. *gescepen* 148, 5.

gescildan swv. 'protegere, tueri'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *gescildu* 90, 14; 2. sg. *gescildes* 30, 21; 63, 3; 3. sg. *gescildeð* Hy. 7, 88; opt. prs. 3. sg. *gescilde* 19, 2. 3; imp. sg. *gesild!* 16, 8; ind. prt. 3. sg. *gescilde* 26, 5; p. prt. *gescilded* 26, 4; 60, 5; Hy. 7, 88; pl. *gescilde* 34, 4.

gescildend m. (cons.) 'defensor, protector'; ns. ~ 17, 3. 19. 31; 26, 1; 27, 7. 8; 30, 5; 32, 20; 36, 39; 70, 6;

83, 10; 113, 9. 10. 11; 143, 2; Hy. 5, 2; as. ~ 8, 3; 30, 3; 70, 3; vs. ~ 58, 12; np. ~ Hy. 7, 75.

gescildnis f. *(jō)* 'protectio, defensio'; ns. ~ 120, 5; ds. *gescildnisse* 21, 20; 35, 8; 90, 1; 104, 39; as. *gescildnisse* 17, 36.

gescoe n. pl. 'calciamentum'; a. ~ 59, 10; *gesc[o]e* 107, 10.

gescrencan swv. 'supplantare'; inf. ~ 139, 5; imp. sg. *gescrenc* 16, 14; ind. prt. 2. sg. *gescrenctes* 17, 40; p. prt. *gescrencte* 36, 31.

gescrencednis f. *(jō)* 'supplantatio'; as. *gescrencednisse* 40, 10.

gescyldru pl. 'scapulae'; d. *gescyldrum* 90, 4; a. *gescyldru* Hy. 7, 22.

gesegnian swv. 'signare'; p. prt. pl. *gesegnade* Hy. 13, 17.

geseon stv. 'videre'; inf. *gesean* 15, 10; *gesian* 26, 13; 33, 13; ind. prs. 1. sg. *gesio* 5, 5; 117, 7; Hy. 3, 2; *gesie* 8, 4; 2. sg. *gesist* 9, 35; 36, 34; 90, 8; 3. sg. *gesieð* 111, 8; *gesið* 10, 8; 48, 11. 20; 57, 11; 63, 6; 93, 7; 111, 10; 1. pl. *gesiað* 35, 10; 3. pl. *gesiað* 16, 2; 51, 8; 113, (5); 118, 74; *gesioð* 39, 4; 106, 42; *gesieað* 134, 16; *geseað* Hy. 6, 20; opt. prs. 1. sg. *gese* 26, 4; 2. sg. *gesee* 127, 5. 6; 3. sg. *gese* 9, 32; 13, 2; 52, 3; 88, 49; 3. pl. *gesen* 68, 24. 33; 85, 17; 118, 37; imp. sg. *geseh* 9, 14; 24, 18; 36, 37; 44, 11; 58, 6; 79, 15; 118, 153. 159; 138, 24; imp. pl. *gesiað* 33, 9; 45, 9. 11; 65, 5; Hy. 7, 75; fl. inf. *to geseonne* 105, 5; p. prs. *gesionde* Hy. 13, 25; *gesiende* 47, 6; 72, 3; ind. prt. 1. sg. *gesaeh* 36, 25; 118, 96. 158; 141, 5; *gesæh* 54, 10; 2. sg. *gesege* 34, 22; 49, 18; 3. sg. *gesaeh* 32, 13; 76, 19; 96, 4; 113, 3; Hy. 7, 70; *gesæh* Hy. 7, 36; 1. pl. *gesegun* 47, 9; 73, 9; 89, 15; 3. pl. *gesgun!* 96, 6; *gesegun* 21, 8; 30, 12; 57, 9; 63, 9;

76, 17; 94, 9; 97, 3; 106, 24; 108, 25; 133, 16; *gesegan* 34, 21; opt. prt. 1. sg. *gesege* 39, 13; 62, 3; 3. pl. *gesegen* 40, 7; p. prt. *gesegen* 83, 8; 101, 17; *gesegene* 67, 25.

gesetènis f. *(jō)* 'sessio'; as. *gesetenisse* 138, 2.

gesettan s. *settan.*

gesihð f. *(ō)* 'conspectus'; ds. *gesi[h]ðe* 142, 2; *gesihðe* 5, 9; 9, 20. 26; 14, 4; 15, 8; 16, 15; 17, 7. 13. 23. 25; 18, 5; 21, 28. 30; 22, 5; 30, 20; 35, 3; 40, 13; 49, 3. 8; 51, 11; 53, 5; 55, 9; 60, 8; 67, 4. 5; 68, 21; 85, 14; 87, 3; 88, 38; 89, 8; 95, 6; 97, 2. 6; 99, 2; 100, 7; 105, 23. 46; 108, 14; 115, 15. 19; 118, 46. 168. 169. 170; 137, 1; 141, 3; *gesihde* 79, 10; 88, 20; 140, 2; as. *gesihðe?* 78, 11.

gesingalian swv. 'continere'; ind. prt. 1. sg. *gesingalade* 88, 51; p. prt. pl. *gesingalede* 140, 6.

gesittan s. *sittan.*

geslæccan swv. 'rapere'; opt. prs. 3. sg. *geslæcce* 7, 3.

gesnercan stv. 'excidere'; ind. prt. 1. sg. *gesnerc* 30, 13.

gesomnian s. *somnian.*

gesomnung f. *(ō)* 'synagoga, conventiculum'; ns. ~ 85, 14; gs. *gesomnunge* 73, 2; ds. *gesomnunge* 39, 11; 63, 3; 81, 1; 105, 18; 110, 1; as. *gesomnunge* 25, 5; 105, 17; np. *gesomnunge* (lat. synagoga) 7, 8; ap. *gesomnunge* 15, 4.

gesprec n. *(a)* 'oratio, eloquium, loquela'; ns. ~ 11, 7; 104, 19; 118, 50. 140; Hy. 7, 2; gs. *gespreces* 5, 3; ds. *gesprece* 118, 41. 58. 76. 133. 154. 169. 170; as. *gesprec* 106, 11; 118, 38. 67. 82; 147, 15; *gesp.* 118, 123; np. *gespreocu* 17, 31; 18, 4; 118, 103; ap. *gespreocu* 18, 15; 118, 11. 172; *gesprecu* 118, 148; *gesprec* 118, 158. 162.

gesteaðelian s. *staðelian.*

gesteaðulfestian swv. 'stabilire'; inf. *gesteaðulfestian* 20, 12; p. prt. *gesteaðulfestad* 143, 12.

gesthus n. *(a)* 'hospitium'; dp. *gesthusum* 54, 16.

gestihtian s. *stihtian.*

gestillan swv. 'quiescere'; ind. prt. 2. sg. ***gestildes*** 84, 4; 3. sg. *gestilde* 75, 9; Hy. 3, 4.

gestondan s. *stondan.*

gestrod n. *(a)* 'rapina'; ap. *gestrodu* **61, 11.**

gestrongian s. *strongian.*

gesund adj. 'prosperus'; asm. *gesundne* **67, 20.**

gesundfullian swv. 'prosperare'; imp. sg. ***gesundfulla*** 117, 25; p. prt. *gesundfullad* 36, 7.

gesundfullice adv. 'prospere' 44, 5.

geswecton s. *geswencan*; *geswencan* s. ***swencan.***

geswencednis f. *(jō)* 'tribulatio'; ns. ~ 118, **143**; gs. *geswencednisse* 76, 3; Hy. 6, 34; ds. ***geswencednisse*** **9**, 10. 22; 17, 7; 53, 9; 54, 4; 59, 13; 65, 14; **106, 39**; **107**, 13; [*ge*]*swencednisse* 4, 2; as. *geswencednisse* **43, 24**; **77**, 49; 114, 3; 141, 3; np. *geswencednisse* 24, **17**; ***geswenced*** für *geswencednisse* 33, 20; dp. *geswencednissum* **33**, 5. 7. 18; 45, 2; ap. *geswencednisse* 65, 11; 70, 20.

gesweocelad s. *gesweotulian*; *gesweocoðade* s. *gesweotulian.*

gesweotulian swv. 'manifestare'; ind. prt. 2. sg. *gesweo*[*tu*]*lades* 50, 8; 3. sg. *gesweocoðade* (!) **147, 20**; p. prt. *gesweotulad* 16, 15; *gesweocelad* (!) 24, 14.

geswerc n. *(a)* 'nebula'; as. *geswerc* **147, 16.**

geswigian s. *swigian.*

geswinc n. *(a)* 'afflictio, tribulatio'; ns. ~ **21, 12**; gs. *geswinces* 17, 19; 19, 2; 36, 39; 43, 20; **49, 15**; 58, 17; 85, 7; 137, 7; ds. *geswince* 80, 8; 90, 15; **142**, 11; *geswi*[*n*]*ce* 117, 5.

get n. *(a)* 'porta'; ns. ~ 117, 20; ds. *gete* **68, 13**; 126, 5; Hy. 3, 1; np. *geatu* 23, 7. 9; gp. ***geata*** **147, 13**; dp.

geatum 9, 15; 72, 28; ap. *geatu* 23, 7. 9; 86, 2; 99, 4; 106, 16. 18; 117, 19.

getacnian swv. 'signare, indicare'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *getacnað* 18, 3; imp. sg. *getacna* 118, 27; p. prt. *getacnad* 4, 7; Hy. 7, 66.

getacnung f. *(ō)* 'significatio'; as. *getacnunge* 59, 6.

getedes s. *geteld.*

geteld n. *(a)* 'tabernaculum'; ns. ~ Hy. 3, 5; gs. *geteldes* 26, 5; 41, 5; *getedes* 25, 8; ds. *getelde* 26, 5. 6; 30, 21; 42, 3; 51, 7; 60, 5; 90, 10; as. *geteld* 17, 12; 18, 6; 45, 5; 73, 7; 77, 60. 67; 131, 3. 5. 7; np. *geteld* 48, 12; 82, 7; 83, 2; Hy. 6, 14; gp. *getelda* 59, 8; 107, 8; dp. *geteldum* 64, 5; 68, 26; 77, 51. 55; 83, 11; 105, 25; 117, 15; 146, 10; ap. *geteld* 77, 28; 86, 2; Hy. 6, 15.

getellan swv. 'imputare, reputare, aestimare'; ind. prs. 2. sg. *getelest* 143, 3; 3. sg. *geteleð* 31, 2.

geteon stv. 'constringere'; imp. sg. *geteh* 31, 9.

getimbran s. *timbran.*

getreowan swv. 'confidere'; inf. ~ 117, 8; 145, 2; ind. prs. 1. sg. *getreowu* 10, 2; 24, 2; 3. sg. *getreoweð* 56, 2; 3. pl. *getreowað* 2, 13; 48, 7; 113, 8; 124, 1; 134, 18; ind. prt. 2. pl. *getreowdun* Hy. 7, 72.

getreowe adj. 'fidelis'; nsm. ~ 88, 38; 144, 13; Hy. 7, 6; dsm. *getreowum* 88, 29; Hy. 11, 8; Hy. 12, 10; apm. *getreowan* 100, 6; nsf. *getreowu* 18, 8; npn. *getreowe* 110, 8.

getreowlice adv. 'fiducialiter'; *getrewlice* 11, 6; *getreowlice* Hy. 2, 3.

getrugung f. *(ō)* 'adsumptio'; ns. ~ 88, 19.

getrymman s. *trymman.*

getynge adj. 'linguosus'; nsm. ~ 139, 12.

geunrotsian swv. 'contristare'; p. prt. *geunrotsad* 34, 14; 37, 7; 54, 3; 68, 21.

geuntrumian swv. 'infirmare'; p. prt. ***geuntrumad*** **9, 4**; 17, 37; 25, 1; 30, 11; 57, 8; 67, 10; **108, 24; Hy. 4, 12**; pl. *geuntrumade* 26, 2; 87, 10; 106, 12.

gewemman swv. 'corrumpere'; p. prt. npm. ***gewemde*** 13, 1; 52, 2.

geweolgian swv. 'locupletare'; inf. ~ **64, 10**; ind. prs. 3. sg. *geweolegað* Hy. 4, 14.

geweota m. *(an)* 'testis'; ns. *geweota* Hy. **13, 23**; np. ***geweotan*** 26, 12.

gewerc n. *(a)* 'factura'; ds. *gewerce* 91, **5**.

gewetrian swv. 'adaquare'; ind. prt. 3. sg. ***gewetrade*** **77, 15**.

gewillian s. *willian*.

gewillung f. *(ō)* 'concupiscentia'; ap. ***gewillunge*** **105, 14**.

gewin n. *(ja)* 'labor'; ns. *gewin* 9, 28; **54, 11**; **72, 16**; 89, 10; 139, 10; gs. *gewinnes* 77, 51; 104, **36**; **Hy. 12, 3**; as. *gewin* 9, 35; 24, 18; dp. *gewinnum* 72, **5**; **87, 16**; **106, 12**; Hy. 6, 14; ap. *gewin* 77, 46; 104, 44; **108, 11**; **127, 2**.

gewislice adv. 'utique'; 50, 18; 54, 13; **57, 2. 12**.

gewitan stv. 'discedere, abire, recedere'; **ind.** prs. 1. pl. *gewitað* 79, 19; opt. prs. 1. sg. *gewite* **38, 14**; 3. pl. *gewiten* Hy. 4, 6; imp. sg. *gewit* 21, **12**; **34, 22**; 37, 22; pl. *gewitað* 6, 9; ind. prt. 2. sg. *gewite* **9, 22**; **3.** sg. *gewat* 43, 19; Hy. 7, 31; 3. pl. *geweotun* 104, **41**.

gewitnian s. *witnian*.

gewoenan swv. 'existimare'; ind. prt. 1. sg. ***gewoende*** 72, 16; 2. sg. *gewoendes* 49, 21.

gewonian swv. 'minuere, minorare'; **ind.** prs. 2. sg. *gewonas* Hy. 6, 25; ind. prt. 2. sg. ***gewonedes*** **8, 6**; *ge-wonades* 88, 46; p. prt. *gewonade* 11, 2; ***gewonad*** **106, 38**.

gewrit n. *(a)* 'scriptura'; dp. ***gewreotum*** **86, 6**.

gewuldrian s. *wuldrian*.

gewuna m. *(an)* 'usus'; ds. *gewunan* Hy. 12, 3.

gewundian swv. 'vulnerare'; p. prt. asm. *gewundedan* 88, 11; npm. *gewundade* 87, 6; gpm. *gewundedra* Hy. 7, 84.

gewundra s. *gewuldrian*.

gewundrian s. *wundrian*.

gewynsumian s. *wynsumian*.

gewyrht f. *(i)* 'meritum'; dp. *gewyrhtum* 7, 5.

gif cj. c. i. und opt. 'si'; 7, 4. 5; 12, 5; 18, 14; 26, 3; 43, 21; 49, 12. 18; 50, 18; 54, 13; 57, 2; 58, 16; 62, 7; 65, 18; 67, 14; 72, 11. 15; 80, 9. 14; 88, 31. 32. 36; 89, 10; 93, 18; 94, 8. 11; 105, 23; 129, 3; 130, 2; 131, 3. 4. 12; 136, 5. 6; 138, 8. 9; Hy. 3, 15.

gigent m. *(a)* 'gigans'; ns. ∼ 18, 6; 32, 16.

gim m. *(ja)* 'topazion'; as. *gim* 118, 127.

ging s. *gungra*.

gitsung f. *(ō)* 'avaritia'; as. *gitsunge* 118, 36.

giren s. *geren*.

gleadian swv. 'exhilare'; opt. prs. 3. sg. *gleadie* 103, 15.

gleaw adj. 'prudens'; asm. *gleawne* 118, 98.

gleawnis f. *(jō)* 'prudentia'; as. *gleawnisse* 48, 4; 104, 22.

glidd s. *glidder*.

glidder adj. 'lubricus'; dsf. *glidderre* Hy. 12, 12; nsn. *glidd* 34, 6; asn. *glidder* Hy. 11, 6.

gneat m. *(ja)* 'scinifes'; ns. *gneat* 104, 31.

gnornian swv. 'murmurare'; ind. prs. 3. pl. *gnorniað* 58, 16; ind. prt. 3. pl. *gnornadun* 105, 25.

god m. *(a)* 'deus'; ns. ∼ 150mal; *go* 65, 19; gs. *godes* 13, 3; 18, 2. 10; 19, 2. 6. 8; 23, 6; 28, 1; 35, 2. 7; 36, 31; 38, 7; 41, 3. 5; 42, 4; 43, 21; 45, 5; 47, 2. 9; 49, 23; 51, 10; 60, 8; 61, 12; 63, 10; 64, 10; 67, 3. 4. 9. 16. 18. 25; 68, 31; 72, 17; 76, 4; 77, 7. 10. 31; 79, 11; 82, 13;

83, 11; 86, 3; 88, 7; 89, 17; 90, 1; 91, 14; 97, 3; 98, 9; 113, 7; 118, 115; 121, 9; 133, 1; 134, 2; 149, 6; Hy. 7, 15. 86. 87; 9, 15; (ds. *deo* 3, 3;) *gode* 17, 7. 22. 30. 32; 23, 5; 29, 9; 39, 4; 41, 3. 6. 9. 10; 42, 4; 43, 9. 21; 46, 2. 7. 10; 48, 8; 49, 14; 50, 19; 55, 5. 11; 59, 14; 61, 2. 6. 8; 65, 1. 3; 67, 5. 17. 32. 33. 35; 68, 32; 72, 28; 74, 6. 10; 75, 12; 77, 7. 8. 19; 80, 2. 5; 88, 7; 94, 1; 97, 4. 5; 99, 2; 103, 21. 33; 107, 14; 122, 2; 131, 2. 5; 135, 2. 26; 145, 2. 5; 146, 1. 7; Hy. 4, 2; 6, 39; 7, 5. 31. 33. 41; 10, 2; 13, 6; as. *god* 13, 2. 5; 30, 3; 41, 12; 42, 5; 51, 9; 52, 3. 6; 53, 5; 54, 20. 23; 65, 8; 67, 27; 68, 4; 70, 3; 76, 3; 77, 18. 22. 41. 56; 80, 10; 83, 3; 94, 6; 98, 5. 9; 105, 14. 21; 147, 12; Hy. 3, 3; 7, 30. 35. 36; vs. *god* 132 mal; np. *godas* 46, 10; 81, 6; 95, 5; Hy. 7, 61. 72; gp. *goda* 49, 1; 81, 1; 83, 8; 135, 2; dp. *godum* 85, 8; 134, 5; Hy. 5, 18; ap. *godas* 46, 3; 94, 3; 95, 4; 96, 9; Hy. 7, 33.

god n. *(a)* 'bonum'; ns. ~ 51, 11; 72, 28; ds. *gode* 33, 11; as. *god* 13, 1. 3; np. *god* 127, 5; gp. *goda* 15, 2; dp. *godum* 24, 13; 34, 12; 38, 3; 64, 5; 83, 13; 102, 5; Hy. 10, 8; ap. *god* 4, 6; 12, 6; 26, 13.

god adj. 'bonus'; nsm. ~ 53, 8; 72, 1; 105, 1; 106, 1; 117, 1. 2. 3. 29; 118, 68; 135, 1; 142, 10; 146, 1; Hy. 13, 26; gsm. *godes* 5, 13; dsm. *godum* 29, 8; 50, 20; ism. *gode* 35, 5; npm. *gode* Hy. 1, 7; dpm. *godum* 124, 4; apm. *gode* 33, 13; nsn. *god* 91, 2; 110, 10; 117, 8. 9; 118, 71. 72; 132, 1; asn. *god* 33, 15; 36, 27; 44, 2; 52, 2. 4; 118, 122; isn. *gode* 85, 17; dpn. *godum* 37, 21; 106, 9; 108, 5; apn. *god* 58, 12; 121, 9.

godnis f. *(jō)* 'bonitas'; ds. *godnisse* 105, 5; 118, 68; as. *godnisse* 24, 7; 36, 3; 118, 65. 66.

godspellian swv. 'evangelizare'; p. prs. dp. *godspelliendum* 67, 12.

gold n. *(a)* 'aurum'; ns. ~ 113, (4); 134, 15; gs. *goldes* 67, 14; 118, 72; ds. *golde* 71, 15; 104, 37; as. *gold* 18, 11; 118, 127.

goldhord n. *(a)* 'thesaurus'; dp. *goldhordum* 32, 7; 134, 7; Hy. 7,66.

goldhordian swv. 'thesaurizare'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *goldhordað* 38, 7.

goma m. *(an)* 'faux'; np. *goman* 68, 4; dp. *gomum* 21, 16; 118, 103; 136, 6; 149, 6.

Gomorra 'Gomorra'; Hy. 7, 63.

gong m. *(a)* 'gressus'; ns. ~ 36, 23; np. *gongas* 36, 31; 67, 25; 72, 2; ap. *gongas* 16, 5; 17, 37; 39, 3; 84, 14; 118, 133; 139, 5.

gongan vb. 'ambulare'; inf. ~ 77, 10; ind. prs. 1. sg. *gongu* 85, 11; 118, 45; 138, 7; 2. sg. *gonges* 90, 13; 3. sg. *gongeð* 84, 14; 103, 3; 3. pl. *gongað* 11, 9; 81, 5; 83, 8; 88, 16. 31; 113, (7); 118, 1; 127, 1; 134, 17; opt. prs. 1. sg. *gonge* 22, 4; 137, 7; 142, 8; 3. sg. *gonge* 38, 7; p. prs. *gongende* 100, 6; 125, 6; ap. *gongende* 83, 13.

> *bigongan* vb. 'exercitare, exercere'; p. prt. *bigongen* 76, 4; 118, 15. 23. 27. 48. 78.
>
> *betwihgongan* vb. 'intercedere'; p. prs. gs. *betwihgongendes* 28, 7.
>
> *geondgongan* vb. 'perambulare'; p. prs. ds. *geondgongendum* 90, 6; gp. *geon[d]gongendra* 67, 22.
>
> *ingongan* vb. 'ingredi'; p. prs. *ingongende* 25, 1. 11.
>
> *ofergongan* vb. 'transgredi'; ind. prs. 3. pl. *ofergongað* 103, 9.
>
> *ymbgongan* vb. 'ambulare'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *ymbgongu* 141, 4.

gongeweafre f. *(ōn)* 'aranea'; ns. ~ 89, 9; np. *gongeweafran* 38, 12.

grad m. *(a)* 'gradus'; dp. *gradum* 47, 4.

grapian swv. 'palpare'; ind. prs. 3. pl. ***grapiað*** 113, (7); 134, 17.

gred m. *(i)* 'gramen'; as. ~ Hy. 7, 4.

greft m. *(i)* 'scuptile'; dp. *greftum* 77, 58; 105, 36. 38; ap. *greftas* 96, 7; 105, 19.

grin s. *geren*; *grud* s. *grund*.

grund m. *(a)* 'fundus, profundum'; ns. ~ 68, 16; Hy. 12, 8; gs. *grundes* 68, 3; ds. *grunde* 68, 15; 106, 24; as. *grund* 64, 8; Hy. 5, 8; *grud* 67, 23; dp. *grundum* 129, 1.

grymetian swv. 'rugire, stridere, fremere'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *grymetað* 111, 10; 3. pl. *grymetad* (!) 36, 12; p. prs. *grymetiende* 21, 14; 103, 21; ind. prt. 1. sg. *grymetede* 37, 9; 3. pl. *grymetadon* 34, 16.

grytte f. *(jōn)* 'aranea' (?); ns. ~ 89,9. S. Cortelyou, Altengl. Insektennamen.

guðe s. *guguð*.

guðfona m. *(an)* 'vexillum'; as. *guðfonan* Hy. 13, 17.

guguð f. *(ō)* 'juventus'; ns. *guðuð* 102, 5; gs. *guiuðu* (!) 24, 7; ds. *iuguðe* 128, 2; *guguðe* 70, 5. 17; 128, 1; 143, 12; *guðe* (!) 87, 16; as. *iuguðe* 42, 4.

guiuðu s. *guguð*.

gung adj. 'juvenis'; npm. *gunge* 148, 12; gpm. *iungra* 67, 26; apm. *gunge* 77, 63; Hy. 7, 51.

gungest sup. v. *gung* 'lt. adulescentior'; nsm. *gungesta* 67, 28.

gungra comp. 'juvenior'; nsm. ~ 36, 25; *ging* (!) 118, 9; *iungra* 118, 141; *iugra* Hy. 1, 1; dpm. *gingrum* 148, 12.

gylden adj. 'aureus'; dpn. *gyldnum* 44, 14.

gyltan swv. 'delinquere'; p. prs. dp. *gyltendum* 24, 8.

agyltan swv. 'delinquere'; ind. prs. 3. pl. *agyltað*

33, 22; opt. prs. 1. sg. *agylte* 38, 2; p. prs. dp. *agyltendum* 74, 5; ind. prt. 1. sg. *agylte* 118, 67.

gyrdels m. *(a)* 'zona'; ns. ~ 108, 19.

habban vb. 'habere'; ind. prs. 2. sg. *hafast* 58, 9; 3. sg. *hafað* 39, 18; 146, 10; 3. pl. *habbað* 113, (5). (6). (7); 134, 16. 17; *habað* 134, 17; imp. pl. *habbað* Hy. 7, 11; p. prs. neg. *nabbende* 37, 15; ind. prt. 1. sg. *hefde* 76, 6; 118, 104. 113. 128. 163; 3. sg. *hefde* Hy. 4, 11; 3. pl. *hefdun* 63, 9; 101, 15; 105, 24; p. prt. *hefd* 77, 37; 89, 5.

bihabban vb. 'continere'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *bihafað* 76, 10.

haelan swv. 'sanare'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *haeleð* 102, 3; 146, 3; opt. prs. 2. sg. *haele* Hy. 13, 21; imp. sg. *hael* 6, 3; 40, 5; *hæl* 58, 3.

gehaelan swv. 'sanare, salvare'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *gehaelu* Hy. 7, 77; 3. sg. *gehaeleð* 33, 19; 43, 7; *gehæleð* 43, 4; imp. sg. *gehael* 59, 4; ind. prt. 2. sg. *gehaeldes* 29, 3. 4; 3. sg. *gehaelde* 97, 1; 106, 20; p. prt. *geheled* 32, 16.

haelend m. (cons.) 'salvator, Jhesu'; n. ~ 24, 5; *helend* Hy. 2, 3; g. *haelendes* Hy. 2, 6; d. *haelende* Hy. 6, 39.

haelftreo n. *(wa)* 'camus'; ds. *haelftreo* 31, 9.

haelu f. *(īn)* 'salus, sanitas, salutas'; ns. ~ 3, 3. 9; 19, 7; 26, 1; 36, 39; 37, 4. 8; 68, 30; 84, 10; 118, 155; 145, 3; Hy. 6, 18; *hælu* 34, 3; 59, 13; *halu* (sic) 32, 17; *helu* 107, 13; gs. *halu* 37, 23; 87, 2; *haelu* 17, 3. 36; 50, 14. 16; 68, 14; 115, 13; 117, 15; 139, 8; *helu* 17, 47; *hælu* 88, 27; Hy. 9, 2. 13; 13, 13; ds. *hælu* 19, 6; 20, 6; 131, 16; *haelu* 9, 16; 12, 6; 21, 2; 32, 17; 61, 2; 105, 4; 118, 81. 123; Hy. 4, 3; as. *hælu* 84, 8; 97, 2; *haelu* 13, 7; 20, 2; 34, 9; 39, 11. 17; 41, 6. 12; 42, 5; 43, 5; 49, 23; 52,

7; 66, 3; 69, 5; 70, 15; 73, 12; 77, 22; 90, 16; 95, 2; 97, 3; 117, 14. 21. 28; 118, 41. 166. 174; 143, 10; 149, 4; Hy. 2, 5; 5, 3; 6, 26; *helu* 11, 6; 17, 51.

haetu f. *(īn)* 'calor, caumas'; gs. *haetu* Hy. 7, 18; ds. *haeto* 18, 7; *haetu* Hy. 11, 9; vs. *haetu* Hy. 8, 8.

hal adj. 'salvus'; nsm. ~ 17, 4; 32, 16; 118, 117; asm. *halne* 3, 7; 6, 5; 11, 2; 17, 20; 19, 7. 10; 21, 9; 30, 3. 17; 53, 3; 54, 9; 59, 7; 68, 2. 36; 70, 3; 85, 2. 16; 107, 7; 108, 26; 117, 25; 118, 94. 146; 118, 173; 137, 7; asf. *hale* 7, 3; 30, 8; 108, 31; asn. *hal* 17, 28; 27, 9; npm. *hale* 21, 6; 79, 4. 8. 20; apmf. *hale* 7, 11; 16, 7; 17, 42; 35, 7; 36, 40; 55, 8; 67, 21; 71, 4. 13; 75, 10; 79, 3; 105, 47; 144, 19; Hy. 3, 23; 6, 26.

haldan stv. 'servare, custodire, observare'; inf. ~ 118, 4. 57. 106; ind. prs. 1. sg. *haldu* 17, 24; 38, 2; 88, 29; 118, 8. 17. 34. 44. 60; *halde* 58, 10; 2. sg. *aldes* (sic) 11, 8; *haldes* 129, 3; 3. sg. *haldeð* 18, 12; 33, 21; 36, 12; 96, 10; 106, 43; 120, 3. 4. 5. 7. 8; 144, 20; 145, 7. 9; 3. pl. *haldað* 55, 7; 88, 32; 105, 3; 126, 1; 131, 12; opt. prs. 1. sg. *halde* 118, 88. 101. 134. 146; 3. sg. *halde* 126, 1; 3. pl. *halden* 104, 45; imp. sg. *hald* 24, 20; 36, 37; 85, 2; 139, 5; fl. inf. *to haldenne* 118, 5; p. prs. *haldende* 30, 7; 114, 6; 118, 158; gp. *haldendra* 118, 63; dp. *haldendum* 102, 18; ind. prt. 1. sg. *heold* 16, 4; 17, 22; 118, 55. 67. 168; 3. sg. *heold* 118, 167; Hy. 4, 18; 6, 31; 7, 19; 3. pl. *heoldun* 70, 10; 77, 56. 57; 98, 7; 118, 136. 158; *heoldon* 77, 10; opt. prt. 3. pl. *hiolden* 90, 11.

bihaldan stv. 'intendere'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *bihaldeð* 57, 8; 65, 19; *behaldeð* 76, 2; 80, 12; imp. sg. *behald* 5, 3; 85, 6; *bihald* 16, 1; 34, 23; 37, 23; 54, 3; 58, 6; 60, 2; 68, 19; 69, 2; 79, 2; 140, 1; 141, 7; Hy. 7, 1;

beha[l]d 44, 5; pl. *bihaldað* 77, 1; p. prs. *bihaldende* 77, 9; 129, 2.

gehaldan stv. 'servare, conservare, custodire'; ind. prs. 2. sg. *gehaldes* 11, 8; 3. sg. *gehaldeð* 40, 3; 120, 7; imp. sg. *gehald* 15, 1; 16, 8; 36, 34; 140, 9; p. prt. np. *gehaldne* 36, 28.

halding f. *(ō)*: *in haldinge* 'in custodiendo' 118, 9.

halig adj. 'sanctus'; nsm. ~ 17, 26; 18, 10; 31, 6; 70, 22; 85, 2; 98, 3. 5. 9; 144, 13. 17; Hy. 2, 11; 4, 4; 6, 6; 7, 7; 10, 5; *halga* 11, 2; Hy. 13, 28; gsm. *halges* Hy. 11, 4; *halgan* 88, 19; dsm. *halgan* 3, 5; 14, 1; 19, 7; 32, 21; 42, 3; 59, 8; 67, 18; 101, 20; 104, 3; 105, 47; *hagan* (sic) 47, 2; *halgum* 19, 3; 21, 4; 67, 25; 76, 14; 88, 21. 36; 98, 9; 107, 8; 133, 2; Hy. 13, 31; asm. *halgan* 2, 6; 4, 4; 15, 10; 17, 26; 77, 41; 102, 1; 105, 16; Hy. 8, 21; *haligne* 50, 13; 97, 1; 137, 2; 144, 21; ism. *halgan* Hy. 11, 16; 13, 30; npm. *halge* 15, 9; 131, 9. 16; 144, 10; 149, 5; gpm. *haligra* 51, 11; 78, 2; 88, 6. 8; 109, 3; 115, 15; 149, 1; Hy. 4, 18; 9, 4; dpm. *halgum* 67, 36; 73, 3; 82, 4; 86, 1; 148, 14; 149, 9; 150, 1; Hy. 5, 19; apm. *halge* 36, 28; 49, 5; 84, 9; vpm. *halge* 29, 5; 30, 24; 33, 10; Hy. 8, 19; gsf. *haligre* Hy. 9, 7; dsf. *halgan* 23, 3; 28, 2; 67, 6; 95, 9; Hy. 5, 23; *haligre* 42, 1; asf. *halge* 110, 9[1]); nsn. *halig* 64, 5; gsn. *halgan* 104, 42; dsn. *halgan* 5, 8; 10, 5; 17, 7; 62, 3; 137, 2; *halga(n)* 26, 4; *halgum* 27, 2; asn. *halig* 46, 9; 72, 17; 73, 7; 78, 1; 82, 13; apn. *halgan* 92, 5.

halignis f. *(jō)* 'sanctitas'; ns. ~ 95, 6; gs. *halignisse* 29, 5; 96, 12; ds. *halignisse* Hy. 9, 10; as. *halignisse* 88, 40; 144, 5; Hy. 5, 32.

[1] Der Glossator hat 'sanctum' fälschlich auf 'testamentum' bezogen, und da er letzteres mit *cyðnisse* übersetzte, für 'sanctum' den asf. *halge* gegeben.

hall f. *(ō)* 'aula'; ds. *halle* 28, 2; 95, 9.

halm n. *(a)* 'stipula'; as. ~ 82, 14; Hy. 5, 12.

halsian swv. 'obsecrare, quaesere'; ind. prs. 1. pl. *halsiað* Hy. 13, 29; imp. sg. *halsa* 36, 7.

halsung f. *(ō)* 'obsecratio'; as. *halsunge* 142, 1.

haltian swv. 'claudicare'; ind. prt. 3. pl. *haltadon* 17, 46.

halwynde adj. 'salutaris'; nsm. *halwynda* 26, 9; 61, 3. 7; 64, 6; *halwynde* 67, 20; 78, 9; dsm. *halwendan* 23, 5; *halwyndan* 61, 8; 94, 1; Hy. 7, 31; *halwyndum* Hy. 10, 2; vs. *halwynde* 84, 5; gpm. *halwendra* 27, 8.

has adj. 'raucus'; npm. *hase* 68, 4.

hatheortnis f. *(jō)* 'furor, zelus'; ns. ~ 73, 1; 78, 5; Hy. 2, 2; 6, 16; 7, 64. 65; *hatheortnisse* 'zelus' (sic) 68, 10; ds. *hatheortniss* (*in ~ ðinre* 'in furore tuo') Hy. 6, 25; *hatheortnisse* 2, 5; 6, 2; 37, 2; 89, 7; Hy. 7, 40. 42. 49; as. *hatheortnisse* 36, 8.

hatian swv. 'concalescere'; ind. prt. 3. sg. *hatade* 38, 4.

he, hie, hit pron. pers. 'ille, ipse, is etc., auch reflexiv'; nsm. ~ 89mal; gsm. *his* 2, 6. 13; 7, 17. 18; 8, 5. 8; 9, 12. 26. 28. 30. 36. 37; 10, 5. 8; 13, 6; 14, 4; 15, 3; 17, 7. 9. 10. 12. 13. 23. 25. 31. 51; 18, 2. 7; 19, 7; 20, 3. 4. 6; 21, 28. 30. 32; 23, 1. 3; 24, 10. 13. 14; 26, 6; 27, 5; 28, 2. 4; 29, 5. 6; 30, 24; 31, 2; 32, 4. 6. 11. 18. 21; 33, 2. 4. 7. 10. 16; 34, 9. 10. 27; 35, 2. 3. 4; 36, 10. 13. 23. 24. 25. 26. 30. 31. 33. 34. 36; 38, 12; 39, 5; 40, 3. 4. 6; 44, 14. 15; 45, 4. 6; 47, 14; 48, 17. 18. 19; 49, 2. 3. 5. 6. 12; 54, 11. 12. 21. 22; 58, 11; 59, 4; 60, 7; 63, 10; 64, 8. 11; 65, 2. 7. 8; 67, 2. 5. 14. 25. 32. 35; 68, 37; 71, 4. 7. 9. 16. 17. 19; 73, 6; 74, 4. 9; 75, 2. 3. 12; 77, 4. 7. 8. 10. 11. 22. 32. 37. 42. 54. 56; 78, 7; 79, 10. 11. 12. 13; 80, 7; 83, 6; 84, 10; 86, 1; 88, 8. 10. 12. 24. 25. 26. 30. 31. 37. 38. 40. 41. 43. 44. 45. 46; 90, 4. 5; 94, 2. 4. 5. 7. 8;

95, 2. 3. 6. 8. 9; 96, 2. 3. 4. 6. 7. 12; 97, 1; 98, 5. 6. 7. 9; 99, 2. 3. 4. 5; 101, 14. 15. 22; 102, 1. 2. 15. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22; 103, 3. 5. 6; 104, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 18. 19. 24. 25. 28. 45; 105, 1. 2. 12. 13. 23. 24. 33; 106, 1. 8. 15. 21. 22. 24. 25. 29. 31; 108, 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 18; 110, 2. 3. 7. 8. 9. 10; 111, 1. 2. 3. 7. 8. 9; 112, 4; 113, 2; 115, 15. 19; 116, 2; 117, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 29; 118, 2. 3. 76; 124, 2; 127, 1; 129, 8; 131, 7. 15. 16. 18; 132, 2; 134, 3. 9; 135, 1—16. 20—26; 138, 12; 140, 10; 141, 3; 143, 4; 144, 3. 9. 21; 145, 4. 5; 146, 5. 11; 147, 15. 17; 148, 2. 8. 13. 14; 149, 1. 3. 9; 150, 1. 2; Hy. 1, 10. 11; 2, 7. 8; 4, 20; 5, 6; 6, 7—11. 14. 41; 7, 6. 16. 17. 87. 88; 9, 13; 10, 5. 11; dsm. *him* 2, 6. 11; 4, 4; 7, 14; 12, 5; 17, 9; *h[i]m* 17, 24; 18, 10; 20, 3. 5; 21, 25. 31; 24, 12; 26, 12; 27, 7; 31, 6; 32, 2. 3. 8. 12. 21; 33, 6; 35, 2; 36, 33; 40, 4; 41, 6. 12; 42, 5; 46, 5; 47, 2; 48, 19; 49, 23; 51, 9; 52, 6; 54, 13; 61, 2. 6. 9; 65, 17; 67, 5. 17. 24; 71, 9. 11. 14. 15. 17; 76, 3; 77, 17. 34. 36; 80, 16; 83, 4; 84, 9. 11. 14; 87, 9; 88, 22. 23. 29. 34. 44; 90, 16; 91, 16; 94, 2; 96, 3; 101, 24; 102, 16; 103, 21. 26. 34; 104, 2; 105, 31; 108, 12. 18. 19. 28; 131, 13; 134, 4; 138, 6; 143, 2. 3; 146, 10; 148, 14; 149, 3; Hy. 1, 10; 4, 7; 5, 5; 7, 7. 8. 17; 9, 10. 11; asm. *hine* 2, 13; 8, 5. 6. 7; 9, 30. 31. 39; 11, 6; 14, 4; 17, 3. 31; 18, 7; 19, 7; 20, 3. 4. 6. 7; 21, 9. 24. 25. 26. 27; 24, 14; 27, 7; 32, 18; 33, 7. 8. 9. 10. 23; 34, 10. 25; 36, 5. 7. 12. 13. 22. 32. 33. 36. 40; 40, 2. 3; 44, 12; 48, 18; 49, 18; 51, 8; 54, 9; 61, 9; 62, 12; 63, 6. 11; 66, 8; 67, 2; 68, 31. 35; 70, 11; 71, 11. 15. 17; 73, 14; 77, 34. 36. 37. 40. 58. 70; 80, 6. 7; 84, 10; 88, 21. 22. 24. 25. 28. 42. 45. 46; 90, 2. 14. 15. 16; 92, 1; 93, 12. 13; 96, 7; 97, 1; 102, 11. 13. 17; 104, 19. 20. 21. 22. 26; 105, 7. 29. 32. 43. 45; 106, 32; 108, 6. 18. 30; 109, 4; 110,

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hearpe f. *(ōn)* 'psalterium'; ds. *hearpan* 32, 2; 48, 5; 91, 4; 143, 9; 149, 3; 150, 3; as. *hearpan* 80, 3; Hy. 1, 3; vs. *hearpe* 56, 9; 107, 3.

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heretoga m. *(an)* 'dux'; np. *heretogan* 67, 28.

herg m. *(u)* 'simulacrum'; np. *hergas* 113, (4); 134, 15; dp. *hergum* 96, 7; Hy. 1, 9.

hergan swv. 'laudare'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *hergo* 21, 23; *hergu* 34, 18; 55, 5. 11; 68, 31; 108, 30; 144, 2; 145, 2; 3. sg. *hereð* 101, 19; 118, 175; 150, 6; Hy. 3, 20; 3. pl. *hergað* 21, 27; 62, 4. 6; 68, 35; 73, 21; 101, 9; 113, 17; 144, 4; *hergad* 83, 5; opt. prs. 1. pl. *hergen* Hy. 8, 21; 3. pl. *hergen* 106, 32; 148, 5. 12; 149, 3; imp. sg. *here* 145, 2; 147, 12; Hy. 2, 10; pl. *hergað* 21, 24; 99, 4; 104, 3; 112, 1. 3; 116, 1; 134, 1. 3; 146, 1; 148, 1—4. 7; 150, 1—5; *hærgað* 150, 2; p. prs. *hergende* 17, 4; p. prt. *hered* 9, 24; 33, 3; 105, 5; *hereð* 62, 12; pl. *here* (sic) 43, 9; *herede* 63, 11.

efenherian swv. 'conlaudare'; imp. pl. *efenhergad* (sic) 116, 1.

hergendlic adj. 'laudabilis'; nsm. *hergedlic* 47, 2; 95, 4; *hergendlic* 144, 3; Hy. 8, 23.

herstan swv. 'confrigere'; p. prt. pl. *herste* 101, 4.

herste f. *(ōn)* 'frixorium'; as. *herstan* 101, 4.

hersumian swv. 'obaudire'; imp. pl. *hersumiað* 65, 8; ind. prt. 3. sg. *hersumade* 17, 45.

herwan swv. 'aspernari'; ind. prt. 3. pl. *herwdun* 21, 8.

hesta s. *hehst.*

hete m. *(i)* 'malitia'; ds. *hete* 51, 3; 77, 72; 106, 34; as. *hete* 35, 5; 51, 5; ap. *hetas* 93, 23; *heatas* 139, 3.

hider adv. 'huc'; 72, 10.

hie s. *he.*

Hierusalem 'Hierusalem'; 134, 21; 136, 5; *Hierusal* 136, 6; *Jerusalem* 101, 22; 124, 2.

hiofan swv. 'lugere'; p. prs. ns. *hiofende* 34, 14.

hiop s. *hiow.*

hiow n. *(ja)* 'forma, species'; ns. ~ 49, 2. 11; 67, 13; ds. *hiowe* 44, 3; 67, 14; as. *heow* 44, 5; *hiow* 44, 12; Hy. 13, 5; *hiop* 46, 5.

hiowian swv. 'fingere'; ind. prs. 2. sg. *hiowas* 93, 20; ind. prt. 3. sg. *hiowede* 93, 9.

gehiowian swv. 'fingere, formare, informare'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *gehiowað* Hy. 11, 6; ind. prt. 2. sg. *gehiowa[d]es* 103, 26; *gehiowades* 138, 5; Hy. 13, 3. 6; 3. sg. *gehiowade* 32, 15; 3. pl. *gehiowadun* 118, 73.

hirtan swv. 'fovere'; imp. sg. *hirt* Hy. 12, 15.

his, *hire* etc. pron. poss. s. *he.*

hit s. *he.*

hlæhan stv. 'ridere'; ind. prs. 3. pl. *hlæhað* 51, 8.

hlaf m. *(a)* 'panis'; ns. ~ 77, 24; gs. *hlafes* 13, 4; 52, 5; 104, 16; 147, 17; (*hlafes* für *hlaf* 103, 15;) as. *hlaf* 36, 25; 77, 20. 24. 25; 101, 5. 10; 103, 14; 126, 2; is. *hlafe* 79, 6; 104, 40; np. *hlafas* 41, 4; dp. *hlafum* 131, 15; Hy. 4, 9; ap. *hlafas* 40, 10.

hlafard m. *(a)* 'dominus'; as. *hlafard* 104, 21; gp. *hlafarda* 122, 2; 135, 3. 26.

hlafdic f. *(ōn)* 'domina'; gs. *hlafdian* 122, 2.

hleoðrian swv. 'intonare, sonare, concinnare'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *hleoðrað* 17, 14; 28, 3; Hy. 4, 21; 3. pl. *hleoðriað* 57, 3; Hy. 12, 7; ind. prt. 3. sg. *hleoðrade* 49, 19; 3. pl.

hleoðradan 45, 4; *hleoðradun* 82, 3; p. prs. dp. *hleoðriendum* 150, 5.

hlet n. *(a)?* 'sors'; as. ~ 21, 19; 124, 3; is. *hlete* 77, 54.

hlydan swv. 'concrepare'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *hlydeð* Hy. 12, 7.

hneappian swv. 'obdormire'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *neapiu* 4, 9; 2. sg. *heppas* (!) 43, 23; 3. sg. *hneapað* 40, 9; 120, 4; *hneappað* 120, 3; ind. prt. 1. sg. *hneappade* 3, 6; 56, 5; 3. sg. *hneapade* 118, 28; 3. pl. *hneapedun* 75, 6; *hneapedon* 75, 7.

hneappung f. *(ō)* 'dormitatio'; as. *hneappunge* 131, 4.

hnoll m. *(a)* 'vertex'; ds. *hnolle* 7, 17.

hogian swv. 'sapere, sentire'; imp. pl. *hogiað* 93, 8; ind. prt. 1. sg. *hogade* 130, 2; 3. pl. *hogedon* Hy. 7, 57.

forhogað s. *forhycgan*.

hold adj. 'devotus'; isn. *holde* Hy. 13, 9.

hon stv. 'suspendere'; ind. prt. 1. pl. *hengun* 136, 2.

hond f. *(u)* 'manus'; ns. ~ 9, 33; 20, 9; 31, 4; 35, 12; 67, 32; 79, 18; 88, 14. 22; 108, 27; 118, 173; 124, 3; 138, 10; Hy. 5, 16; 7, 81; *sie swiðre honda ðine* lt. 'dextera manus tua' Hy. 5, 9, wo *honda ðine* trotz *sie swiðre* vielleicht als n. pl. gedacht ist; gs. *honda* 77, 42; ds. *honda* 16, 14; 21, 21; 34, 10; 48, 16; 70, 4; 74, 9; 76, 21; 77, 42; 81, 4; 87, 6; 88, 49; 94, 4; 96, 10; 105, 10; 106, 2; 126, 4; 135, 12. 24; 139, 5; 143, 7. 11; Hy. 9, 5; *hond* 79, 17; as. *hond* 36, 24; 37, 3; 40, 3; 54, 21; 62, 11; 72, 24; 73, 3; 80, 15; 88, 26; 103, 28; 105, 26. 41; 120, 5; 128, 7; 137, 7; 138, 5; 143, 7; 144, 16; Hy. 7, 78; np. *honda* 43, 3; 57, 3; 80, 7; 94, 5; 118, 73; Hy. 1, 2; 5, 32; 7, 55; (*honda* 38, 12; der Glossator hat den gen. sg. für den nom. pl. gehalten); gp. *honda* 7, 9; 8, 7; 9, 17; 17, 21. 25; 18, 2; 27, 5; 77, 72; 89, 17; 91,

5; 101, 26; 110, 7; 113, (4); 134, 15; 137, 8; 140, 2; 142, 5; dp. *hondum* 7, 4; 23, 4; 25, 10; 30, 16; 36, 33; 46, 2; 75, 6; 76, 3; 90, 12; 97, 8; 105, 42; 118, 109; 122, 2; 149, 6; Hy. 6, 8; 7, 77; 9, 9; ap. *honda* 9, 35; 17, 35; 21, 17; 25, 6; 27, 2; 30, 6. 9; 43, 21; 57, 11; 62, 5; 72, 13; 77, 61; 87, 10; 113, (7); 118, 48; 133, 2; 134, 17; 142, 6; 143, 1.

hondernum s. *hordern*.

hordern n. *(a)* 'promptuarium'; np. ~ 143, 13; dp. *hondernum* Hy. 7, 51.

horn m. *(a)* 'cornu'; ns. ~ 17, 3; 88, 18. 25; 91, 11; 111, 9; Hy. 4, 1; gs. *hornes* 97, 6; 150, 3; as. *horn* 74, 5; 117, 27; 131, 17; 148, 14; Hy. 4, 22; 9, 2; is. *horne* 80, 4; np. *hornas* 74, 11; Hy. 6, 8; dp. *hornum* 21, 22; 97, 6; ap. *hornas* 68, 32; 74, 11; 75, 4.

hors n. *(a)* 'equus'; ns. ~ 31, 9; 32, 17; gs. *horses* 146, 10; as. ~ Hy. 5, 1; dp. *horsum* 19, 8; ap. *hors* 75, 7; Hy. 6, 18. 30.

hraece f. *(ōn)* 'guttur'; ns. ~ 5, 11; *hraecae* 13, 3; ds. *hracan* 134, 17; *hreacan* 113, (7).

hreađian swv. 'accelerare'; imp. sg. *hreađa* 30, 3; ind. prt. 3. pl. *hreađedon* 15, 4.

hređ adj. 'velox'; npm. *hređe* 13, 3.

hređe adv. 'cito'; 36, 2; 78, 8; 105, 13.

hređlice adv. 'velociter'; 6, 11; 36, 2; 44, 2; 68, 18; 142, 7; 147, 15; *hr|e|đlice* 101, 3.

hrefn m. *(a)* 'corvus'; gp. *hrefna* 146, 9.

hregl n. *(a)* 'vestimentum, vestis'; ns. ~ 101, 27; 108, 19; gs. *hregles* 132, 2; ds. *hregle* 103, 2; as. *hrėgl* 21, 19; 68, 12; is. *hregle* 108, 18; dp. *hreglum* 44, 9; ap. *hregl* 21, 19.

hreod n. *(a)* 'calamus'; ns. ~ 44, 2.

hreosan stv. 'ruere'; ind. prs. 3. pl. *hreosað* 144, 14.

hreowsian swv. 'paenitere'; ind. prt. 3. sg. *hreowsade* 105, 45; 109, 4.

hrissan swv. 'movere'; ind. prt. 3. pl. *hrisedon* 21, 8; 108, 25.

hryre m. *(i)* 'ruina'; ns. ~ 105, 29; 143, 14; ds. ~ 90, 6; ap. *hryras* 109, 6.

hu adv. 'quam, quomodo'; 8, 2. 10; 10, 2; 65, 3. 5. 16; 72 ,11. 19; 91, 6; 103, 24; 118, 97. 103; 136, 4.

hu longe adv. 'usque quo'; 4, 3; 6, 4; 12, 1—3; 61, 4; 73, 10; 78, 5; 79, 5; 81, 2; 88, 47; 93, 3; 136, 7.

humen s. *ymen*.

hu monig adj. 'quantus'; npm. *hu monge* 'quot'; 118, 84; apf. *hu monge* 'quantas' 70, 20.

hund m. *(a)* 'canis'; gs. *hundes* 21, 21; 104, 31; np. *hundas* 21, 17; 58, 7. 15; gp. *hunda* 67, 24.

hundaehtatig num. 'octoginta'; gs. *hundaehtatiges* 89, 10.

hundlic adj. 'caninus'; asf. *hundlice* 77, 45.

hundseofentig num. 'septuaginta'; dp. *hundseofentigum* 89, 10.

hungur m. *(a)* 'famis'; gs. *hungres* 36, 19; ds. *hungre* 32, 19; Hy. 7, 47; as. *hungur* 58, 7. 15; 104, 16.

hunig n. *(a)* 'mel'; ds. *hunge* 80, 17; as. *hunig* 18, 11; 118, 103; Hy. 7, 25.

huntian swv. 'venari'; p. prs. gp. *huntiendra* 90, 3; *huntendra* 123, 7.

hus n. *(a)* 'domus'; ns. ~ 103, 17; 113, 1. 9. 10; 117, 3; gs. *huses* 25, 8; 35, 9; 48, 17. 18; 67, 13; 68, 10; 91, 14; 100, 2. 7; 104, 21; 115, 19; 118, 139; 127, 3; 131, 3; 133, 1; 134, 2; *hyses* 64, 5; ds. *huse* 22, 6; 26, 4; 49, 9; 51, 10; 54, 15; 67, 7; 83, 5. 11; 91, 14; 92, 5; 111, 3;

112, 9; 117, 26; 121, 1. 9; 133, 1; **134, 2**; **Hy. 1, 1**; **3**, 24; 9, 2; as. *hus* 5, 8; 41, 5; 65, 13; 83, 4; **113, 12**; 121, 5; 126, 1; np. *hus* 48, 12; gp. *husa* 73, 20.

husincel n. *(ja)* 'domicilium'; ds. *husincle* 101, 7.

hwa pron. interr. 'quis'; ds. *hwæm* 38, 7.

hwæte m. *(ja)* 'frumentum, triticum'; gs. *hwętes* 4, 8. *hwætes* 80, 17; 147, 14; *hwaetes* Hy. 7, 27; is. *hwæte* 64, 14.

hwætewestem m. 'frumentatio'; as. *hwętewestem* 77, 25.

hweðer conj. c. ind. opt. 'si'; 13, 2; 52, **3**; **57, 12**; 138, 19. 24.

hweðre adv. 'verum'; 31, 6; 48, 16; ~ 'tamen' 38, 6. 7; 38, 12; 139, 14; *ah hweðre* adv. 'verumtamen'; 61, 5. 6. 10; 67, 22; 72, 18; 74, 9; 84, 10; **90, 8**.

hwel m. *(a)* 'cetus'; vp. *hwalas* Hy. 8, 13.

hwelc pron. interr. 'quis'; nsm. ~ 4, 6; **6, 6**; **11**, 5; 13, 7; 14, 1; 17, 32; 18, 13; 23, 3. 8; 24, 12; **29, 10**; 33, 13; 34, 10; 38, 5; 39, 6; 52, 7; 54, 7; 58, 8; **59, 11**; 60, 8; 63, 6; 64, 8; 70, 19; 75, 8; 76, 14; 82, 2; 88, 7. 9. 49; 89, 11; 93, 16; 105, 2; 106, 43; 107, 11; 112, 5; 129, 3; 147, 17; Hy. 1, 3; 5, 17. 18; ism. *hwelce* 77, 42.

hwelp m. *(a)* 'catulus'; ns. ~ 16, 12; np. *hwelpas* 103, 21; gp. *hwelpa* 56, 5.

hweol n. *(a)* 'rota'; ds. *hweole* 76, 19; as. *hwiol* 82, 14.

hwer m. *(i)* 'olla'; ns. ~ 59, 10; 107, 10.

hwer adv. 'ubi'; 41, 4. 11; 78, 10; 83, 4; 88, 50; 113, (2); Hy. 7, 72.

hwerfan swv. 'redire'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *hwerfeð* 108, 14.

gehwerfan swv. 'versari'; p. prt. *gehwerfed* 117, 13.

hwet pron. interr. 'quid'; 3, 2; 8, 5; 10, 4; 23, 10; 38, 5. 8; 51, 3; 55, 5. 11; 72, 25; 84, 9; 88, 48; 113, 5; 115, 12; 117, 6; 119, 3; 143, 3; Hy. 3, 13; 7, 38.

hwęte, *hwętewestem* s. *hwæte*, *hwæte-*

hwider adv. 'quo'; 138, 7.

hwilum adv. 'aliquando'; 93, 8.

hwiol s. *hweol.*

hwoene laessan adv. 'paulo minus'; ~ 8, 6; *hwoene læssan* 93, 17; *hwene lessan* 118, 87.

hwom m. *(a)* 'angulus'; gs. *hwommes* 117, 22.

hwon adv. 'paulisper'; 76, 4.

hwonne adv. 'aliquando, quando'; 2, 12; 34, 17; 40, 6; 41, 3; 49, 22; 58, 12; 78, 10; 113, (2); 118, 82; *h[w]onne* 37, 17.

hyð f. *(jō)* 'portus'; as. *hyðe* 106, 30.

hyht m. *(i)* 'spes'; ns. ~ 13, 6; 21, 10; 39, 5; 60, 4; 61, 8; 64, 6; 70, 5; 90, 9; 141, 6; 145, 5; gs. *hyhtes* 59, 10; 93, 22; 107, 10; ds. *hyhte* 4, 10; 15, 9; 77, 53; as. *hyht* 72, 28; 77, 7; 118, 49.

hyhtan swv. 'sperare'; ind. prt. 1. sg. *hyhte* 118, 43.

gehyhtan swv. 'sperare'; inf. ~ 61, 11; 117, 9; *gehtan !* 111, 7; ind. prs. 1. sg. *gehyhtu* 12, 6; 17, 3; 26, 3; 30, 7; 55, 11; 68, 4; 70, 14; 90, 2; *gehyhto* 43, 7; 54, 24; 55, 4. 5; 56, 2; 2. sg. *gehyhtes* 90, 4; 3. sg. *gehyhteð* 20, 8; 21, 9; 27, 7; 33, 9; 63, 11; 83, 13; 129, 5. 6; 130, 3; 1. pl. *gehyhtað* 32, 21. 22; 2. pl. *gehyhtað* 30, 25; 3. pl. *gehtað !* 9, 11; *gehyhtað* 5, 12; 33, 23; 35, 8; 39, 4; 113, 11; 146, 11; *gehyht !* 144, 15; imp. sg. *gehyht* 36, 3. 5; 41, 6. 12; 42, 5; pl. *gehyhtað* 4, 6; 61, 9; ind. prt. 1. sg. *gehyhte* 7, 2; 15, 1; 30, 2. 15; 37, 16; 40, 10; 51, 10; 70, 1; 118, 42. 81. 147; 140, 8; 142, 8; 143, 2; *gehte* 118, 74; *gehyte* 118, 114; 3. sg. *gehyhte* 90, 14; 113, 9. 10; *gehyte* 51, 9; 3. pl. *gehyhton* 21, 5. 6; 36, 40; 77, 22; p. prs. *gehyhtende* 25, 1; asm. *gehyhtendne* 85, 2; gp. *gehyhtendra* 17, 31; dp. *gehyhtendum* 30, 20; ap. *gehyhtendan* 16, 7; *gehyhtende* 31, 10; 32, 18.

hyll m. *(ja)* 'collis'; np. *hyllas* 64, 13; 71, 3; 113, 4; 148, 9; Hy. 6, 13; dp. *hyllum* 77, 58; vp. *hyllas* 113, 6; Hy. 8, 11.

hymen s. *ymen*.

hyngran swv. 'esurire'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *hyngriu* 49, 12; ind. prt. 3. pl. *hyn[g]radun* 33, 11; p. prs. asf. *hyngrende* 106, 9; pl. *hyngrende* 106, 5; Hy. 10, 8; *hyngriende* 106, 36; dp. *hyngrendum* 145, 7. S. Zeuner, Spr. d. Kent. Ps., § 54, 9.

hyrnen adj. 'corneus'; gsn. *hyrnes!* 97, 6.

hyspan swv. 'subsannare, sucurrare'; ind. prt. 3. sg. *hyspeð* 2, 4; ind. prt. 3. pl. *hyspton* 40, 8.

Jacob 'Jacob'; 77, 5. 21; 84, 2; 93, 7; 98, 4; 104, 23; Hy. 7, 28; *iacob* 52, 7; g *Jacefes* 19, 2; *Jacobes* 21, 24; 23, 6; 74, 10; 75, 7; 80, 2; 83, 9; 86, 2; 131, 2. 5; *iacobes* 58, 14.

ic pron. pers. 'ego'; ns. ~ ca. 570mal; *in* für *ic* 117, 5; gs. *min* (statt pron. poss. 9, 4) 18, 14; 24, 7. 16; 25, 11; 26, 7; 34, 28? 39, 18; 40, 5. 11; 50, 3. 5; 56, 2; 85, 16; 118, 29. 58. 132. 133; ds. *me* 2, 7. 8; 3, 2. 8; 4, 2; 6, 3. 9; 7, 5; 9, 14; 12, 1. 6; 15, 5—8. 11; 16, 3. 6; 17, 21. 23. 25. 36. 40. 41. 45. 46. 48. 49; 21, 3. 12. 20. 25. 26; 22, 1. 4; 24, 4. 21; 26, 9. 11; 27, 1; 29, 8. 11. 12; 30, 3. 4. 10. 12; 31, 7; 33, 4; 34, 1. 2. 4. 7. 12. 13. 19. 20—22; 35, 12; 37, 3. 11? 11; 12? 13. 17. 18. 21. 22; 38, 4. 5. (*e?* 38, 11;) 13. 14; 39, 7. 8. 15. 16; (e? 39, 12;) 40, 6. 8; 41, 4. 5. 7. 11; 50, 5. 8. 13. 14; 54, 4. 5. 7. 13. 19; 55, 2. 5. 11. 12; 56, 3; 58, 6. 12; 59, 10; 65, 20; 68, 11; 69, 2. 4. 6; 70, 2. 3. 10. 12. 13. 20. 24; 72, 16. 25. 28; 76, 2. 7; 80, 12; 84, 9? 85, 1. 3; 87, 9. 15. 19; 93, 16. 22;

100, 2. 3. 4. 6; 101, 3. 24; 107, 10; 108, 3? 4. 5? 20. 29; 114, 2. 7; 115, 12; 117, 6. 7. 14. 19. 21. 28; 118, 19. 22. 27. 29. 33. 34. 42. 49. 54. 56. 71—73; 77. 79. 85. 98. 102. 104. 110. 115. 122. 125. 144. 169. 175; 120, 1; 121, 1; 128, 2; 137, 8; 138, 6. 17. 19. 24; 139, 6. 9; 140, 9; 141, 4. 5. 8; 142, 4? 7. 8; 143, 2; Hy. 2, 1. 5; 3, 5. 13; 5, 3; 7, 76; 10, 4; *mi* 102, 1; as. *mec* 3, 2. 5. 6; 7, 2. 9; 9, 15; 12, 1. 3; 16, 8; 21, 17; 22, 2. 5. 6; 24, 3. 16. 19. 20; 25, 1; 26, 6. 7. 10. 11. 12; 27, 3; 29, 2. 3; 30, 3. 5. 6. 12. 17; 31, 7; 34, 1. 11. 13. 15. 16. 19. 24; 35, 12; 37, 2. 3. 3. 5. 11. 17. 20; 38, 9; 39, 2. 3. 14; 40, 12. 13; 41, 8. 9. 10—12; 42, 1—3; 43, 16; 48, 16; 49, 11. 15. 23; 50, 4. 7. 9. 13. 16; 53, 3. 5. 9; 54, 3—6. 9. 13. 15. 17. 19; 55, 2—4; 56, 4; 58, 2—4. 11; 59, 7. 11; 60, 3. 4; 62, 9; 63, 3; 65, 16. 19; 68, 2. 3. 5. 7. 10. 13. 15—19. 21. 22. 30; 70, 2—4. 9. 17. 18. 20. 21; 72, 24; 76, 13; 80, 8. 9. 14; 85, 1. 11. 13. 14. 16. 17; 86, 4; 87, 7—9. 17. 18; 88, 27; 90, 3. 14; 91, 5. 12; 93, 16. 17. 18; 94, 9; 100, 6; 101, 3. 9. 11. 25; 107, 7. 11; 108, 2—4. 21. 25. 26. 28; 114, 3. 4; 117, 5. 10. 11—13. 16. 18. 21. 25. 28; 118, 8. 10. 12. 15. 25. 26. 28. 31. 35. 37. 40. 41. 50. 53. 61. 64. 66. 68. 69. 71. 73. 74—76. 78. 82. 84. 86—88. 93—95. 98. 99. 107. 108. 117. 121. 124. 130. 132. 134. 135. 139. 143. 145. 146. 149. 150. 153. 154. 156. 157. 159. 161. 170—173; 119, 1. 7; 128, 1. 2; 130, 1; 136, 5; 137, 3. 7; 138, 1. 5. 10. 11. 13. 22—24; 139, 2. 5. 9; 140, 1. 5. 9; 141, 5. 7. 8; 142, 1. 3. 7. 9. 10. 11; 143, 7. 11; Hy. 1, 5. 6. 9; 2, 2; 3, 7. 8. 10. 16; 6, 41; 7, 32. 33. 41. 42. 66. 82; *mic* 72, 24; Hy. 10, 3; *me* 3, 7; 4, 2. 4. 10; 5, 9; 6, 2. 3. 5; 7, 2. 9; 11, 2; 12, 4. 5; 15, 1. 2. 7. 11; 16, 3. 6. 8. 9. 11. 12; 17, 5. 6. 17. 18. 19. 20. 24. 33. 34. 36. 37. 40. 41. 44. 49; 18, 13; 21, 2. 8. 10. 13. 14. 16. 17. 18. 22. 25; 22, 1. 3. 4; 24, 4. 5. 17. 22; 25, 2.

11; 26, 2. 3. 5. 9; 27, 3; 29, 2. 4. 12; 30, 2. 4. 9. 14. 16; 31, 4. 5. 7; 33, 5. 12; 34, 3. 15. 19. 24. 26; 37, 2. 20. 22; 38, 2; 39, 12. 13; 40, 8? 9? 10—12; 41, 6; 42, 1. 2. 5; 43, 7. 16; 48, 6; 50, 12. 14; 53, 6; 55, 2. 6; 68, 14; 85, 7; 90, 15; 101, 9; 108, 22? 118, 23; 119, 5? 137, 7; 141, 4; Hy. 6, 33.

idel adj. 'vanus, inanis'; npm. *idle* 93, 11; nsf. *idel* 5, 10; 59, 13; *idelu* 107, 13; asf. *idle* 106, 9; apn. *idlan* 11, 3; 24, 4; 40, 7.

idelhende adj. 'inanis'; nsm. ~ 7, 5; apm. ~ Hy. 10, 9.

idellice adv. 'supervacue, vane'; 30, 7; 34, 7; 38, 7; 88, 48.

idelnis f. *(jō)* 'vanitas'; ns. ~ 38, 6. 12; gs. *idelnisse* 25, 4; ds. *idelnisse* 23, 4; 51, 9; 61, 10; 77, 33; 138, 20; 143, 4; as. *idelnisse* 4, 3; 30, 7; 37, 13; 39, 5; 62, 10; 118, 37; 126, 1. 2; 143, 8. 11.

Idumea 'Idumea'; 82, 7; *idumeam* 59, 11; 107, 10. 11.

igel m. *(a)* 'irinax'; gs. *igles* 103, 18.

ilca pron. 'ipse'; nsm. ~ 43, 5; 101, 28; *illce* Hy. 7, 10; asf. *ilcan* 4, 9; asn. *in ðæt ilce* 'in id ipso, in id ipsum' 34, 8; 61, 10; 65, 6; 73, 6; 97, 8; 121, 3; isn. *in ðon ilcan* 'in id ipso' 73, 2.

in prp. c. dat. und acc. 'in'; 1) cum dat. 2, 4. 5. 9. 11. 13; 3, 3; 4, 2. 5. 6. 7. 9. 10; 5, 8. 9. 10. 12; 6, 2. 6. 7; 7, 4. 6. 7. 14. 17; 8, 2. 10; 9, 2. 4. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 15—17. 20. 22—24. 26. 27. 29. 30—32. 34; 10, 2. 3. 5; 11, 3. 9; 12, 2. 4. 6; 13, 1. 3. 6; 14, 1. 3. 4; 15, 3. 6. 8. 9—11; 16, 1. 3. 5. 10. 12. 14. 15; 17, 7. 9. 12. 13. 19. 23. 25. 30. 50; 18, 6. 10. 12. 15; 19, 2. 6. 7. 8. 10; 20, 2. 4. 6. 7. 8. 10. 13. 14; 21, 4. 9. 15. 23. 26. 28. 30; 22, 2. 4. 5. 6; 23, 1. 3. 4. 8; 24, 5. 8. 9. 12. 13; 25, 1. 3. 4. 10—12; 26, 3—6. 9. 11. 13; 27, 3; 28, 2. 4. 9. 11; 29, 6. 7. 8; 30, 2. 7—11. 16. 19

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inœlan swv. 'incendere, inflammare'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *inaeleð* 96, 3; p. prt. *inœled* 9, 23; *inaeled* 79, 17.

inbernis f. *(jō)* 'incensus'; ds. *inbernisse* 65, 15; as. *inbernisse* 140, 2.

inbryrdan swv. 'compungere'; p. prt. *inbr(yrd)* 29, 13; asm. *inbryrdedne* 108, 17.

indrencan s. *drencan*.

ineardian s. *eardian*.

ingan s. *gan*.

ingefallan s. *fallan*.

ingehygd f. 'conscientia'; ds. ***ingehygde*** **Hy. 13, 11. 24.**

ingelædan s. *lædan.*

ingeotan stv. 'infundere'; imp. sg. ***ingeot*** **Hy. 11, 4.**

ingong m. *(a)* 'ingressus'; ns. ~ **117, 19**; ***inngong*** **67, 25**; as. *ingong* 120, 8.

ingongan s. *gongan.*

inhældan swv. 'inclinare'; imp. sg. ***inhæld*** **143, 5.**

inlegan swv. 'inflammare'; ind. prt. **3.** sg. ***inlegagrde*** (sic) 104, 19.

inlihtan s. *lihtan.*

inlihtnis f. *(jō)* 'inluminatio'; ns. ~ **26, 1**; **43, 4**; **138, 11**; ds. *inlihtnisse* 77, 14; 89, 8.

innan adv. 'intus'; *from innan* adv. **'ab intus' 44, 14.**

innera adj. comp. 'interior'; npn. ***inneran*** **102, 1**; apn. *inneran* 108, 18.

innoð m. *(a)* 'uterus, viscus'; ds. ***innoðe*** **21, 11**; 57, 4; 70, 6; 109, 3; 138, 13; dp. *innoðum* **50, 12**; ap. *innoðas* Hy. 9, 14.

insceððende s. *unsceððende.*

insendan s. *sendan.*

intinga m. *(an)* 'causā'; ds. *intingan* **3, 8**; **72, 13**; as. *intingan* 9, 5; 34, 23; 42, 1; 73, 22.

inwendan swv. 'inmutare'; p. prt. ***inwended*** 108, 24.

Jordan 'Jordanis'; ~ 113, 3. 5.

Josep 'Joseph'; 104, 17.

iren n. *(a)* 'ferrum'; ns. *iren* 104, 18; ds. *irene* 106, 10.

iren, isern adj. 'ferreus'; dsf. *iserre* 2, 9; dpf. *irnum* 149, 8; apn. *irenu* 106, 16.

is n. *(a)* 'glacies'; ns. ~ 148, 8.

Isaac 'Isaac'; d. *Isaace* 104, 9.

Ismaela 'Ismaela'; 82, 7.

Israel 'Israhel': 13, 7; 67, 35; 77, 41. 71; **97, 3**; 104,

10. 23; 123, 1; 124, 5; 127, 6; 129, 6. 8; 130, 3; 134, 12; 148, 14; 149, 2; Hy. 2, 11; 8, 16; 9, 1; *israhel* 58, 6; *israela* 71, 18; 72, 1; *is?* 52, 7; *Israhela* 49, 7; *Israela* 21, 25; 75, 2; 77, 31; 105, 48; 113, 1; 120, 4; 128, 1; 134, 19; 135, 22; Hy. 1, 11.

Judea 'Judea'; g. *Judan* 96, 8; d. *Judea* 75, 2.

iuguð s. *guguð*; *iungra* s. *gung*.

ladtow m. *(wa)* 'dux, legislator'; ns. *ladtow* 30, 4; 54, 14; 103, 17; as. *ladtow* 9, 21; np. *ladtowas* Hy. 5, 25.

lædan swv. 'ducere'; ind. prt. 3. sg. *laedde* 67, 19; Hy. 7, 19; 3. pl. *laeddun* 136, 3.

alædan swv. 'educere, reducere, transducere'; ind. prs. 2. sg. *alaedes* 70, 20; 3. sg. *eft alaedeð* Hy. 4, 13; ind. prt. 3. sg. *alaedde* 135, 16; *aledde* 22, 2.

forðgelædan swv. 'producere'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *forðgelaedu* 131, 17; 2. sg. *forðgelaedes* 103, 14; opt. prs. 3. pl. *forðgelaeden* 57, 10.

forðlædan swv. 'producere'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *forðlaedeð* 134, 7; *forðlædeð* 146, 8; p. prs. pl. *forðlęgdende* 68, 32.

gelædan swv. 'deducere, inducere, perducere'; ind. prs. 2. sg. *gelaedes* 54, 24; 60, 4; 72, 24; 79, 2; 3. sg. *gelaedeð* 7, 6; 44, 5; 59, 11. 14; 107, 11. 14; 142, 10; Hy. 4, 12; *gelaeded* 59, 11; 138, 10; imp. sg. *gelaed* 5, 9; 85, 11; 118, 35; 138, 24; *gelaed ut* 141, 8; ind. prt. 2. sg. *gelęddes* 65, 11; *gelaeddes* 76, 21; 3. sg. gelaed[d]e 22, 3; 77, 13; *gelaede* 77, 52; *gelaedde* 77, 72; Hy. 5, 35; 3. pl. *gelaeddon* 21, 16; *gelaedon* 42, 3; p. prt. *gelaeded* 14, 4; pl. *gelędde* 30, 18.

ingelædan swv. 'inducere'; ind. prs. 2. sg. ***ingelaedes*** Hy. 5, 30; ind. prt. 2. sg. ***ingelaeddes* 65, 12**; 87, 8; 3. sg. *ingelaedde* 77, 26; **77, 54.**

togelædan swv. 'adducere'; ind. prs. 3. sg. ***togelaeded*** 124, 5; 3. pl. *togelaedað* **71, 10**; ind. prt. 3. sg. *togelaedde* Hy. 7, 23; 3. pl. ***togelaeddon*** 42, 3; p. prt. pl. *togelaeded* 44, 15. 16.

utalædan swv. 'educere'; ind. prs. 2. sg. ***utalędes*** 30, 5; *utalaedes* 142, 11; 3. sg. ***utalęded* 36, 6**; 67, 7; opt. prs. 3. sg. *utalæde* 103, 14; ind. prt. 1. sg. *utaledde* 80, 11; 3. sg. *utalaedde* 17, 20; **39, 3**; 77, 53; 104, 37; 105, 9; 106, 7. 14; 135, 11. 14. 17; ***utalędde*** 77, 14. 16; 104, 43; 106, 30;

utlædan swv. 'educere'; p. prs. ***utlaedende*** 134, 7.

wiðlædan swv. 'auferre'; ind. prt. 3. pl. ***wiðlaeddun*** 136, 3; p. prt. *wiðlaedde* 108, **23**; ***wiðlaeded*** Hy. 3, 4.

ymblædan swv. 'circumducere'; ind. prt. 3. sg. *ymblaedde* Hy. 7, 18.

læððu f. *(ō)* 'odium'; gs. *læððu* 108, 3; ds. ***læððu*** 24, 19; as. *laeðu* 35, 3; *laeððu* 108, 5.

læran swv. 'docere, edocere'; ind. prs. 1. sg. ***læru*** 33, 12; 131, 12; *lęru* 50, 15; 2. sg. *læres* 93, 12; **118, 171**; 3. sg. *laered* 17, 35; *lereð* 24, 9; *læreð* 93, 10; **143, 1**; imp. sg. *lær* 24, 4. 5; 118, 12. 26. 64. 66. 68. 108. 124. 135; 142, 10; ind. prt. 2. sg. *lærdes* 70, 17; 3. sg. *lærde* 17, **36**; Hy. 7, 22; opt. prt. 3. sg. *lærde* 104, 22; p. prs. ap. *lærende* 118, 99.

gelæran swv. 'erudire'; ind. prs. 2. sg. ***gelæres*** 93, 12; ind. prt. 3. sg. *gelærde* Hy. 7, 19; opt. prt. 3. sg. *gelærde* 104, 22; p. prt. *gelærde* 2, 10; **89, 12.**

læs s. *ðylæs*.

laf f. *(ō)* 'reliquiae, residuum'; ds. *lafe* 16, 14; 72, 25; Hy. 3, 2; np. *lafe* 36, 37. 38; 75, 11; dp. *lafum* 20, 13.

lam m. n. *(a)* 'limus, lutum'; gs. *lames* 2, 9; ds. *lame* 39, 3; 68, 15; as. *lam* 17, 43; 68, 3.

lea m. *(an)* 'leo'; ns. ~ 7, 3; 9, 30; 16, 12; Hy. 3, 8; *leo* 21, 14; gs. *leon* 16, 12; 21, 22; as. *leon* 90, 13; gp. *leona* 56, 5; 57, 7; 103, 21; dp. *leom* 34, 17.

lead n. *(a)* 'plumbum'; ns. ~ Hy. 5, 17.

leaf n. *(a)* 'olus'; np. ~ 36, 2.

leafað s. *lifgan*.

leappa m. *(an)* 'ora'; ds. *leappan* 132, 2.

leas adj. 'falsus, mendax'; nsm. ~ 115, 11; npm. *lease* 61, 10; apf. *lease* 39, 5; nsn. ~ 32, 17; apn. *leasan* 57, 4.

leasung f. *(ō)* 'mendacium'; ds. *leasunge* 58, 13; as. *leasunge* 4, 3; 5, 7.

leatian swv. 'tardare'; imp. sg. *leata* 39, 18; 69, 6.

leccan swv. 'rigare'; p. prs. *leccende* 103, 13.

lece m. *(ja)* 'medicus'; ns. ~ Hy. 13, 26; np. *lecas* 87, 11.

Lefi 'Levi'; g. *Lefes* 134, 20.

leg m. *(i)* 'flamma'; ns. ~ 82, 15; 105, 18; as. ~ 28, 7.

legan stv. 'mentiri'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *legu* 88, 36; 3. pl. *legað* 65, 3; Hy. 6, 36; p. prs. *ligende* 17, 46; *legende* 26, 12; 77, 36; 80, 16.

legitu f. *(jō)* 'fulgur'; gs. *legite* Hy. 6, 24; as. *legitu* Hy. 7, 80; np. *legite* 96, 4; ap. *legite* 17, 15; 134, 7; vp. *legite* Hy. 8, 10.

leht n. *(a)* 'lumen'; ns. ~ 4, 7; 18, 9; 37, 11; 96, 11; 111, 4; 118, 105; 138, 12; Hy. 6, 8; 11, 2; gs. *lehtes* Hy. 11, 2; ds. *lehte* 35, 10; 55, 13; 62, 2; 77, 34; 88, 16; 126, 2; 138, 9; Hy. 6, 23; 11, 1; as. *leht* 35, 10; 36, 6; 42, 3; 48, 20; Hy. 11, 1; vs. *leht* 148, 3; Hy. 8, 8; is. *lehte* 103, 2; Hy. 12, 2.

lehtfet n. *(a)* 'lucerna, luminar'; ns. ~ 118, 105; as. ~ 17, 29; 131, 17; ap. *lehtfeatu* 135, 7.

lencten n. m. *(a)* 'ver'; as. *lenten* (!) 73, 17.

lendan n. 'femur'; ap. ~ 44, 4.

lengu f. *(in)* 'longitudo'; ds. ~ 92, 5; as. ~ 20, 5; 22, 6; 90, 16.

lenten s. *lencten*.

leof adj. 'dilectus'; nsm. *leofa* 28, 6; *liofa* Hy. 7, 29; gsm. *leofan* 67, 13.

leofað s. *lifgan*.

leoran swv. 'transire, emigrare'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *leoru* 61, 7; 3. sg. *leoreð* 56, 2; 89, 6; Hy. 5, 28; 3. pl. *leorad* 79, 13; opt. prs. 1. sg. *leareore* (!) 140, 10; 3. sg. *leore* Hy. 11, 12; ind. prt. 1. sg. *leorde* 36, 36; 3. sg. *leorde* 72, 9; 1. pl. *leordun* 65, 12; 3. pl. *leordon* 17, 13; *leordun* 41, 8; 72, 7; p. prs. np. *leorendan* 88, 42.

> *bileoran* swv. 'praeterire'; ind. prs. 3. pl. *bileorað* 143, 4; ind. prt. 3. sg. *bileorde* 89, 4; 148, 6; 3. pl. *bileordun* 128, 8.
>
> *ðorhleoran* swv. 'pertransire'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *ðorhleoreð* 65, 6; 89, 6; 102, 16; 3. pl. *ðorhleorað* 103, 10. 20; ind. prt. 3. sg. *ðorhleorde* 104, 18; 123, 5; 3. pl. *ðorhleordun* 76, 18; 87, 17; 104, 13.
>
> *oferleoran* swv. 'transire'; ind. prt. 3. pl. *oferleordon* 118, 136; p. prs. ap. *oferliorende* 'praevaricantes' 118, 119.
>
> *utaleoran* swv. 'emigrare'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *utaleoreð* 51, 7.

leornian swv. 'discere'; opt. prs. 1. sg. *leornie* 118, 73; opt. prt. 1. sg. *leornade* 118, 71.

> *geleornian* swv. 'discere'; ind. prt. 1. sg. *geleornade* 118, 7; 3. pl. *geleornadun* 105, 35.

leornis f. *(jō)* 'transmigratio'; gs. *leornisse* Hy. 6, 35.

les f. *(wō)* 'pascua'; gs. *leswe* 22, 2; 94, 7; 99, 3.

letan stv. 'sinere'; imp. sg. *let* Hy. 12, 10.

forletan stv. 'derelinquere, remittere, deserere, demittere, permittere'; ind. prs. 2. sg. *forletes* 9, 11; *forletesde!* 15, 10; 3. sg. *forleteð* 33, 23; 36, 28. 33; 93, 14; 124, 3; 3. pl. *forletað* 48, 11; 88, 31; imp. sg. *forlet* 24, 18; 26, 9; 36, 8; 37, 22; 70, 9. 18; 118, 8; 139, 9; pl. *forletað* 38, 14; ind. prt. 1. sg. *forleort* 80, 13; 2. sg. *forleorte* 21, 2; Hy. 7, 35; 3. sg. *forleort* 37, 11; 39, 13; 70, 11; 104, 14. 20; 118, 87; Hy. 7, 30; 10, 9; 3. pl. *forleortun* 16, 14; 26, 10; p. prs. dp. *forletendum* 118, 53; p. prt. *forlen* (!) 9, 35; pl. *forletne* 31, 1; asm. *forletenne* 36, 25.

Libanus 'Libanus'; gs. *Libani* 36, 35; d. *Libano* Hy. 6, 5; a. *Libanan* 71, 16.

liccian swv. 'lingere'; ind. prs. 3. pl. *liciað* (!) 71, 9.

lichoma m. *(an)* 'corpus'; gs. *lichoman* Hy. 13, 5; as. *lichoman* 39, 7; is. *lichoman* Hy. 11, 8.

lician swv. 'placere'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *liciu* 114, 9; 3. sg. *licað* 68, 32; opt. prs. 1. sg. *licie* 55, 13; p. prs. gp. *liciendra* 52, 6.

gelician swv. 'complacere'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *gelicie* 34, 14; 3. sg. *gelicað* 39, 14; opt. prs. 3. pl. *gelicien* 18, 15; ind. prt. 1. sg. *gelicade* 25, 3; 3. sg. *gelicade* 43, 4.

welgelician swv. 'beneplacere'; ind. prt. 3. sg. (?) *welgelicade* 'beneplaciti' (sic) 68, 14; p. prt. *welgelicad* 67, 17; 76, 8; 101, 15; 146, 10. 11; 149, 4; Hy. 1, 7; ds. *welgelicadum* 88, 18; 105, 4; 140, 5; apn. *welgelicade* 118, 108.

lif n. *(a)* 'vita'; ns. ~ 29, 6; 30, 11; 87, 4; Hy. 3, 6.

16; gs. *lifes* 15, 11; 22, 6; 26, 1. 4; 35, 10; 41, 9; 127, 5; Hy. 3, 24; 13, 21; ds. *life* 16, 14; 48, 19; 62, 5; 65, 9; 103, 33; 145, 2; as. *lif*. 7, 6; 20, 5; 25, 9; 33, 13; 55, 9; 62, 4; 102, 4; 132, 3; 142, 3.

lifgan swv. 'vivere'; inf. *lifgan* Hy. 7, 76; ind. prs. 1. sg. *lifge* 117, 17; 118, 77; *lifgu* 118, 17. 144; Hy. 7, 79; 3. sg. *leafað* 17, 47; *leofað* 21, 27. 31; 48, 10; 71, 15; *liofað* 68, 33; 118, 175; 3. pl. *lifgað* 37, 20; 113, 18; opt. prs. 3. sg. *lifge* 88, 49; p. prs. sg. *lifgende* 38, 6; 142, 2; Hy. 3, 21; *lifgen* (!) 38, 12; ds. *lifgendan* 41, 3; as. *lifgendan* 83, 3; pl. *lifgende* 54, 16; 57, 10; gp. *lifgendra* 26, 13; 51, 7; 55, 13; 68, 29; 114, 9; 141, 6; Hy. 3, 3; p. prt. *lifd* Hy. 3, 15.

lifiende s. *lufian*.

ligende s. *legan*.

lihtan swv. 'lucere'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *lihteð* Hy. 12, 10; opt. prt. 3. sg. *lihte* 104, 39.

gelihtan swv. 'allevare'; opt. prs. 3. sg. *gelihte* Hy. 12, 3.

inlihtan swv. 'inluminare'; inf. ~ Hy. 9, 16; ind. prs. 2. sg. *inlihtes* 17, 29; 75, 5; 3. sg. *inlihteð* 118, 130; 145, 8; opt. prs. 3. sg. *inlihte* 66, 2; imp. sg. *inliht* 12, 4; 17, 29; 30, 17; 118, 135; ind. prt. 3. sg. *inlihte* 117, 27; 3. pl. *inlihton* 76, 19; *inlihtun* 96, 4; p. prs. *inlihtende* 18, 9; Hy. 11, 2; p. prt. *inlihted* 138, 12; pl. *inlihte* 33, 6.

lim n. *(a)* 'artus'; ap. *lioma* Hy. 12, 2.

liof s. *leof*.

lioma m. *(an)* 'jubar'; vs. ~ Hy. 11, 3.

lobra s. *lomb*.

locc m. *(a)* 'capillus'; np. (statt gs.) *loccas* 67, 22; ap. *loccas* 39, 13; 68, 5.

lof n. *(a)* 'laus'; ns. ~ 21, 4. 26; 33, 2; 47, 11; 101, 22; gs. *lofes* 25, 7; 49, 14. 23; 65, 8; 106, 22; 115, 17; ds. *lofe* 65, 2; 68, 31; 105, 47; Hy. 6, 7; as. *lof* 8, 3; 34, 28; 50, 17; 70, 8. 14; 78, 13; 108, 2; 118, 164; 144, 21; ap. *lofu* 9, 15; 72, 28; 77, 4; 105, 2. 12.

lomb n. *(s)* 'agnus'; np. *lombur* 113, 4; *lomberu* 113, 6; gp. *lobra* (!) Hy. 7, 26.

lond n. *(a)* 'regio, ager'; gs. *londes* 44, 13; 47, 8; 49, 11; 102, 15; ds. *londe* 114, 9; gp. *londa* Hy. 7, 24; dp. *londum* 105, 27; 106, 2; ap. *lond* 104, 44; 106, 37.

londbigong m. 'incolatus'; gs. *londbigonges* 118, 54.

londleod m. *(i)* 'incola; incolatus'; ns. ~ 38, 13; 118, 19; 119, 5. 6; np. *londleode* 104, 12.

long adj. 'longus'; asf. *longe* Hy. 7, 54.

longmod adj. 'longanimis'; nsm. ~ 7, 12.

longung f. *(ō)* 'taedium'; ds. *longunge* 118, 28.

lufe f. *(ōn)* 'dilectio, amor'; ns. ~ Hy. 12, 8; ds. *lufan* 108, 5.

lufian swv. 'diligere, amare'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *lufiu* 17, 2; 3. sg. *lufað* 10, 6. 8; 32, 5; 36, 28; 83, 12; 86, 2; 98, 4; Hy. 12, 7; 2. pl. *lufiað* 4, 3; 96, 10; 3. pl. *lufiað* 5, 12; 39, 17; 68, 37; 69, 5; imp. pl. *lufiað* 30, 24; ind. prt. 1. sg. *lufede* 114, 1; *lufade* 25, 8; 118, 97. 127. 140. 163; *lufude* 118, 47. 48. 113. 119. 159. 166. 167; 2. sg. *lufedes* 44, 8; 51, 5; *lufades* 50, 8; 51, 6; 3. sg. *lufade* 108, 18; *luade* 46, 5; *lufude* 77, 68; 3. pl. *lufedun* 77, 36; opt. prt. 3. pl. *lufeden* 108, 4; p. prs. gp. *lufiendra* 118, 132; dp. *lufiendum* 118, 165; 121, 6; ap. *lifiende!* 144, 20.

lufiendlic adj. 'amabilis'; npn. *lufiendlice* 83, 2.

lust m. *(a)* 'desiderium, voluntas'; ns. ~ 37, 10; 111, 10; ds. *luste* 77, 30; 139, 9; as. *lust* 9, 38; 20, 3; 77, 29;

102, 5; 126, 5; dp. *lustum* 9, 24; 13, 1; 52, 2; 80, 13; ap. *lustas* 9, 38.

lutian swv. 'latere'; p. prs. gp. *lutiendra* Hy. 13, 26.

lyft f. *(i)* 'aer'; gs. *lyfte* 17, 12.

lytel adj. 'pusillus, modicus'; nsm. ~ Hy. 1, 1; dsm. *lytlan* 41, 7; apm. *lytle* 113, 13; *lytlan* 136, 9; nsn. *lytel* 36, 10. 16; npn. *lytelu* 103, 25.

lytelmod adj. 'pusillanimis'; dsm. *lytelmodum* 54, 9.

lytling m. *(a)* 'parvulus'; dp. *lytlingum* 16, 14.

mae adv. 'ultra'; 9, 39; Hy. 3, 4; ~ 'magis, amplius'; 50, 4; 51, 5; 61, 3; 82, 5; 83, 11; 87, 6; 102, 16; *męe* 38, 14; *mę* 73, 9.

mæht f. *(i)* 'potestas, potentia'; ns. *maht* 61, 12; *maehi* 113, 2; ds. *maehte* 64, 7; 88, 10. 14; as. *mahte* 135, 8; *maehte* 70, 18; 85, 16; 89, 11; 135, 9; 144, 12; Hy. 10, 6; *maeht* 79, 3; 105, 8; 144, 11; *maht* 144, 4; dp. *meahtum* 19, 7; 89, 10; 150, 2; ap. *maehte* 70, 16; *mæhte* 105, 2.

mæhtig adj. 'potens'; nsm. ~ 77, 65; 88, 9; *maehtig* 23, 8; 51, 3; Hy. 10, 4; 12, 14; gs. *maehtges* 126, 4; dsm. *maehtgan* 71, 12; asm. *mæhtgan* 88, 20; npm. *maehtge* 119, 4; gpm. *mehtigra* 85, 14; *maehtigra* Hy. 6, 28; apm. *mæhtge* Hy. 10, 7; vpm. *maehtge* 102, 20; gsf. *mehtigre* Hy. 11, 5; nsn. *maehtig* 111, 2; — npn. sup. *maehtgestan* 44, 6; apn. sup. *maehtgestan* 44, 4.

mæst adj. 'maximus'; dsf. *mæstan* 18, 14.

magan vb. 'praevalere, posse'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *meg* 138, 6; 3. sg. *meg* 9, 20; 77, 19. 20; Hy. 13, 24; 3. pl. *magun* 17, 39; *maegon* 35, 13; opt. prs. 1. sg. *mege* 70, 8; 3. sg. *mege* Hy. 13, 19; ind. prt. 1. sg. *maehte* 39, 13; 3. pl. *maehtun* 20, 12; 128 2; 140, 6.

Manasse 'Manasse'; g. *Manasses* 107, 9; d. *Manasse* 79, 3.

marbeam m. 'morus'; ap. *marbeamas* 77, 47.

mare adj. 'major'; dpm. *marum* 113, 13.

margen m. *(a)* 'mane'; ds. *of marne* Hy. 3, 7. 9; *on marne* 5, 4. 5; 54, 18; 58, 17; 87, 14; 89, 6. 14; 91, 3; 142, 8; as. *margen* Hy. 3, 8.

margensteorra m. *(an)* 'lucifer'; ds. *margensteorran* 109, 3.

margentid f. *(i)* 'matutinus'; gs. *margentide* 64, 9; 129, 6; ds. *margentide* 29, 6; as. *margentid* 48, 15; 62, 7; 72, 14; 100, 8; *on margentid* 'matutino tempore'; Hy. 13, 21.

marne s. *margen*.

mece m. *(ja)* 'machera'; ns. ~ 56, 5.

medtrymnis f. *(jō)* 'infirmitas'; np. *medtrymnisse* 15, 4.

meg s. *magan*.

megen n. *(a)* 'virtus, vis'; ns. ~ 17, 2; 21, 16; 30, 11; 32, 6; 45, 2; 67, 35; 70, 9; 139, 8; 146, 5; Hy. 6, 9. 33. 40; gs. *megnes* 32, 17; 65, 3; 67, 34; 88, 18; 101, 24; 109, 2. 3; 150, 1; ds. *megne* 17, 33. 40; 20, 2. 14; 28, 4; 47, 14; 48, 7; 53, 3; 58, 12; 65, 7; 73, 13; 77, 26; 83, 8; 88, 11; 92, 1; 102, 20; 121, 7; Hy. 5, 9; *mægne* 64, 7; as. *megen* 28, 11; 29, 8; 32, 16; 58, 17; 62, 3; 67, 29. 36; 76, 15; 83, 8; 107, 14; 110, 6; 117, 16; 137, 3; 144, 6; *megn* 59, 14; is. *megene* 67, 12; gp. *megna* 23, 10; 45, 8. 12; 47, 9; 58, 6; 67, 13; 68, 7; 79, 4. 5. 8. 15. 20; 83, 2. 4. 9. 13; 88, 9; dp. *megnum* 43, 10; 59, 12; 107, 12; 146, 10; ap. *megen* 20, 14; 77, 4. 61; Hy. 13, 16; vp. *megen* 102, 21; 148, 2; Hy. 8, 4.

megenðrym m. *(ja)* 'majestas'; ns. *megenðrym* Hy.

6, 7; gs. *megendrymmes* 28, 3; 144, 5; *megenðrymmes* 71, 19; Hy. 5, 10; ds. *megenðrymme* 101, 17; is. *megendrymme* 71, 19; dp. *megenðrymmum* Hy. 5, 19.

menen n. *(a)* 'ancilla'; gs. *menenes* 85, 16; 115, 16; 122, 2; Hy. 10, 3.

mengu f. *(in)* 'multitudo'; ns. ~ 30, 20; 76, 18; *mengo* 43, 13; gs. *mengu* 105, 7; ds. *mengu* 5, 8. 11; 9, 25; 32, 16; 50, 3; 51, 9; 63, 3; 65, 3; 68, 14; 93, 19; 105, 45; 150, 2; *menge* 17, 17; 36, 11; as. *mengu* 68, 17; 146, 4; Hy. 5, 10.

mennesc adj. 'humanus'; gsn. *mennesces* Hy. 13, 5.

meord f. *(ō)* 'merces'; gs. *meorde?* 126, 3.

meotan stv. 'metiri'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *meotu* 59, 8; 107, 8.

efen(a)metan stv. 'comparare'; p. prt. *efenameten* 48, 13; *efenmeten* 48, 21.

mere m. *(i)* 'mare, stagnum'; as. ~ 106, 35; 113, 8.

mere adj. 'insignis'; dsm. *merum* 80, 4.

merglic adj. 'medultatus'; apn. *merglice* 65, 15.

mete m. *(i)* 'esca, cibus'; ns. ~ 77, 30; Hy. 7, 48; 11, 10; ds. ~ Hy. 6, 37; as. ~ 13, 4; 52, 5; 64, 10; 68, 22; 73, 14; 103, 21. 27; 106, 18; 110, 5; 135, 25; 144, 15; 145, 7; 146, 9; gp. *metta* 43, 12; ap. *mettas* 54, 15; 77, 18; 78, 2; Hy. 6, 37.

micel adj. 'multus'; nsm. 46, 3; 47, 2; 75, 2; 76, 14; 85, 10; 88, 8; 94, 3; 95, 4; 98, 2; 103, 25; 134, 5; 144, 3; 146, 5; Hy. 2, 10; gsm. *miclan* 47, 3; *micles* 73, 14; ds. *miclum* 98, 3; asm. *micelne* 20, 6; npm. *micle* Hy. 1, 7; apm. *micle* 135, 17; nsf. *micel* 30, 20; *micelu* 35, 7; 85, 13; 118, 165; dsf. *micelre* 21, 26; 34, 18; 39, 10. 11; 77, 15; (*micelre* 110, 2 bezieht sich auf *gesomnunge* 110, 1); *miclan* 24, 7; 50, 3; npf. *micle* 118, 156; nsn. *micel* 18, 12; 20, 6; 137, 5; 146, 5; asn. *micel* 32, 16; is. *micle* 67, 12;

npn. *micelu* 96, 1; *micel* 103, 25; gpn. *micelra* 31, 6; 92, 4; dpn. *miclum* 76, 20; 105, 9; 106, 23; 130, 1; 143, 7. 11; apn. *micel* 28, 3; 118, 162; *micelu* 71, 18; 135, 4. 7; Hy. 6, 31; *miclan* 34, 26; 37, 17; 54, 13; Hy. 10, 4.

micellic adj. 'magnificus'; npn. *micellice* 91, 6; 103, 24.

micellice adv. 'magnifice'; Hy. 2, 9.

micelnis f. *(jō)* 'magnificentia, magnitudo'; ns. ~ 8, 2; 67, 35; 95, 6; 110, 3; gs. *micelnisse* 144, 3. 12; 150, 2; Hy. 5, 27; as. *micelnisse* 28, 4; 70, 8; 78, 11; 144, 5. 6; Hy. 7, 5; ap. *micelnisse* 70, 19; 105, 21.

miclian swv. 'magnificare'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *micliu* 68, 31; 2. sg. *miclas* 49, 15; 3. sg. *miclað* Hy. 10, 1; 1. pl. *micliað* 11, 5; 3. pl. *micliað* 71, 17; imp. pl. *micliað* 21, 24; 33, 4; ind. prt. 3. sg. *miclade* 125, 2. 3; p. prt. *miclad* 34, 27.

gemiclian swv. 'magnificare'; inf. *gemicla* (!) 9, 39; ind. prs. 3. sg. *gemiclað* 4, 4; 14, 4; ind. prt. 2. sg. *gemiclades* 137, 2; 3. sg. *gemiclade* 30, 22; p. prs. *gemicliende* 17, 51; p. prt. sg. *gemiclad* 39, 17; 56, 11; 69, 5; 103, 1; 107, 5; pl. *gemiclade* 19, 6. 8.

mid prp. c. d. 'cum'; 2, 11; 3, 5; 5, 2. 13; 6, 7; 8, 6; 9, 7. 9. 29; 15, 11; 16, 1. 15; 20, 7; 21, 8; 22, 4; 25, 4? 5. 9; 27, 3; 33, 4; 37, 11; 45, 8; 45, 12; 46, 10; 49, 18; 54, 15; 65, 15; 68, 29. 31; 71, 5; 72, 5. 24; 76, 7; 77, 8. 33; 80, 3; 82, 8. 9; 87, 5; 88, 14; 91, 4; 101, 10; 105, 5. 6; 109, 3; 112, 8; 113, 13; 118, 65. 124; 119, 4. 5. 7; 124, 5; 125, 2; 135, 10; 138, 18; 139, 14; 140, 4; 142, 2; 148, 12; Hy. 4, 16; 5, 34; 7, 23. 26. 27. 49. 51. 52. 86; 9, 6; 13, 2. 29. 31; *mid* prp. c. a. oder d. 'apud'; 35, 10; 38, 13; 41, 9; 72, 23; 75, 13; 108, 20; 129, 4. 7; Hy. 7, 66; *mid* prp. c. a. 'cum'; 17, 26; 21, 26; 48, 18; 49, 11. 18; 54, 15. 19; 68, 21; 77, 37; 85, 17; 88, 25; 90, 15; 93, 16;

100, 6; 108, 21; 125, 3; Hy. 7, 85; ***mid*** c. d. = lt. abl. 9, 7; 13, 5; 16, 3; 17, 31. 33. 40; 26, 7; 29, 12; 34, 13. 16. 19; 36, 12; 38, 13; 43, 2. 14. 22; 44, 8; 45, 6; 46, 2; 48, 2; 49, 19; 50, 9; 53, 4; 59, 5. 7; 62, 6; 63, 7; 64, 7. 10. 12; 65, 6. 10; 68, 8. 22; 70, 13; 72, 6; 73, 5. 7; 76, 2; 78, 11; 79, 17; 80, 17; 82, 17; 83, 9; 85, 6; 89. 14; 90, 4. 5; 97, 8; 103, 2; 105, 11; 106, 9; 108, 3; 111. 10; 118, 120; 125, 2; 131, 16; 141, 2; 142, 1; 146, 8; Hy. 5, 21; 6, 19; 11, 3. 9; 13, 11; *mid* c. i. = lt. abl. 17. 27; 50, 14; 108, 19; Hy. 12, 1; 13, 19; ***mid*** c. i. = lt. 'cum'; 17, 27; Hy. 11, 15; 13, 30; *mid* c. d. = lt. acc. 92, 1; *mid* c. d. = lt. nom. Hy. 13, 16.

midd adj. 'medius'; dsm. *midum* 73, 11; Hy. 2, 11; 3, 1. apm. *midde* 67, 14; *on midne deg* 36, 6; 54, 18; *midne deg* Hy. 11, 13; *ðorh midne se* Hy. 5, 37; ***in midre sae*** Hy. 5, 13.

middangeard m. *(a)* 'mundus'; gs. ***middangeardes*** Hy. 13, 2.

middeglic adj. 'meridianus'; dsn. *middeglicum* 90, 6.

middel n. *(a)* 'medium, dimidium'; ds. *mid* (!) 103, 12. *midle* 21, 15. 23; 22, 4; 39, 9; 45, 6; 47, 10; 54, 11. 16. 56, 5; 67, 26; 73, 4. 12; 77, 28; 81, 1; 100, 2. 7; 101, 25; 108, 30; 109, 2; 115, 19; 134, 9; 135, 11; 136, 2; 137, 7; Hy. 6, 2; as. *middel* 103, 10; 135, 14.

middy conj. c. ind. 'cum'; 4, 2; 21, 25; 48, 13; 91, 8; 104, 12; 105, 44; 106, 13. 19. 28; *mitte* cj. c. ind. 100, 5; (c. opt. 105, 44); 108, 7; Hy. 12, 8; *mið ðy* cj. 'dum'; 30, 23; 37, 17; *mit te* 'dum'; 67, 8; Hy. 3, 6; *mid ðy* 'dum'; 31, 3; 119, 1.

mile f. (cons.) 'lac'; ns. ∼ 118, 70; as. ∼ Hy. 7, 26.

milcdeond m. (cons.) 'lactans'; gp. *milcdeondra* 8, 3.

milde adj. 'mitis, propitius'; nsm. ~ 77, 38; 78, 9; 85, 5; 98, 8; 102, 3; apm. *mildan* 24, 9.

mildheort adj. 'misericors'; nsm. ~ 77, 38; 85, 15; 102, 8; 110, 4; 111, 4; 114, 5; 144, 8.

mildheortnis f. *(jō)* 'misericordia'; ns. ~ 22, 6; 24, 6. 10; 25, 3; 31, 10; 32, 22; 35, 6; 39, 12; 58, 11. 18; 61, 13; 62, 4; 68, 17; 78, 8; 84, 11; 85, 13; 88, 3. 15. 25; 93, 18; 99, 5; 102, 17; 105, 1; 106, 1. 8. 15. 21; 107, 5; 108, 21; 116, 2; 117, 1—4. 29; 118, 41. 76; 129, 7; 135, 1—10. 12—26; 137, 8; 143, 2; Hy. 10, 5; *mildheortniss* 56, 11; *mildheortis* 106, 31; *mildheortnisse* 135, 11; gs. *mildheortnisse* 5, 8; 32, 5; 68, 14; 97, 3; 105, 7. 45; 118, 64; Hy. 6, 5; 9, 14; 10, 10; ds. *mildheartnisse* Hy. 1, 6; *mildhertnisse* 12, 6; *mildheortnisse* 20, 8; 30, 8. 17; 32, 18; 34, 24; 50, 3; 51, 10; 85, 5; 89, 14; 91, 11; 102, 5; 108, 26; 118, 88. 124. 149. 159; 140, 5; 142, 12; 146, 11; *mildheor[t]nisse* 24, 7; as. *mildheortnisse* 6, 5; 17, 51; 23, 5; 30, 22; 32, 5; 35, 11; 39, 11; 41, 9; 47, 10; 56, 4; 58, 17; 60, 8; 65, 20; 76, 9. 10; 83, 12; 84, 8; 87, 12; 88, 29. 34; 91, 3; 100, 1; 102, 11; 108, 16. 21; 113, (2); 137, 2; 142, 8; Hy. 9, 6; np. *mildheortnisse* 88, 50; ap. *mildheornisse* 16, 7; *mildheortnisse* 35, 8; 39, 12; 88, 2; 102, 6; 105, 46; 106, 43.

milds f. *(jō)* 'miseratio, propitiatio'; ns. ~ 129, 4; ds. *mildse* 102, 5; np. *mildse* 118, 77. 156; 144, 9; gp. *mildsa* 24, 6; 50, 3; 68, 17.

mildsian swv. 'misereri'; inf. ~ 76, 10; ind. prs. 2. sg. *mildsas* 58, 6; 3. sg. *mildsað* 36, 21. 26; 102, 13; 111, 5; 114, 5; 122, 2; 3. pl. *mildsiað* 101, 15; opt. prs. 3. pl. *milsie* 108, 12; imp. sg. *mildsa* 4, 2; 6, 3; 9, 14; 24, 16; 25, 11; 26, 7; 30, 10; 40, 5. 11; 50, 3; 55, 2; 56, 2; 85, 3. 16; 118, 29. 58. 132; 122, 3; fl. inf. *to mildsiende* 101,

14; p. prs. *mildsiendie* 29, 11; *milsende* 59, 3; *mildsiend* 102, 13.

gemildsian swv. 'propitiare'; ind. prs. 2. sg. *gemildsas* 101, 14; *gemilsas* 24, 11; 64, 4; opt. prs. 3. sg. *gemildsie* 66, 2.

mildsiend m. (cons.) 'miserator'; ns. ~ 102, 8; 144, 8; *mildsend* 85, 15; 110, 4; 111, 4.

min pron. poss. 'meus'; nsm. ~ 2, 7; 3, 4. 7; 5, 3; 7, 4. 7; 12, 3. 5; 15, 2; 16, 4; 17, 3. 19. 29. 31. 47. 48; 18, 15; 21, 2. 3. 10. 11; 24, 2. 5. 7; 25, 12; 26, 9. 10; 27, 1. 7; 29, 11; 30, 5. 15; 34, 23; 37, 10; 39, 18; 40, 12; 41, 10; 42, 2; 43, 5; 48, 4; 49, 7. 12; 50, 17; 54, 13. 14; 55, 10; 58, 10. 17. 18; 59, 9; 60, 4; 61, 3. 7. 8; 62, 8; 65, 14; 69, 6; 70, 5. 6. 8. 15; 72, 14. 26; 76, 4; 88, 22. 27; 90, 2. 9; 93, 18. 22; 107, 9; 117, 28; 118, 57. 114; 119, 6; 120, 2; 138, 15; 139, 7; 141, 6; 142, 4. 7. 10; 143, 1. 2; 144, 21; Hy. 2, 3; 4, 2; 5, 3; 10, 1; gs. *mini* 41, 6; *mines* 6, 9; 15, 5; 18, 15; 37, 6; 41, 12; 42, 5; 43, 16; 51, 10; 54, 3; 59, 10; 61, 8; 67, 25; 68, 31; 77, 1; 93, 22; 107, 10; 118, 54. 108. 115; 121, 9; 137, 1; Hy. 1, 2. 6; 3, 16; 5, 4; dsm. *minum* 17, 7. 22. 30; 27, 7; 29, 8. 9; 33, 2; 34, 13; 38, 2; 43, 7; 54, 3; 61, 8; 65, 17; 68, 22; 88, 2. 4. 21. 25. 36. 51; 103, 33; 108, 30; 109, 1; 118, 13. 103; 131, 17; 139, 9; 140, 3; 145, 2; Hy. 1, 4; (*min* für *minum* Hy. 4, 2); 6, 39; 7, 2; *minnum* Hy. 10, 2; asm. *minne* 5, 9; 7, 11; 9, 5; 16, 2; 17, 33; 29, 12; 30, 6; 34, 23; 37, 23; 38, 5. 10; 39, 4. 14; 42, 1; 68, 4. 6. 21. 22; 69, 2; 70, 12; 72, 28; 76, 7; 77, 2; 88, 21; 90, 14; 101, 5. 10; 118, 131. 154; 128, 3; 141, 4; (*min* für *minne* 9, 4); vsm. *min* 7, 2; 9, 33; 12, 4; 21, 2; 27, 1; 29, 3. 13; 30, 5; 31, 23. 24; 37, 16. 22; 39, 6. 9; 41, 7. 12; 42, 4. 5; 58, 2. 11. 12; 62, 2; 70, 4. 12; 82, 14; 83, 4; 85, 2.

12. 15; 103, 1; 108, 26; 144, 1; npm. *mine* 6, 11; 16, 9; 24, 3; 26, 2; 34, 4. 24; 37, 12. 17. 20; 38, 13; 40, 6. 8; 41, 4; 55, 3. 10; 68, 4. 5; 69, 3; 70, 10; 72, 2; 101, 4. 9. 12; 118, 5. 139. 168; Hy. 1, 3. 7; *min* für *mine* 37, 17; 72, 2; gpm. *minra* 17, 41; 30, 16; 38, 5; 101, 24. 25; 137, 17; Hy. 3, 1; dpm. *minum* 5, 9; 7, 5; 9, 14; 17, 4. 18; 21, 16. 23; 26, 11; 30, 12; 50, 12; 53, 7; 56, 7; 58, 2; 68, 9. 19; 88, 4. 31; 104, 15; 114, 2; 118, 103. 105; 121, 8; 131, 4; 136, 6; 139, 6; 142, 9; apm. *mine* 6, 8; 15, 3; 16, 5; 17, 34. 35. 37—39; 21, 17; 24, 15. 19; 26, 6; 29, 2; 30, 9. 12; 38, 2. 6. 13; 39, 3; 40, 10; 53, 9; 55, 9. 13; 58, 12; 65, 9; 80, 14; 87, 9. 19; 91, 12; 94, 11; 104, 15; 114, 8; 117, 7; 118, 26. 59. 98. 101. 133; 138, 3. 4; 139, 5; 142, 12; 143, 1; Hy. 1, 1; 4, 3; 6, 40; 7, 47. 82; nsf. *min* 6, 4; 12, 6; 15, 6. 9; 17, 3. 7; 21, 15. 16. 31; 26, 1. 3. 8. 10; 27, 7; 30, 4. 10; 31, 5. 7; 33, 3; 34, 9; 37, 8. 10. 11; 38, 4. 8; 41, 2. 3. 6. 7. 12; 42, 2. 5; 43, 16; 44, 2; 50, 5. 7. 16; 54, 5; 55, 7; 56, 2. 8; 58, 5. 18; 60, 3; 61, 2. 6; 62, 2. 6. 9; 68, 21; 70, 3. 5. 23. 24; 72, 21. 26; 76, 2; 83, 3; 85, 11; 87, 4; 88, 22. 25. 48; 91, 11; 93, 17; 101, 2. 5; 102, 1. 2; 103, 34. 35; 107, 2; 108, 22; 117, 14; 118, 20. 24. 25. 28. 77. 80. 81. 92. 97. 99. 109. 129. 161. 167. 170. 172. 174. 175; 119, 6; 129, 4. 5; 130, 1; 131, 14. 18; 136, 5. 6; 138, 11. 14. 15; 142, 4. 6; 143, 2; Hy. 2, 4; 3, 4. 17; 4, 1; 5, 16; 6, 4. 31; 7, 81; 10, 1; gsf. *minre* 4, 2; 15, 5; 17, 3. 47; 18, 15; 21, 10. 11. 15; 24, 7. 17; 27, 2. 6; 30, 23; 31, 5; 34, 12; 37, 9. 23; 39, 9; 40, 10; 48, 4. 6; 50, 16; 53, 6; 65, 19; 68, 9; 70, 6; 72, 26; 76, 3; 85, 6; 87, 2; 88, 27; 100, 2; 101, 6; 118, 111; 131, 3; 138, 13; 139, 8; Hy. 3, 15; 6, 34. 35; dsf. *minre* 3, 3. 5; 4, 7; 6, 7; 7, 9; 9, 2; 10, 2; 12, 2; 15, 8; 17, 7. 23—25; 21, 2. 20; 22, 5; 24, 11; 25, 1. 11; 29, 7; 30, 23; 34, 3;

37, 19; 38, 2. 4. 5; 39, 9. 11; 49, 8; 50, 4. 10; 56, 7; 61, 2; 65, 14. 16. 17. 18; 68, 19; 70, 5. 13. 17; 76, 2. 7; 85, 6. 12; 87, 3. 16; 88, 34. 38; 93, 19; 108, 5. 20; 109, 1; 110, 1; 118, 10. 11. 34. 50. 58. 69. 92. 145; 128, 1. 2. 137, 1. 3; 138, 4; 141, 2; asf. *mine* 5, 2. 4; 6, 5. 7. 10. 7, 3. 6; 9, 14; 11, 6; 12, 2; 15, 5. 10; (*min* für *mine* 34 28); 16, 1. 3. 9. 13; 17, 7. 21; 21, 21. 22; 22, 3; 24, 1 18. 20; 25, 2. 9; 26, 7; 29, 4; 30, 8. 14; 34, 4. 7. 13 17. 27; 37, 13. 19; 38, 13; 39, 3. 15; 40, 5. 13; 41, 5; 42, 4; 48, 5. 16; 49, 16; 50, 3. 5; 53, 5; 54, 2. 18. 19; 55, 7. 13; 56, 5. 7; 58, 4. 10; 60, 2; 61, 5; 62, 7. 10; 63, 2; 65, 9. 20; 68, 2. 8. 11. 20; 69, 3; 70, 10; 72, 13. 24; 76, 3; 77, 1; 80, 12. 15; 83, 9; 85, 2. 4. 13. 14; 88, 29 31. 34. 35; 90, 16; 93, 19; 94, 11; 108, 31; 114, 4. 7. 8; 118, 32. 36. 112. 149. 153; 119, 2; 130, 2; 131, 12; 136, 6; 138, 2. 3. 16. 21; 140, 4. 8; 141, 3. 5. 8; 142, 1. 3. 8. 11. 12; Hy. 3, 18; 5, 15; 7, 38. 78. 79; vsf. *min* 102, 22; 103, 1; 145, 2; npf. *mine* 15, 7; 16, 5; 17, 37; 30, 16; 37, 5. 6; 38, 6; 39, 13; 62, 4; 70, 23; 72, 21; 118, 171; Hy 1, 2; gpf. *minra* 7, 9; 17, 21. 25; 21, 2; 37, 4; 68, 27; 140, 2; Hy. 6, 32; 9, 14; dpf. *minum* 7, 4; 18, 13; 24, 17. 22. 33, 5; 38, 9; 50, 11; 76, 3; 88, 35; 118, 13. 105; 138, 11. 140, 3; Hy. 7, 78; apf. *mine* 15, 4; 17, 35. 37; 21, 17. 24, 18; 25, 2. 6; 27, 2; 31, 5; 39, 10; 49, 16; 50, 11. 17. 62, 5; 65, 14; 68, 6; 72, 13; 87, 10; 88, 32; 115, 16. 118, 48. 112; 131, 12; 138, 13. 23; 141, 4; 142, 6; 143, 1; Hy. 3, 19; (*mine?* 26, 1;) nsn. *min* 3, 4; 6, 8; 12, 6. 15, 9; 17, 2. 3; 21, 15. 31; 27, 7; 29, 13; 30, 4. 10. 11. 34, 13; 37, 18; 38, 3; 39, 13; 43, 7; 50, 5; 58, 17; 61, 8; 62, 2; 70, 3. 9; 72, 10. 26; 77, 1; 80, 12. 14; 83, 3; 87, 3. 4. 14; 90, 2; 91, 11; 108, 24; 118, 169; 140, 2. 5; Hy. 3, 6; 4, 2; 6, 33. 40; 7, 2. 83; gsn. *mines* 5, 3; 17, 19; 22,

6; 26, 1. 4; 39, 13; 41, 9; 58, 17; 59, 9; 68, 5; 85, 7; 100, 7; 107, 9; 114, 1; 115, 11; 131, 3; 139, 7; 140, 1; dsn. *minum* 37, 4. 8; 60, 2; 62, 5; 88, 20; 94, 11; 101, 6; 103, 33; 145, 2; Hy. 5, 15; 7, 44; asn. *min* 3, 4; 4, 2; 6, 7. 10; 7, 6; 13, 4; 16, 1; 17, 29; 21, 19; 22, 5; 24, 18; 25, 9; 26, 6; 37, 5; 38, 13; 48, 5; 53, 4; 54, 2; 55, 9; 60, 6; 63, 2; 64, 3; 68, 12. 14. 20; 85, 6; 87, 15; 101, 2; 108, 2; 118, 39; 129, 2; 131, 11. 12; 139, 8; 140, 5. 6; 141, 3. 7; 142, 1. 3; Hy. 7, 80; vsn. *min* 49, 7; 56, 9; 80, 9; 107, 3; isn. *mine* 29, 10; npn. *min* 6, 3; 16, 2; 21, 15; 30, 11; 31, 3; 34, 10; 41, 11; 49, 10; 55, 6; 76, 5; 100, 6; 101, 4. 6; 108, 24; 118, 82. 123. 136. 148; 130, 1; 140, 8; Hy. 3, 11; 7, 3; *mine* 24, 15; 68, 4; 87, 10; gp. *minra* 15, 2; 37, 11; 93, 19; 100, 7; Hy. 3, 2; dpn. *minum* 25, 3; 34, 26; 37, 4; 100, 3; 131, 4. 5; Hy. 7, 67; apn. *min* 5, 2; 12, 4; 16, 6; 17, 29; 21, 18. 19. 26; 26, 2; 31, 8; 44, 2; 49, 17; 55, 5. 13; 59, 10; 60, 9; 65, 13; 88, 82; 94, 9; 107, 10; 114, 8; 115, 18; 118, 18. 37. 120; 120, 1; 122, 1; 138, 9; Hy. 3, 9. 14; 6, 33.

misenlicnis f. *(jō)* 'varietas'; is. *misenlicnisse* 44, 10. 15.

misfoedan s. *foedan.*

mitte s. *middy.*

Moab 'Moab, Mohabitae'; 82, 7; 107, 10; Hy. 5, 25.

mod n. *(a)* 'mens, animus'; ns. ~ 123, 3; Hy. 11, 13; 12, 8; gs. *modes* 115, 11; 118, 53; ds. *mode* 76, 6; 105, 40; Hy. 7, 11; 10, 7; as. *mod* Hy. 11, 8; 12, 10; is. *mode* Hy. 13, 9; ap. *mod* Hy. 12, 3.

modur f. *(r)* 'mater'; ns. *modur* 26, 10; 50, 7; 86, 5; gs. *modur* 21, 10. 11; 70, 6; 108, 14; 138, 13; *moeder* 49, 20; 68, 9; as. *modur* 112, 9; 130, 2.

mon m. (cons.) 'homo'; ns. ~ 8, 5; 9, 20. 39; 21, 7;

24, 12; 33, 13; 37, 15; 38, 6. 7. 12; 40, 10; 48, 8. 13. 17; 51, 9; 54, 14; 55, 2. 5; 57, 12; 63, 7. 10; 77, 25; 83, 13; 86, 5; 87, 5; 88, 49; 93, 12; 102, 15; 103, 123; 111, 5; 115, 11; 117, 6; 127, 4; 143, 4; *monn* 48, 21; 55, 11; 143, 3; gs. *monnes* 8, 5; 36, 23; 59, 13; 75, 11; 79, 16. 18; 103, 15; 107, 13; 143, 3; ds. *men* 36, 7; 42, 1; 134, 8; 139, 2; Hy. 1, 8; 13, 12; *menn* 36, 37; as. *mon* 38, 12. 89, 3; 104, 14; 108, 17; 117, 8; Hy. 3, 3; 13, 3. 6; np. *men* 9, 21; 81, 7; 123, 2; gp. *mona* 44, 3; *monnan* 4, 5; *monna* 10, 5; 11, 2. 9; 13, 2; 16, 4; 20, 11; 21, 7; 30, 20. 21; 32, 13; 35, 8; 48, 3; 52, 3. 6; 56, 5; 57, 2; 61, 10; 65, 5; 72, 5; 88, 48; 89, 3; 93, 11; 103, 14; 106, 8. 15. 21. 31; 113, (4). 16; 118, 134; 134, 15; 144, 12; 145, 3. 146, 8; Hy. 8, 16; dp. *monnum* 67, 19; 72, 5; 139, 5; 140, 4; Hy. 7, 53; ap. *men* 35, 7; 61, 4; 65, 12; 77, 60; 93, 10.

mona m. *(an)* 'luna'; ns. ~ 71, 7; 88, 38; 120, 6; Hy. 6, 22; ds. *monan* 71, 5. 17; as. *monan* 8, 4; 73, 16; 103, 19; 135, 9; vs. *mona* 148, 3; Hy. 8, 4.

monad m. (cons.) 'mensis'; gs. *mondes* 80, 4.

mondwęre adj. 'mansuetus'; npm. *mondweran* 33, 3 *mondwaeran* 36, 11; apm. *mondwęran* 24, 9; *mondwęran* 146, 6; *mondwęre* 149, 4.

mondwęrnis f. *(jō)* 'mansuetudo'; ns. *mondwęrnis* 89, 10; gs. *mondwernisse* 131, 1; as. *mondwernisse* 44, 5.

monig adj. 'multus, plurimus'; npm. *monge* 3, 2. 3; 4, 6; 21, 17; 39, 4; 55, 4; 118, 157; gpmf. *monigra* 30, 14; 88, 51; 108, 30; dpm. *mongum* 70, 7; 31, 10; apm. *monge* 36, 16; 54, 19; 77, 31; Hy. 4, 11; 13, 14; npf. *mong!* 33, 20; apf. *monge* 70, 20; 134, 10; npn. *monig* 21, 13; apn. *monigu* 109, 6.

monigfald adj. 'multiplex'; nsm. ~ 67, 18; nsn. ~ 89, 10.

monigfaldlice adv. 'multipliciter'; 62, 2.

mont s. *munt.*

Moses 'Moyses' 105, 32; *Moyses* 105, 23; g. *Mosi* 76, 21; *Moysi* 102, 7; a. *Moysen* 104, 26.

muð m. *(a)* 'os'; ns. ~ 9, 28; 13, 3; 16, 4. 10; 36, 30; 48, 4; 49, 19; 50, 17; 62, 12; 70, 8. 15; 108, 2; 125, 2; 138, 15; 143, 8. 11; 144, 21; Hy. 4, 2; *mud* 65, 14; gs. *mudes* 18, 15; 61, 5; 118, 108; 137, 4; *muðes* 32, 6; 35, 4; 53, 4; 58, 13; 77, 1; 104, 5; 118, 13. 72. 88; 137, 1; ds. *mude* 57, 7; 134, 17; *muðe* 5, 10; 8, 3; 21, 22; 31, 2; 33, 2; 37, 15; 38, 2; 48, 14; 58, 8; 65, 17; 77, 30. 36; 88, 2; 108, 30; 113, (7); 118, 43. 103; 140, 3; Hy. 4, 6; 7, 1; as. *mud* 49, 16; 72, 9; *muð* 21, 14; 34, 21; 37, 14; 38, 10; 39, 4; 68, 16; 77, 2; 80, 11; 106, 42; 113, (5); 118, 131; 134, 16; Hy. 9, 3; ap. *muðas* Hy. 6, 29.

mul m. *(a)* 'mulus'; ns. ~ 31, 9.

munt m. *(a)* 'mons'; ns. ~ 47, 3. 12; 67, 9. 16. 17; 73, 2; 124, 1; gs. *muntes* 28, 5; 103, 16; ds. *munte* 3, 5; 14, 1; 41, 7; 42, 3; 47, 2; 98, 9; Hy. 6, 6; as. *mont* 2, 6; 10, 2; *munt* 23, 3; 67, 16; 71, 16; 77, 54. 68; 132, 3; Hy. 5, 30; np. *muntas* 35, 7; 45, 3. 4; 71, 3; 89, 2; 96, 5; 97, 8; 103, 8. 18; 113, 4; 124, 2; 148, 9; Hy. 6, 13; gp. *munta* 17, 8; 71, 16; 94, 4; 103, 10; Hy. 7, 46; dp. *muntum* 49, 10; 74, 7; 75, 5; 86, 1; 120, 1; 146, 8; ap. *muntas* 64, 7; 79, 11; 82, 15; 103, 6. 13; 143, 5; *untas?* 103, 32; vp. *muntas* 67, 17; 113, 6; Hy. 8, 11.

myrre f. *(ōn)* 'mirrha'; ns. ~ 44, 9.

nabbende = *ne habbende* s. *habban.*

næht f. (cons.) 'nox'; ns. *neht* 18, 3; 138, 12; *naeht* 73, 16; 103, 20; 138, 11; Hy. 12, 10; gs. *naehtes* 31, 4; 41, 4; *nehtes* 54, 11; *naehte* 135, 9; Hy. 12, 5; ds. *næht* 16, 3;

18, 3; 87, 2; *naeht* 21, 3; 41, 9; 76, 3. 7; 89, 4; 118, 55; as. *næht* 104, 39; *neht* 15, 7; *naeht* 77, 14; 91, 3; 120, 6; 129, 6; Hy. 12, 2; *on midde naeht* 'media nocte' 118, 62; gp. *naehta* Hy. 12, 9; dp. *naehtum* 133, 2; ap. *neht* 6, 7; vp *naeht* Hy. 8, 7.

næhthrefn m. 'nocticorax'; ns. ~ 101, 7.

næhtlic adj. 'nocturnus'; dsm. *naehtlicum* 90, 5.

nænig pron. 'nemo'; nsm. ~ 138, 16; Hy. 13, 24.

nales adv. 'ne, non'; 6, 2; 9, 19; 16, 1; 21, 3. 7. 20; 37, 2; 39, 12; 43, 4. 7; 48, 18; 49, 8; 68, 16; 88, 48; 99, 3; 102, 9. 10; 106, 40; 113, (1). 17; 118, 3. 8. 36. 85; 146, 10; Hy. 3, 19; 4, 19; 7, 8. 9. 33. 41. 43. 56; *nalas* 113, (1).

nat = *ne wat* s. *witan*.

ne adv. 'non, ne, neque, nec'; 348 mal; *n* für *ne* 37, 2; 77, 50; *ne* conj. c. opt. 'ne'; 12, 4. 5; 37, 17; 49, 22; 70, 1; 78, 10; 90, 12; Hy. 12, 10; 13, 19.

neam s. *eam*.

neapiu s. *hneappian*.

nearenis f. *(jō)* 'angustiae'; ns. *nearunis* 118, 143; dp. *nearenissum* 24, 22.

neasian s. *neosian*.

neat n. *(a)* 'jumentum, pecus'; ns. ~ 72, 23; as. ~ 134, 8; 144, 16; np. ~ 49, 10; 106, 38; dp. *neatum* 48, 13. 21; 103, 14; 146, 9; ap. *neat* 35, 7; 77, 50; *net* 77, 48.

ned f. *(i)* 'vis'; as. ~ 37, 13; Hy. 3, 12.

nedan swv. 'compellere, impellere'; ind. prt. 3. pl. *neddun* Hy. 7, 41; p. prt. sg. *neded* 117, 13; pl. *neddi* 58, 13.

nedðearfnis f. *(jō)* 'necessitas'; dp. *nedðearfnissum* 24, 17; 30, 8; 106, 6. 13. 19. 28. 30.

nedre f. *(ōn)* 'aspis, serpens'; gs. *nedran* 57, 5; as.

nedran 90, 13; np. *nedran* 57, 5; 139, 4; 148, 10; gp. *nedrena* 13, 3; 139, 4; Hy. 7, 65.

neh prp. c. d. 'juxta, secus, prope'; 5, 6; 33, 19; 84, 10; 118, 151; 139, 6; 140, 7; 144, 18; ~ adv. Hy. 7, 68. Vgl. *nesta*.

nehgehus m. *(a)* 'vicinus'; dp. *nehgehusum* 30, 12; 43, 14; 78, 4. 12; 79, 7; 88, 42.

neht s. *næht*.

nemne, nymðe conj. 'nisi'; c. opt. 7, 13; 93, 17; c. ind. 118, 92; 123, 2; *nymðe* 123, 1; *nemðe* 126, 1; Hy. 7, 60; *nybðe* Hy. 7, 53.

neolnis f. *(jō)* 'abyssus'; ns. *niolnis* 35, 7; 41, 8; Hy. 6, 21; *neolnis* 103, 6; ds. *neolnisse* 70, 20; *niolnisse* 77, 15; as. *niolnisse* 41, 8; np. *niolnisse* 76, 17; dp. *neolnissum* 134, 6; ap. *neolnisse* 32, 7; 70, 20; *niolnisse* 106, 26; vp. *niolnisse* 148, 7.

neosian swv. 'visitare'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *neosiu* 88, 33; 2. sg. *neosas* 8, 5; fl. inf. *to niosenne* 58, 6; imp. sg. *neosa* 79, 15; *niosa* 105, 4; ind. prt. 2. sg. *neasades* 16, 3; *niosades* 64, 10; 3. sg. *neasede* Hy. 9, 1; *neasade* Hy. 9, 15.

neowist f. 'comminatio'; ds. *in neoweste* Hy. 6, 24; *on neoweste* 'proxima, -us' 21, 12; 94, 10.

neowe s. *niowe*.

nesðyrel n. *(a)* 'naris'; ap. ~ 113, (6); 134, 17.

nest n. *(a)* 'nidus'; as. ~ 83, 4; Hy. 7, 20.

nesta m. *(an)* 'proximus'; dsm. *nestan* 11, 3; 14, 3. 4; 100, 5; asm. ~ 27, 3; 34, 14; 87, 19; npm. ~ 37, 12; dpm. *nestum* 121, 8; npf. *nestan* 44, 15; dsn. ~ 23, 4; *ot nestan* 'in novissimo' Hy. 7, 39; apn. *nestan* 72, 17; 138, 5. Vgl. *neh*.

net s. *neat*.

net n. *(ja)* 'retiaculum'; ds. *nette* 140, 10.

neten n. *(a)* 'pecus, animal'; np. ***netenu*** **67, 11; 103, 25; 148, 10;** gp. *netna* Hy. 6, 2; ap. ***netenu*** **8, 8;** vp. ***netenu*** Hy. 8, 15.

nið m. *(i)* 'nequitia'; ns. ~ 7, 10; 54, 16; ds. ***niðe*** 49, 19; dp. *niðum* 27, 4; ap. *niðas* 72, 8.

niðerian swv. 'condemnare'; ind. prs. 3. pl. ***niðeriað*** 93, 21.

geniðerian swv. 'damnare, condemnare'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *geniðerað* 36, 33; p. prt. ***geniðerad*** **108, 7.**

niðerlic adj. 'imus'; npn. *niðerlican* Hy. 12, 6.

nioðerra adj. comp. 'inferior'; dsm. ***nioðerran*** **87, 7;** dsf. ~ 85, 13; asf. ~ 62, 10; dpn. ***nioðerrum*** **138, 15.**

niolnisse s. *neolnis.*

nioman stv. 'capere, sumere, tenere'; **ind. prs. 1. sg.** *niomu* 138, 9; 3. sg. *nimeð* 136, 9; 138, 10; **Hy. 4, 16; 3.** pl. *niomað* 93, 15; 139, 12; imp. pl. *niomað* **80, 3; ind. prt.** 2. sg. *nome* 54, 15; 72, 24; 3. sg. *nom* 72, 6; **118, 53; Hy. 1, 5;** p. prs. *neomendum* 102, 18; p. prt. npm. ***numene*** Hy. 13, 10.

fornioman stv. 'consumere'; ind. prt. 3. pl. *fornomun* 118, 87; p. prt. *fornumen* 7, 10.

genioman stv. 'adsumere'; inf. *genioman* Hy. 13, 5; ind. prs. 2. sg. *genimes* 49, 16; 2. pl. ***genioмað*** 81, 2; ind. prt. 2. sg. *genome* 64, 5; **72, 24;** 3. sg. *genom* 6, 10; 17, 17; 26, 10.

niosian s. *neosian.*

niowe adj. 'novus, recens'; nsm. ~ 80, 10; asm. ***neowne*** 32, 3; 95, 1; 149, 1; *niowne* 39, 4; 97, 1; **143, 9;** asn. *niowe* 68, 32.

niowe plant f.? 'novella'; ns. *neowe* ***plant*** **127, 3;** *niowe plant* 143, 12.

niowinga adv. 'novi recentes'; Hy. 7, 34.

nistan swv. 'nidificare'; ind. prs. 3. pl. *nistađađ!* 103, 17.

niwihte s. *nowiht.*

no adv. 'non'; 9, 39; 37, 15; 53, 5; 76, 8; 77, 7. 39; 84, 6; 100, 3; 105, 23; 118, 16. 93. 158; 136, 6; 148, 6; Hy. 6, 35; *non* (!) 85, 14.

nođdaeles s. *norđdæl.*

noht adv. 'non'; 35, 5; 42, 1.

nohtlice adv. 'nequiter'; 36, 8. 9.

noma m. *(an)* 'nomen'; ns. ~ 8, 2. 10; 19, 2; 39, 5; 40, 6; 67, 5; 71, 14. 17. 19; 75, 2; 82, 5. 19; 91, 13; 101, 22; 108, 13; 110, 9; 112, 2; 134, 13; 148, 13; Hy. 2, 8; 5, 5; 7, 4; 10, 5; *oma* 71, 17; gs. *noman* 28, 2; 44, 18; 73, 7; 78, 9; 118, 55; ds. *nomen* 43, 26; *noman* 7, 18; 9, 3; 12, 6; 17, 50; 19, 6. 8; 24, 11; 30, 4; 32, 21; 43, 6. 9; 47, 11; 53, 3. 8; 60, 9; 62, 5; 65, 2. 4; 67, 5; 78, 9; 88, 13. 17. 25; 91, 2; 95, 2. 8; 98, 3; 104, 3; 105, 8. 47; 108, 21; 113, (1); 117, 10—12. 26; 121, 4; 123, 8; 128, 8; 134, 3; 137, 2; 139, 14; as. *noman* 5, 12; 9, 6. 11; 21, 23; 22, 3; 33, 4; 51, 11; 60, 6; 62, 6; 68, 31. 37; 73, 10. 18. 21; 74, 2; 78, 6; 82, 17; 85, 9. 11. 12; 90, 14; 98, 6; 99, 4; 101, 16; 102, 1; 104, 1; 112, 1. 3; 114, 4; 115, 13; 118, 132. 165; 134, 1; 137, 2; 144, 1. 2. 21; 146, 4; 148, 5. 12; 149, 3; Hy. 2, 7; gp. *nomena* 15, 4; ap. *noman* 48, 12; (*noma* für *noman* as. 43, 21; 79, 19).

non s. *no.*

norđdæl m. *(i)* 'aquilo'; gs. *nođdaeles* (!) 47, 3; ds. *norđdęle* 106, 3; as. *norđdæl* 88, 13.

nowiht f. *(i)* 'nihil'; ns. ~ 22, 1; 33, 10; 38, 6; 88, 23; ds. *niwihte* 59, 14; *nowihte* 14, 4; 55, 8; 57, 8; 63, 9; 72, 20. 22; 77, 59; 80, 15; 89, 5; 107, 14; as. *nowiht* 58, 9; 75, 6; 115, 24.

nu adv. 'nunc'; 2, 10; 11, 6; 16, 11; 19, 7; 26, 6; 3
8; 43, 10; 70, 17; 75, 8; 76, 11; 79, 15; 93, 8; 106, 2
112, 2; 113, 18; 117, 2. 4; 118, 76; 120, 8; 123, 1; 12-
2; 128, 1; 130, 3; 133, 1; (*ne* für *nu* 117, 3; Hy. 7, 74

nu ða adv. 'jam'; Hy. 12, 4.

nu get adv. 'adhuc'; 36, 10; 76, 8; 77, 30; 91, 15; 13
18; 140, 5; Hy. 3, 6; 5, 33.

nu heonan adv. 'ex tunc'; 92, 2.

nybðe s. *nemne*. *nyllað* s. *willan*.

nymðe s. *nemne*. *nyste* s. *witan*.

nyttnis f. *(jō)* 'utilitas'; ns. ~ 29, 10.

odeawes s. *oteawan*.

oð prp. c. a. 'usque, usque in, usque ad'; 9, 32; 1
1. 3; 15, 7. 11; 18, 7; 35, 6; 41, 5; 43, 23; 49, 1; 52,
4; 56, 11; 67, 17; 68, 2; 70, 17; 71, 8; 79, 12; 106, 2
107, 5; 112, 3; 117, 27; 129, 6; 134, 8; 136, 7; 146,
Hy. 3, 7. 8; 6, 28; 7, 45; *oð in* prp. c. a. 'usque in'; 1
51; 37, 7; 40, 14; 48, 20; 59, 11; 60, 7; 70, 18. 19; 8
5; 89, 2; 99, 5; 102, 17; 105, 31. 48; 107, 11; 112, 2
113, 18; 120, 8; 124, 2; 130, 3; 131, 12; 132, 3; Hy
10, 11; *oð to* prp. c. d. 'usque ad'; 103, 23; *oð oð* prp. c
a. 'usque ad'; 45, 10. Vgl. *oððet*, *ot*.

oððe conj. 'aut'; 8, 5; 13, 2; 14, 1; 17, 32; 23, 3
29, 10; 49, 13; 52, 3; 59, 11; 76, 8—10; 77, 20; 87, 11
88, 7. 49; 89, 2. 11; 93, 9. 6; 107, 11; 119, 3; 131, 4
143, 3; Hy. 3, 13. 15; 6, 16. 17; *oðð* 131, 5.

oððet conj. c. i. 'donec, quoadusque'; 56, 2; 93, 13. 15
111, 8; 122, 2; ~ c. opt. 57, 8; 104, 19; 131, 5; 140
10; 141, 8; *oððæt* 67, 24; 71, 7; 72, 17; 109, 1; c. i. Hy
5, 28. 29; *o[ð]ðæt* Hy. 4, 10; *ot ðet* 70, 18.

oðer pron. 'alter, alius'; nsm. ~ 108, 8; Hy. 4, 4; 7

76; nsf. *oderu* 77, 6; dsf. *očerre* 77, 4; 101, 19; dsn. *ođrum* 47, 14; 104, 13.

oeđel m. *(a)* 'patria'; np. *oeđlas* 21, 28; vp. *oeđlas* 95, 7.

oefestan swv. 'festinare'; imp. sg. *oefesta* 69, 2; ind. prt. 3. pl. *oefestun* Hy. 5, 24. Vgl. Zeuner, § 54, 3.

oefestung f. *(ō)* 'festinatio'; ds. *oefestunge* 77, 33.

oeghwelc pron. 'omnis'; nsm. ~ 142, 2; *oghwelc* 63, 10; nsn. *oeghwelc* 64, 3.

oehtan swv. 'persequi'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *oehtu* 17, 38; 2. sg. *oehtes* 82, 16; 3. sg. *oehteđ* 7, 6; 3. pl. *oehtađ* 34, 3; 68, 5; imp. pl. *oehtađ* 70, 11; ind. prt. 1. sg. *oehte* 100, 5; p. prs. nsm. *oehtende* 34, 6; 108, 17; Hy. 5, 14; *ohtende* 142, 3; gs. *oehtendes* 43, 17; pl. *oehtende* 68, 27; 118, 86. 150. 157. 161; gp. *oehtendra* 26, 12; dp. *oehtendum* 7, 2; 30, 16; 108, 31; 118, 84. 121; 141, 7.

oelc s. *ylc.*

of. prp. c. d. 'de'; ca. 196mal.

ofdune adv. 'deorsum'; Hy. 7, 45.

ofdune settan s. *settan.* *ofdune stigan* s. *stigan.*

ofen m. *(a)* 'clibanus'; as. ~ 20, 10.

ofer prp. c. a. 'super, ex'; 199mal; *ofur* 113, (2); *ofer* prp. c. d. 'super'; Hy. 4, 20.

ofercuman s. *cuman.*

oferfehtan s. *fehtan.*

ofergan s. *gan.*

ofergeotelian swv. 'oblivisci'; inf. ~ 102, 2; ind. prs. 1. sg. *ofergeoteliu* 118, 16. 93; 2. sg. *ofergeotulas* 12, 1; *ofergeotelas* 43, 24; 3. sg. *ofergeotelađ* 76, 10; 2. pl. *ofergeoteliađ* 49, 22; 3. pl. *ofergeoteliađ* 9, 18; 77, 7; opt. prs. 3. pl. *ofergeotelien* 58, 12; imp. sg. *ofergeotela* 9, 33.

ofergeotul adj. 'oblitus'; nsm. ~ 9, 32; 41, 10; 118,

30. 83; *offergeotul* 101, 5; *ofergeotul* 118, 61. 109. 14 153. 176; 136, 5; Hy. 7, 35; npm. *ofergeotele* 43, 18; *ofe geotulæ* 43, 21; *ofergeotule* 77, 11; 105, 13. 21; 118, 13 nsn. *ofergeotol* 9, 13.

ofergeotulnis f. *(jō)* 'oblivio'; ns. ~ 9, 19; gs. *ofe geotulnisse* 87, 13; ds. *ofergeotulnisse* 124, 5.

ofergesettan s. *settan*.

ofergetan stv. 'oblivisci'; imp. sg. *oferget* 73, 23.

ofergongan s. *gongan*.

oferhoga adj. 'superbus'; npm. *oferhogan* 118, 12 139, 6; dpm. *oferhogum* 122, 4; apm. *oferhogan* H 10, 7.

oferhygd f. *(i)* 'superbia'; ns. ~ 72, 6; 73, 23; g *oferhygde* 35, 12; ds. *oferhygde* 16, 10; 30, 19; 58, 1 73, 3; as. *oferhygd* 30, 24; *oferhygde* 100, 7.

oferhygdgian swv. 'superbire'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *ofe hygdgað* 9, 23.

oferhygdig adj. 'superbus'; asm. *oferhygdgan* 8 11; npm. *oferhygdg!* 118, 51; *oferhydgan* (!) 118, 78; gpl *oferhygdigra* 17, 28; 118, 69; dpm. *oferhygdgum* 93, apm. *oferhygdan* (!) 118, 21; dsn. *oferhygdgum* 100,

oferleoran s. *leoran*.

oferleornis f. *(jō)* 'praevaricatio'; ap. *oferleornis* 100, 3.

oferliorende s. *oferleoran*.

ofersceadwian swv. 'obumbrare'; ind. prs. 3. sg *ofersceadwað* 90, 4; imp. sg. *ofersceadwa* 139, 8.

ofersettan s. *settan*.

ofersittan s. *sittan*.

oferswiðan swv. 'superare, vincere'; opt. prs. 1. sg. *oferswiðe* Hy. 6, 41; p. prt. *oferswiðed* Hy. 4, 8.

oferwrean stv. '(co)operire'; inf. ~ 103, 9; ind. prs. 3.

sg. *oferwrið* 139, 10; *oferw[i]rð* 146, 8; ind. prt. 1. sg. *oferwrah* 31, 5; 68, 11; 2. sg. *oferwrige* 84, 3; 3. sg. *oferwrah* 43, 16. 20; 68, 8; 77, 53; 79, 11; 105, 11. 17; Hy. 5, 7. 16; 6, 6; p. prt. *oferwrigen* 108, 19; pl. *oferwrigen* 70, 13; 108, 29; *oferwrigene* 72, 6.

oflate f. *(ōn)* 'oblatio'; ap. *oflatan* 50, 21.

ofrian swv. 'offerre'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *ofriu* 65, 15; imp. pl. *ofriað* 75, 12; ind. prt. 3. pl. *ofredun* 67, 30; *ofradun* 71, 10.

ofslean s. *slean.*

ofslegennis f. *(jō)* 'occisio'; gs. *ofslegenisse* 43, 22.

oft adv. 'saepe'; 105, 43; 128, 1. 2.

Og 'Og'; 134, 11; 135, 20.

oghwelc s. *oeghwelc.*

omed s. *doeman.*

on prp. c. d. = lt. abl.; 4, 3; 7, 11; 10, 3; 16, 3; 21, 3. 12; 23, 4; 31, 11; 33, 19; 35, 11; 41, 9; 44, 3; 47, 3; 56, 9; 63, 11; 64, 9; 75, 6; 76, 3. 7; 78, 4; 82, 13; 87, 2; 89, 12; 94, 10; 102, 20; 105, 40; 108, 17; 118, 104. 113. 128. 163; 124, 4; 141, 4; 146, 3; Hy. 8, 19; 10, 7; *on* c. d. oder a. = lt. bl. abl. 54, 18; *on* prp. c. d. 'in'; 48, 13; 55, 10; 77, 51; 107, 4; *on* c. d. = lt. acc. 49, 21?; *on* c. a. = lt. abl. 18, 6; 36, 6. 39; 88, 42; 118, 32; Hy. 7, 67; 13, 27; *on* prp. c. a. 'in'; 61, 4; 101, 20; *on* prp. c. a. 'post'; Hy. 3, 18; *on* prp. c. a. = lt. nom. 138, 11.

onæht f. *(i)* 'possessio'; as. *onæhte* 2, 8.

onælan swv. 'succendere, accendere'; ind. prt. 3. sg. *onælde* 77, 38; p. prt. *onaeled* 77, 21; 78, 5; pl. *onęlde* 17, 9.

onbiodan stv. 'mandare'; imp. sg. *onbiod* 67, 29; ind. prt. 2. sg. *onbude* 43, 5; 118, 138; 3. sg. *onbead* 41, 9; 77, 5. 23; 90, 11; 104, 8; 110, 9; 148, 5; 3. pl. *onbudun* 40, 9.

onbryrdnis f. *(jō)* 'conpunctio'; gs. *onbryrdnisse* 59, 5.

oncnawan stv. 'cognoscere'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *oncnawu* 50, 5; 2. sg. *oncnawes* Hy. 6, 3; 3. sg. *oncnaweđ* 9, 17; 73, 9; 91, 7; 102, 16; 137, 6; 3. pl. *oncnawađ* 13, 4; 52, 5; opt. prs. 3. sg. *oncnawe* 77, 6; 1. pl. *oncnawen* 66, 3; 3. pl. *oncnawen* 82, 19; imp. sg. *oncnaw* 138, 23; ind. prt. 1. sg. *oncneow* 19, 7; 40, 12; 49, 11; 55, 10; 70, 15; 90, 14; 100, 4; 118, 75. 152; 134, 5; 139, 13; *oncnew* 17, 45; 2. sg. *oncneowe* 39, 10; 138, 2. 5; 141, 4; *oncnewe* 138, 1; 3. sg. *oncneow* 103, 19; 1. pl. *oncneowun* 77, 3; 3. pl. *oncnewun* 94, 11; *oncneowun* 13, 3; 73, 5; 78, 6; opt. prt. 1. sg. *oncneowe* 72, 16; 3. sg. *oncneowe* 141, 5; p. prt. *oncnawen* 47, 4; pl. *oncnawen* 76, 20; *oncnawne* 87, 13.

oncnyssan swv. 'impellere'; p. prt. *oncnysede* 61, 4.

oncunnis f. *(jō)* 'excusatio'; ap. *oncunnisse* 140, 4.

ondetnis f. *(jō)* 'confessio'; ns. ~ 95, 6; 110, 3; 148, 14; gs. *ondetnisse* 41, 5; ds. *ondetnisse* 94, 2; 99, 4; 146, 7; as. *ondetnisse* 103, 1; gp. *ondetnissa* 99, 4.

ondettan swv. 'confiteri'; inf. ~ 91, 2; ind. prs. 1. sg. *ondettu* 7, 18; 29, 13; 42, 5; 51, 11; 70, 22; 85, 12; 107, 4; 108, 30; 110, 1; 117, 19. 21; 137, 1. 2; 138, 14; Hy. 2, 1; *ondetto* 9, 2; 17, 50; 27, 7; 34, 18; 41, 6. 12; 42, 4; 53, 8; 56, 10; 117, 28; *ondett* 118, 7; 3. sg. *ondetteđ* 6, 6; 29, 10; 75, 11; Hy. 3, 19; *onddetteđ* Hy. 3, 22; 1. pl. *ondettađ* 43, 9; 48, 19; 74, 2; 78, 13; 3. pl. ~ 44, 18; 87, 11; 98, 3; 106, 15. 21; 139, 14; 144, 10; *ondettigađ* 88, 6; opt. prs. 3. sg. (*ondette* 66, 6; 106, 8; *ondettie* 66, 6 'confiteantur'); 3. pl. *ondettien* 66, 4; *ondettigen* 66, 4; *ondetten* 105, 47; 137, 4; *onditien* 106, 31; imp. pl. *ondettađ* 29, 5; 32, 2; 96, 12; 105, 1; 106, 1; 117, 1. 29; 135, 1 bis 3. 26; Hy. 2, 6; *ondetađ* 104, 1; fl. inf. *to ondetende* 118, 62; 141, 8; *to ondettenne* 121, 4; p. prs. *ondetende* 73, 19; dp. *ondettendum* Hy. 13, 23. Vgl. Zeuner, § 54, 4.

ondfenga m. *(an)* 'susceptor'; ns. ~ 41, 10; 45, 8. 12; 53, 6; 58, 10, 17. 18; 88, 27; 90, 2; 118, 114; 143, 2; *ondfenge* 3, 4.

ondfengnis f. *(jō)* 'susceptio'; ds. *ondfengnisse* 82, 9.

ondget n. *(a)* 'intellectus'; ns. ~ 31, 9; 110, 10; ds. *ondgete* 77, 72; 135, 5; as. *ondget* 15, 7; 31, 8; 118, 34. 73. 125. 130. 144. 169.

ondredan stv. 'timere'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *ondredu* 3, 7; 22, 4; 48, 6; 55, 5; 117, 6; Hy. 2, 3; *ondredo* 26, 1; 55, 11; 2. sg. *ondredes* 90, 5; 3. sg. *ondreded* 26, 3; 111, 1. 7; 127, 4; 1. pl. *ondredað* 45, 3; 2. pl. *ondredað* 21, 24; 65, 16; 134, 20; 3. pl. *ondredað* 39, 4; 51, 8; 55, 4; 64, 9; 101, 16; 113, 11; 117, 4; 118, 74. 79; 126, 1; opt. prs. 3. sg. *ondrede* 21, 25; 24, 12; 32, 8; 85, 11; 3. pl. *ondreden* 66, 8; imp. sg. *ondred* 48, 17; pl. *ondredað* 33, 10; fl. inf. *to ondredenne* 88, 8; ind. prt. 1. sg. *ondreord* 118, 120; Hy. 6, 1; 3. sg. *ondreord* 63, 10; 3. pl. *ondreordun* 54, 20; 63, 6; 76, 17; 77, 53; p. prs. gp. *ondredendra* 33, 8; 118, 63; 144, 19; dp. *ondredendum* 21, 26; 24, 14; 30, 20; 33, 10; 60, 6; 102, 13; 110, 5; Hy. 10, 6; [*on*]*dredendum* 59, 6; *ondredendu!* 84, 10; ap. *ondredende* 14, 4; 102, 11. 17; 113, 13; 146, 11; *ondredendan* 32, 18.

ondsweorian swv. 'respondere'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *ondsweoriu* 118, 42; 3. sg. *ondsweorað* Hy. 3, 13; imp. sg. *ondsweora* Hy. 3, 12; ind. prt. 3. sg. *ondsweorede* 101, 24.

ondwleota m. *(an)* 'vultus'; ns. *ondwleota* 10, 8; *ondwleotan!* 33, 17; gs. *ondwlitan* 4, 7; 41, 6; 68, 30; *ondwliotan* 20, 10; 79, 17; *ondwleotan* 30, 21; 41, 12; 42, 5; 43, 16; 54, 22; 88, 16; 89, 8; *o*[*n*]*dwleotan* 43, 4; ds. *ondwleotan* 15, 11; 20, 7; 30, 23; 45, 6; *ondwlitan* 16, 2; 139, 14; *o*[*n*]*dwleatan* 37, 4; as. *ondwleotan* 20, 13; 26, 8; 44, 13; *ondwliotan* 66, 2; Hy. 13, 4; np. *ondwleotan* 33, 6.

onfehtan s. *fehtan.*

onfon stv. 'suscipere, accipere, percipere': inf. ~ Hy. 13. 12; ind. prs. 1. sg. *onfo* 74. 3; *onfoo* 115. 13; *onfo*[illegible] 49. 9; 2. sg. *onfoest* 50. 21; 3. sg. *onfoed* 23. 5; 48. 16; 10[illegible] 8; 145. 9; Hy. 10. 9; *onfoeht* 47. 4; 2. pl. *onfod* 67. [illegible] 3. pl. *onfod* Hy. 7. 58; 48. 18 statt des Sing.; opt. prs. 3. pl. *onfoen* 30. 14; 71. 3; 138. 20; imp. sg. *onfoh* 5. 2; 16. 1; 38. 13; 53. 4; 83. 9; 85. 6; 118. 116; 142. 1; p[l]. *onfod* 48. 2; ind. prt. 2. sg. *onfenge* 29. 2; 40. 13; 138. 15; 3. sg. *onfeng* 3. 6; 14. 3. 5; 17. 17. 36; 23. 4; 62. 9; 68. 30; 77. 70; 106. 17; 117. 13; Hy. 7. 21. 22; 1. pl. *onfeng*[illegible] 47. 10; 3. pl. *onfengon* 16. 12; 39. 12; p. prs. *onfonde* 146, 6.

ongegn prp. c. d. 'contra': 49. 21; 58. 6; Hy. 1. [illegible]

ongeotan stv. 'intelligere': inf. ~ 35. 4; *ongeatan* Hy. 7. 58; ind. prs. 1. sg. *ongeotu* 100. 2; 3. sg. *ongited* 18. 13; *ongited* 32. 15; 40. 2; 91. 7; 93. 7; 106. 43; opt. prs. 1. sg. *ongete* 72. 17; imp. sg. *onget* 5. 2; pl. *ongeotad* 2. 10. 49. 22; 93. 8; Hy. 7. 11; ind. prt. 1. sg. *ongeat* 118. 95. 99. 100. 104; 2. sg. *ongeate* 138. 3; 3. sg. *ongeat* 48. 13. 21; 3. pl. *ongeatan* 27. 5; 63. 10; 81. 5; 105. 7; p. prs. *ongeotende* 13. 2; 52. 3.

ongerwan s. *gerwan.*

onginnan stv. 'capere, incipere'; imp. pl. *onginnad* 146. 7; ind. prt. 1. sg. *ongon* 3. 6; 76. 11.

onhaed s. *onhaldan.*

onhebban s. *hebban.*

onhaldan swv. 'inclinare, declinare': inf. ~ 16. 11; ind. prs. 1. sg. *onhaeldu* 48. 5; 3. sg. *onhaed* 108. 23; *onhelded* 9, 31; *onhaelded* 74. 9; 3. pl. *onhaeldad* 118. 21; opt. prs. 2. sg. *onhaelde* 140. 4; imp. sg. *onhaeld* 16. 6;

onhęld 87, 3; *onhaeld* 30, 3; 36, 27; 44, 11; 70, 2; 85, 1; 101, 3; 118, 36; pl. *onhaeldað* 77, 1; 118, 115; 138, 19; ind. prt. 1. sg. *onhaelde* 118, 51. 102. 112. 157; 2. sg. *onhældes* 43, 19; 3. sg. *onhaelde* 17, 10; 114, 2; 3. pl. *onhaeldun* 52, 4; 101, 12; *onhaeldon* 13, 3; 20, 12; *onhældon* 54, 4; p. prs. pl. *onhaeldende* 100, 4; 124, 5; p. prt. sg. *onhaelded* 103, 5; ds. *onhaeldum* 61, 4; pl. *onhaelde* 45, 7.

onhęldednis f. *(jō)* 'declinatio'; ns. ~ 72, 4.

onlesan swv. 'solvere'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *onleseð* 36, 21; 145, 7; 1. pl. *onlesað* Hy. 12, 6; opt. prs. 3. sg. *onlese* 101, 21; Hy. 12, 4; ind. prt. 1. sg. *onlesde* 68, 5; 3. sg. *onlesde* 104, 20.

onlicnis f. *(jō)* 'imago'; gs. *onlicnisse* Hy. 13, 3; ds. *onlicnisse* 38, 7; ap. *onlicnesse* 72, 20.

onæðung f. *(ō)* 'inspiratio'; ds. *onæðunge* 17, 16.

onræs m. *(i)* 'impetus'; ns. ~ 45, 5; Hy. 6, 17.

onræsan swv. 'inruere'; ind. prs. 2. pl. *onraesað* 61, 4; ind. prt. 3. pl. *onræsdun* 58, 4.

onscunian swv. 'abominari, revereri, exacerbare'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *onscunað* 5, 7; opt. prs. 3. pl. *onscunien* 34, 4. 26; 39, 15; 68, 7; 69, 3; 82, 18; 128, 5; ind. prt. 3. sg. *onscunade* 73, 18; 3. pl. *onscynedun* 106, 11; *onscunedon* 5, 11; 55, 6; 77, 41; 105, 33; *onscunedun* 77, 40. 56; 104, 28; 105, 43; Hy. 7, 31; p. prs. sg. *onsuniende* (!) 105, 40; *onscuiende* (!) 106, 18; *onscuniende* 118, 163; p. prt. *onscunad* Hy. 7, 37.

onscuniendlic adj. 'abominabilis'; npm. *onscuniendlice* 13, 1; 52, 2.

onscunung f. *(ō)* 'execratio, abominatio'; ds. *onscununge* 58, 13; 94, 9; as. *onscununge* 87, 9; dp. *onscuningum* Hy. 7, 32.

onsecgan s. *secgan.*

onsegdnis f. *(jō)* 'sacrificium, holocaustum, hostia, oblatio'; ns. *onsegdnis* 49, 23; 50, 19; 140, 2; gs. *onsegdnisse* 19, 4; 50, 18; Hy. 7, 74; as. *onsegdnisse* 4, 6; 19, 4; 26, 6; 39, 7; 49, 14; 50, 18. 21; 106, 22; *onsednisse* 115, 17; np. *onsegdnisse* 49, 8; gp. *onsegdnissa* Hy. 7, 73; dp. *onsegdnissum* 65, 13; ap. *onsegdnisse* 39, 7; 49, 5. 8; 50, 21; 65, 15; 95, 8; 105, 28.

onsendan s. *sendan.*

onsettan s. *settan.*

onsien f. *(i)* 'facies'; ds. *onsiene* 9, 4. 26; 16, 9; 17, 9. 43; 34, 5; 37, 4. 6; 43, 17; 49, 21; 50, 13; 56, 7; 59, 6; 60, 4; 67, 2. 3. 5. 9; 77, 54, 82, 14; 88, 15. 24; 95, 9. 13; 96, 5; 97, 9; 101, 11; 113, 7; 138, 7; 147, 17; Hy. 6, 10; 9, 12; *onsien* 41, 3; as. *onsiene* 9, 32; 12, 1; 21, 25; 23, 6; 26, 9; 29, 8; 30, 17; 43, 24; 50, 11; 68, 8. 18; 73, 11; 79, 4. 8. 20; 83, 10; 87, 15; 94, 2; 101, 3; 103, 15. 29. 30; 104, 4; 118, 58. 135; 131, 10; 142, 7; Hy. 7, 38; ap. *onsiene* 81, 2; 82, 17.

onsittan s. *sittan.*

onsond f. *(ō)* 'inmissio'; ap. *onsonde* 77, 49.

onstigend m. (cons.) 'ascensor'; as. ~ Hy. 5, 2.

onstregdan s. *stregdan.*

onstyrenis f. *(jō)* 'motus, commotio'; ds. *onstyrenisse* 120, 3; as. *onstyrenisse* 88, 10.

onstyrgan swv. 'movere, commovere'; inf. *onstyrgan* 65, 9; ind. prs. 3. sg. *onstyreð* 28, 8; ind. prt. 2. sg. *onstyredes* 59, 4; p. prt. sg. *onstyred* 9, 27; 12, 5; 14, 5; 15, 8; 17, 8; 20, 8; 29, 7; 32, 8; 45, 6. 7; 59, 4; 61, 3; 67, 9; 76, 19; 92, 1; 93, 18; 95, 9—11; 96, 4; 111, 6. 8; 113, 7; 124, 1; Hy. 6, 11. 29; pl. *onstyred* 81, 5; Hy. 8, 14; *onstyrede* 17, 8; 37, 17; 47, 6; 72, 2; 106, 27; 108, 10.

ontynan swv. 'aperire'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *ontynu* 48,

5; 77, 2; 2. sg. *ontynes* 144, 16; 3. sg. *ontyneð* 37, 14; 3. pl. *ontynað* Hy. 6, 29; imp. sg. *ontyn* 50, 17; pl. *ontynað* 117, 19; ind. prt. 1. sg. *ontynde* 38, 10; 118, 131; 3. sg. *ontynde* 7, 16; 77, 23; 3. pl. *ontyndon* 21, 14; p. prs. ds. *ontynendum* 103, 28; p. prt. *ontyned* 105, 17; 108, 2.

onwald n. *(a)* 'dominatio'; gs. *onwaldes* 102, 22.

onweg adv., lat. durch die Vorsilben *re-* und *ex-* ausgedrückt; meist in Verbindung mit Verben: *acerran, adrifan, afirran, awendan.*

onweg acerran s. *cerran.*

onweg adrifan s. *adrifan.*

onweg afirran s. *afirran.*

onweg awendan s. *awendan.*

onweggewit n. *(a)* 'excessus'; ds. *onweggewite* 115, 11.

onwendan swv. 'movere, mutare'; ind. prs. 2. sg. *onwendes* 101, 27; 3. sg. *onwendeð* 35, 12; 3. pl. *onwendað* Hy. 7, 59; ind. prt. 3. pl. *onwendun* 105, 20; p. prt. pl. *onwende* 16, 5; 36, 21; 101, 27.

onwendednis f. *(jō)* 'commutatio'; ns. ~ 54, 20; 76, 11; as. *onwendednisse* 43, 15; 88, 52; dp. *onwendednissum* 43, 13.

onwreon stv. 'revelare'; imp. sg. *onwrih* 36, 5; 118, 18; ind. prt. 3. sg. *onwrah* 97, 2; p. prt. pl. *onwrigen* 17, 16.

open adj. 'patens'; nsf. ~ 5, 11; 13, 3.

organe? f. *(ōn)* 'organum'; ds. *organan* 150, 4; as. *organan* Hy. 1, 3; ap. *organan* 136, 2.

orn s. *iernan.*

orwyrð f. *(i)* 'ignominia'; ds. *orwyrðe* 82, 17.

oset s. *onsittan.*

ot prp. c. a. 'usque ad'; 106, 26; Hy. 3, 9; 7, 39. Vgl. *oð.*



91, 8.

otecan swv. 'addere'; ind. prt. 3. pl. *ote*

ot nestan 'in novissimo'; Hy. 7, 39.

otspurnan stv. 'offendere'; opt. prs. 2.

90, 12.

owestem m. *(a)* 'propago'; ns. ***owestem*** H

oxa m. *(an)* 'bos'; np. *oexen* 49, 10; Hy.

143, 14; gp. *oxna* Hy. 7, 25; ap. ***oxan*** 8, 8; 6

palma 'palma'; ns. ***palma*** 91, 13.

Pharaon s. *Farao.*

pie f. *(ōn)* 'cynomia'; ns. ~ 104, 31.

plægian swv. 'plaudere'; ind. prs. 3.

97, 8; imp. pl. *plagiađ* 46, 2; p. prs. gp.

67, 26.

plagiađ s. *plægian.*

plant s. *niowe plant.*

plantian swv. 'plantare'; ind. prs. 2. sg. *p*

5, 30; ind. prt. 2. sg. *plantades* 79, 9; ***plantea***

3. sg. *plantade* 79, 16; 93, 9; 3. pl. ***plantadon*** 1

Rab 'Raab'; 86, 4.

rap m. *(a)* 'funis, funiculus'; ns. *rap* Hy. 7, 16; ds. *rape* 77, 54; as. *rap* 104, 11; np. *rapas* 15, 6; 118, 61; ap. *rapas* 139, 6.

read adj. 'ruber'; dsm. *readan* 105, 22; 135, 15; asm. *readan* 105, 9; 135, 13; dsf. *readan* 105, 7; Hy. 5, 7.

reafian swv. 'rapere'; opt. prs. 3. pl. *reafien* 108, 11; ind. prt. 1. sg. *reafade* 68, 5; p. prs. *reafiende* 21, 14; dp. *reafiendum* 34, 10.

gereafian swv. 'rapere'; inf. ~ 9, 30; opt. prs. 3. sg. *gerœafie* 9, 30; *gereafie* 49, 22; 3. pl. *gerafien* (!) 103, 21; ind. prt. 3. pl. *gereafadon* 43, 11; *gereafedon* 88, 42; p. prt. pl. *gereafade* 89, 10.

rec m. *(a)* 'fumus'; ns. ~ 17, 9; 36, 20; 67, 3; 101, 4.

reccan swv. 'regere'; ind. prs. 2. sg. *reces* 2, 9; 79, 2; 3. sg. *receð* 22, 1; 47, 15; Hy. 11, 8; imp. sg. *rece* 27, 9.

areccan swv. 'erigere'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *areceð* 144, 14; ind. prt. 3. sg. *arehte* Hy. 9, 2.

gereccan swv. 'dirigere, corrigere'; ind. prs. 2. sg. *gereces* 66, 5; 3. sg. *gereceð* 24, 9; 95, 10; 100, 7; 118, 9; 145, 8; imp. sg. *gerece* 5, 9; 7, 10; 24, 5; 26, 11; 79, 16; 89, 16. 17; 118, 133; ind. prt. 1. sg. *gerehte* 118, 128; 3. sg. *gerec...hte* 39, 3; *gerehte* 77, 8; p. prt. *gereht* 36, 23; 58, 5; 101, 29; 118, 5; 139, 12; *gerœht* 140, 2; fl. inf. *to gereccenne* Hy. 9, 17.

upreccan swv. 'erigere'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *upreceð* 145, 7.

upareccan swv. 'erigere'; p. prt. pl. *uparehte* 19, 9.

reccere m. *(ja)* 'director, rector'; ns. *rec[c]ere* Hy. 12, 1.

recetung f. *(ō)* 'eructuantia'; gs. *recetunge* 143, 13.

regn m. *(a)* 'pluvia'; ns. ~ 71, 6; Hy. 7, 2; as. ~ 67, 10; 134, 7; 146, 8; ap. *regnas* 104, 32.

regnlic adj. 'pluvialis'; apn. *regnlican* 77, 44.

reht adj. 'rectus'; nsm. ~ 24, 8; 118, 137; *rehta* Hy. 11, 9. 12; 12, 9; dsm. *rehtum* 142, 10; *rehtan* 25, 12; 96, 11; asm. *rehtne* 50, 12; 106, 7; npm. *rehte* 35, 11; 139, 14; *rehtan* 106, 42; gpm. *rehtra* 111, 2; dpm. *rehtum* 124, 4; apm. *rehtan* 7, 11; 10, 3; vpm. *rehte* 31, 11; nsf. *reht* 44, 7; 77, 37; gsf. *rehtrc* 72, 1; 93, 15; dsf. *rehtan* 13, 6; 26, 11; nsn. *reht* 32, 4; apn. *rehtan* 57, 2.

rehtheort adj. 'rectus corde'; apm. *rehtheortan* 36, 14; dpm. *rehtheortum* 96, 11; 111, 4.

rehtlice adv. 'recte'; 18, 9.

rehtwis adj. 'justus, rectus'; nsm. ~ 7, 12; 10, 8; 91, 16; 111, 4; 114, 5; 118, 137; 128, 4; 140, 5; 144, 17; Hy. 7, 7; 13, 28; *rehtwisa* 10, 4; 36, 21. 24; 57, 11; 63, 11; 91, 13; 111, 7; gsm. *rehtwisan* 36, 30; 74, 11; 93, 21; dsm. *rehtwisan* 30, 19; 36, 16; 54, 23; 57, 12; asm. *rehtwisan* 5, 13; 7, 10; 10, 6; 33, 22; 36, 12. 25. 32; *rehtwisne* 7, 10; npm. *rehtwise* 24, 21; 33, 18; 51, 8; 124, 3; 139, 14; 141, 8; *rehtwisse!* 117, 20; *rehtwisan* 36, 29; 48, 15; 63, 11; 67, 4; gpm. *rehtwisra* 33, 20; 36, 39; 110, 1; 117, 15; 124, 3; *rehtwisre!* Hy. 8, 18; dpm. *rehtwisum* 68, 29; apm. *rehtwisan* 36, 17; *rehtwise* 32, 1; 33, 16; 145, 8; vpm. *rehtwise* 31, 11; 32, 1; 96, 12.

rehtwisnis f. *(jō)* 'justitia, justificatio'; ns. ~ 35, 7; 71, 4. 7; 84, 11. 12. 14; 87, 13; 88, 15; 93, 15; 96, 2; 102, 17; 110, 3; 111, 3. 9; 118, 75. 142. 144. 172; gs. *rehtwisnisse* 4, 2. 6; 22, 3; 47, 11; 50, 21; 70, 16; 117, 19; 118, 7. 62. 106. 123. 160. 164; ds. *rehtwisnisse* 7, 9. 18; 9, 9; 16, 15; 17, 25; 30, 2; 64, 6; 66, 5; 68, 28; 70, 2; 71, 2; 88, 17; 95, 10; 97, 9; 105, 31; 110, 8; 118, 40; 142, 1. 11; Hy. 9, 10; *rehtwinisse* Hy. 5, 21; (*rehtwisnis* für *rehtwisnisse* 71, 4); as. *rehtwisnisse* 5, 9; 10, 8; 14,

2; 16, 1; 17, 21. 23; 21, 32; 34, 28; 36, 6; 39, 10; 44, 5. 8; 49, 6; 50, 16; 51, 5; 57, 2; 70, 15. 19. 24; 71, 2. 3; 74, 3; 96, 6; 97, 2; 98, 4; 105, 3; 118, 121. 138; 144, 7; *rehwisnisse* 35, 11; 70, 21; *rehtwinisse* 34, 27; 37, 21; 39, 11; is. *rehtwisnisse* 131, 9; np. *rehtwisnisse* 18, 9; 118, 24. 54; gp. *rehtwisnissa* 118, 27. 33; dp. *rehtwisnissum* 118, 16. 23. 48. 80. 117. 118; ap. *rehtwisnisse* 49, 16; 104, 45; 118, 5. 8. 12. 20. 56. 64. 68. 71. 83. 93. 94. 112. 124. 135. 141. 145. 155. 171; 147, 19; *rehtwis!* 118, 26.

reopa m. *(an)* 'manipulus'; ap. *reopan* 125, 6; 128, 7.

reopan stv. 'metere'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *ripeð* 128, 7; 3. pl. *reopað* 125, 5. Vgl. Sievers Ags. Gramm.[3] § 328, a. 3.

winreopan stv. 'vindemiare'; ind. prs. 3. pl. *winreopad* 79, 13.

resian swv. 'suspicari'; p. prs. *resenðe* 118, 39.

rest f. *(ō)* 'requies'; ns. ~ 131, 14; Hy. 12, 3; as. *reste* 94, 11; 114, 7; 131, 5. 8.

rice n. *(ja)* 'regnum'; ns. ~ 21, 29; 102, 19; 144, 13; gs. *rices* 44, 7; 144, 11. 12; ds. *rice* 104, 13; np. *rice* 45, 7; ap. *ricu* 101, 23; 134, 11; vp. *ricu* 67, 33; 78, 6.

ricsian swv. 'regnare'; ind. prs. 2. sg. *ricsas* Hy. 5, 33; 3. sg. *ricsað* 9, 37; 46, 9; 95, 10; 96, 1; 98, 1; 113, 2; 145, 10; *ricsad* 92, 1; imp. sg. *ricsa* 44, 5.

rift n. *(a)* 'pallium'; ns. ~ 103, 6.

rim n. *(a)* 'numerus'; ns. ~ 39, 13; 103, 25; 104, 34; 146, 5; ds. *rime* 104, 12; Hy. 7, 15; as. *rim* 38, 5; 39, 6.

riman swv. 'dinumerare'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *rimu* 138, 18; 3. sg. *rimeð* 146, 4.

ariman swv. 'dinumerare'; inf. ~ 89, 12; ind. prt. 3. pl. *arimdon* 21, 18.

rinan swv. 'pluere'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *rineð* 10, 7; 77, 24; ind. prt. 3. sg. *rinde* 77, 27.

rinnelle f. *(jōn)* 'rivus'; ap. *rinnellan* 64, 11.

ripan s. *reopan.*

ripung f. *(ō)* 'maturitas'; ds. *ripunge* 118, 147.

...ro s. *snytru.*

rocettan swv. 'eructuare'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *roccetteð* 18, 3; 44, 2; 3. pl. *rocetað* 118, 171; *roccettað* 144, 7.

rod f. *(ō)* 'crux'; as. *rode* Hy. 13, 16.

roeðe adj. 'asper'; apm. ~ Hy. 11, 7.

romm m. *(a)* 'aries'; np. *rommas* 64, 14; 113, 4. 6; gp. *romma* 28, 1; Hy. 7, 26; dp. *rommum* 65, 15.

rum adj. 'spaciosus'; nsm. ~ 103, 25; dsf. *rumre* 30, 9; nsn. 118, 96.

ryne m. *(i)* 'occursus, cursus'; as. *yrn* 58, 6; *ryne* Hy. 11, 13.

sacerd m. *(a)* 'sacerdos'; ns. ~ 109, 4; np. *sacerdas* 77, 64; 131, 9.

sæ m. f. *(i)* 'mare'; ns. ~ Hy. 5, 16; *sae* 68, 35; 77, 53; 94, 5; 95, 11; 103, 25; 113, 3; *sę* 97, 7; gs. *hæs!* 92, 4; *sae* Hy. 5, 36; *saes* 8, 9; 68, 3; *sæs* 32, 7; 45, 3; 64, 8; 67, 23; 77, 27; 88, 10; 138, 9; ds. *sae* 64, 6; 71, 8; 76, 20; 88, 26; 105, 7. 22; 106, 3; 134, 6; 135, 15; Hy. 5, 7. 14; as. *sae* 65, 6; 71, 8; 73, 13; 77, 13; 79, 12; 105, 9; 106, 23; 135, 13; 145, 6; Hy. 5, 2. 6. 35; 6, 17. 30; *sæ* 88, 13; *sę* Hy. 5, 37; vs. *sae* 113, 5; ap. *sęes* 23, 2; vp. *sae* Hy. 8, 12.

salm m. *(a)* 'psalmus'; ns. ~ 146, 1; gs. *salmes* 97, 5; as. *salm* 17, 50; 26, 6; 56, 8. 10; 65, 2. 4; 67, 5; 80, 3; 107, 2. 4; gp. *salma* 70, 22; dp. *salmum* 94, 2; ap. *salmas* Hy. 3, 23.

saltnis f. *(jō)* 'salsilago'; as. *saltnisse* 106, 34.

salh m. *(a)* 'salix'; dp. *salum* 136, 2.

Samuel 'Samuhel'; 98, 6.

.....*san* 36, 35 ('Vidi impium' *gesæh arleasan*). S. *arleas*.

sar n. *(a)* 'dolor'; ns. ~ 7, 17; 9, 28; 37, 18; 38, 3; 89, 10; gs. *sares* 40, 4; 126, 2; ds. *sare* 30, 11; as. *sar* 7, 15; 9, 35; 12, 2; 68, 27; 93, 20; 114, 3; np. *sar* 17, 6; 47, 7; 114, 3; gp. *sara* 93, 19; 106, 39; ap. *sar* Hy. 5, 24.

sargian swv. 'dolere'; ind. prs. 3. pl. *sargiað* Hy. 6, 20; p. prs. *sargiende* 68, 30.

sawan stv. 'seminare'; ind. prs. 3. pl. *sawað* 125, 5; ind. prt. 3. pl. *seowun* 106, 37.

sawul f. *(ō)* 'anima'; ns. *sawl* 6, 4; *sawulf!* 55, 7; *sawul* 21, 31; 24, 13; 30, 10; 32, 20; 33, 3; 34, 9; 37, 8; 41, 2. 3. 6. 7. 12; 42, 5; 43, 25; 48, 19; 56, 2; 61, 2. 6; 62, 2. 6. 9; 68, 33; 70, 23; 83, 3; 87, 4; 93, 17; 102, 1. 2; 103, 35; 106, 5. 18. 26; 118, 20. 25. 28. 81. 109. 129. 167. 175; 119, 6; 122, 4; 123, 5. 7; 129, 4. 5; 138, 14; 142, 6; Hy. 6, 4; 10, 1; 13, 9; gs. *sawle* 9, 24; 20, 3; 34, 12; 48, 9; 53, 6; Hy. 3, 15; ds. *sawle* 10, 2; 34, 3. 25; 65, 16; 68, 19; 70, 13; 108, 20; 137, 3; *salwle* 3, 3; as. *sawle* 6, 5; 7, 3. 6; 10, 6; 12, 2; 15, 10; 16, 9. 13; 21, 21; 22, 3; 23, 4; 24, 1. 20; 25, 9; 29, 4; 30, 8. 14; 34, 4. 7. 13. 17; 37, 13; 38, 12; 39, 15; 40, 3. 5; 41, 5; 48, 16; 53, 5; 54, 19; 55, 13; 56, 5. 7; 58, 4; 62, 10; 63, 2; 65, 9; 68, 2. 11; 69, 3; 70, 10; 73, 19; 76, 3; 85, 2. 4. 13. 14; 88, 49; 93, 19. 21; 104, 18; 106, 9; 108, 31; 114, 4. 7. 8; 119, 2; 120, 7; 130, 2; 140, 8; 141, 5. 8; 142, 3. 8. 11. 12; Hy. 3, 18; 5, 15; vs. *sawul* 102, 22; 103, 1; 145, 2; dp. *sawlum* 77, 18. 50; ap. *sawle* 18, 8; 26, 12; 32, 19; 33, 23; 71, 13. 14; 73, 19; 96, 10; 105, 15; vp. *sawe!* Hy. 8, 18.

scearn n. *(a)* 'stercus'; ns. ~ 82, 11; ds. *scearne* 112, 7; Hy. 4, 15.

scearp adj. 'acutus'; nsm. ~ 56, 5; npm. *scearpe* 119, 4; npf. *scearpe* 44, 6; nsn. *scearp* 51, 4.

sceat m. *(a)* 'sinus'; ds. *seate* (!) 34, 13; *sceate* 73, 11; 88, 51; as. *sceat* 78, 12; 128, 7.

sceawian swv. 'considerare'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *sceawiu* 118, 15. 18; 2. sg. *sceawas* 9, 35; 90, 8; 3. sg. *sceawað* 36, 32; *scewað* 93, 9; 3. pl. *sceawiað* 27, 5; ind. prt. 1. sg. *sceawade* 141, 5; Hy. 6, 1; 3. pl. *sceawedun* 21, 18.

scedeht adj. 'umbrosus'; dsm. *scedehtum* Hy. 6, 6.

sceððan stv. 'nocere'; inf. ~ 104, 14; ind. prs. 1. sg. *sceððu* 88, 34; 3. sg. *sceðeð* 88, 23; p. prs. np. *sceððende* 26, 2; ap. *sceððendan* 34, 1.

sceld m. *(a)* 'scutum'; ds. *scelde* 5, 13; 90, 5; as. *sceld* 34, 2; 75, 4; ap. *sceldas* 45, 10.

sceopu s. *scip*.

scep n. *(a)* 'ovis'; ns. ~ 118, 176; as. ~ 79, 2; np. ~ 43, 22; 48, 15; 78, 13; 94, 7; 99, 3; 143, 13; Hy. 6, 38; gp. *scepa* 64, 14; 77, 70; 113, 4. 6; Hy. 7, 26; dp. *scepum* Hy. 1, 5; ap. *scep* 8, 8; 43, 12; 73, 1; 76, 21; 77, 52; 106, 41; Hy. 1, 2.

sceppend m. (cons.) 'creator'; vs. ~ Hy. 12, 1; 13, 1.

scerpan swv. 'acuere'; ind. prt. 3. pl. *scerptun* 139, 4.

ascerpan swv. 'exacuere'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *ascerpu* Hy. 7, 80; ind. prt. 3. pl. *ascerptun* 63, 4.

scersaex n. *(a)* 'novacula'; ns. ~ 51, 4.

scima m. *(an)* 'fulgor, nitor'; ds. *sciman* 17, 13; Hy. 11, 3.

scinan stv. 'micare'; p. prs. *scinende* Hy. 11, 3.

scinhiow n. 'fantasia'; gs. *scinhiowes* Hy. 6, 22.

scip n. *(a)* 'navis'; np. *sceopu* 103, 26; dp. *sceopum* 106, 23; *scipum* 106, 23; ap. *sceopu* 47, 8.

scir f. *(ō)* 'negotiatio, negotium'; ds. *sc[i]re* 90, 6; ap. *scire* 70, 15.

scir adj. 'merus'; gsn. *scires* 74, 9.

scomian swv. 'erubescere'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *scomiu* 24, 2; 3. pl. *scomiađ* 68, 7; opt. prs. 3. pl. *scomien* 6, 11; 30, 18; 33, 6; 34, 4. 26; 69, 4; *s[c]omien* 39, 15; p. prs. pl. *s[c]omiende* 69, 4.

scomu f. *(ō)* 'pudor, confusio, reverentia'; ns. ~ 43, 16; ds. *scome* 68, 8; 70, 13; as. *scome* 39, 16; *s[c]ome* 68, 20; is. *scome* 34, 26; 108, 29; 131, 18.

scomul m. *(a)* 'scabellum'; as. *scomul* 98, 5; 109, 1.

scort adj. 'brevis'; dsn. *scortum* 104, 12.

scortnis f. *(jō)* 'brevitas'; ds. *in scortnisse* 'in brevi' 2, 13.

scotian swv. 'sagittare, jaculare'; ind. prt. 3. pl. *scotedun* 63, 6; opt. prt. 3. pl. *scoteden* 10, 3; 63, 5; p. prt. *scotad* 75, 9.

scotung f. *(ō)* 'jaculum'; np. *scotunge* 54, 22; Hy. 6, 23.

scrid n. *(a)* 'currus'; ns. ~ 67, 18; Hy. 5, 5 (statt ap.).

scua m. *(an)* 'umbra'; ns. *scua* 43, 20; 79, 11; 101, 12; 108, 23; 143, 4; gs. *scuan* 22, 4; ds. *scuan* 16, 8; 56, 2; 87, 7; 106, 10. 14.

scur m. *(a)* 'imber'; ns. ~ Hy. 7, 3; vs. ~ Hy. 8, 5.

scyld f. *(i)* 'culpa, delictum'; ns. ~ 9, 36; 31, 5; 50, 5; Hy. 12, 11; ds. *scylde* 18, 14; 37, 19; 39, 7; 50, 4; as. *scyld* 24, 7; Hy. 11, 6; np. *scylde* 58, 13; gp. *scylda* 21, 2; dp. *scyldum* 50, 7; 67, 22; 126, 2; ap. *scylde* 18, 13; 68, 6.

scyldig adj. 'reus'; apm. *scyldge* Hy. 12, 5.

scyttels n. *(a)* 'vectis, sera'; ap. ~ 106, 16; 147, 13.

sę s. *sæ*.

se art. 'is, ille'; ns. ~ 7, 6; 9, 6. 17. 23—25. 34; 10,

4; 11, 2; 12, 3; 13, 1; 14, 4; 17, 14; 26, 9; 28, 6; 33, 22; 35, 2; 36, 10. 12. 21. 24. 32; 38, 2; 40, 12; 42, 2; 43, 5; 45, 5. 7; 47, 3. 12; 48, 11; 52, 1; 57, 11; 61, 3. 7; 63, 11; 64, 6; 67, 20. 28; 73, 3. 10. 18; 77, 35; 82, 19; 86, 5; 88, 23; 91, 9. 13; 101, 8. 28; 105, 23; 111, 7. 10; 142, 3; Hy. 7, 14. 29; 11, 9. 12; 12, 9; gs. *ðæs* 7, 18; *ðes* 9, 36; 20, 8; 28, 5; 36, 30; 47, 3; 54, 4; 67, 13; 70, 4; 76, 11; 81, 6; 88, 19; 90, 1; 93, 21; 103, 16; 106, 11; 108, 2; Hy. 9, 11; 12, 13; 13, 15; *des* 67, 15; *ðæ[s]* 74, 11; ds. *ðæm* für gp. *ðara* 26, 5; *ðæm* 3, 5; 9, 39; 11, 3; 14, 1. 3. 4; 16, 13; 17, 49; 18, 7; 19, 7; 23, 5; 25, 12; 30, 19; 32, 21; 36, 16. 37; 38, 9; 41, 3. 7; 42, 3; 43, 21; 47, 2; 48, 6; 49, 14. 16; 54, 23; 56, 3; 57, 6. 12; 59, 8; 61, 8; 67, 18; 71, 12; 73, 22; 74, 9; 75, 12. 13; 77, 43; 87, 7; 93, 13; 94, 1; 96, 11; 100, 2. 5. 6; 101, 20; 104, 3; 105, 22. 47; 117, 24; 135, 15; 139, 9; 145, 4; Hy. 2, 6; 3, 6; 7, 31; 11, 15; as. *ðone* 2, 6; 4, 4; 5, 7. 13; 7, 10. 13. 16; 9, 29; 10, 6; 14, 5; 15, 10; 17, 26; 27, 3; 33, 22; 34, 14; 36, 12. 25. 32; 56, 7; 63, 5; 77, 17. 56. 57; 79, 16; 80, 11; 83, 3; 87,19; 88, 11. 20; 102, 1; 105, 16; 108, 6; 135, 13; 139, 12; Hy. 8, 21; 9, 7; *ðon!* 77, 41; 105, 9; is. *ðy* 17, 27; 108, 19; Hy. 11, 15; 13, 20; *ðon* 73, 2; *ær ðon* conj. c. ind. und opt. 'donec, priusquam'; 1) cum ind. 17, 38; 2) cum opt. 38, 14; 57, 10; 89, 2; 118, 67; 128, 6; np. *ða* 5, 6; 9, 18; 10, 3; 11, 9; 16, 14; 24, 4; 33, 3; 36, 11. 14. 28. 29. 34. 38; 37, 12; 48, 15; 50, 15; 53, 5; 54, 24; 57, 4; 59, 6; 63, 11; 67, 3. 4; 85, 14; 88, 42; 91, 8; 104, 12; 106, 42; 107, 7; 118, 51. 78. 85. 86; Hy. 7, 34; gp. *ðeara* 7, 10; 27, 8; 57, 11; 73, 22; 111, 2; dp. *ðæm* 7, 5; 9, 29; 16, 8; 17, 18. 49; 18, 14; 25, 9; 27, 3; 33, 10; 34, 10; 43, 2. 8; 48, 13; 58, 2. 3; 59, 6; 60, 6; 68, 15. 29; 72, 3; 74, 5; 77, 70; 82, 8; 87, 5; 111, 4; 113, (8); 118, 155; 119, 5; 124,

5; 141, 7; ap. *ða* 7, 11; 9, 11; 10, 3. 7; 16, 4. 7; 17, 41; 24, 9; 28, 9; 32, 18; 33, 17; 34, 1; 36, 14. 17; 43, 8. 11; 50, 15; 67, 7; 72, 13; 80,15; 100, 6; 104, 15. 43; 105, 18; 118, 21. 113; 136, 9; Hy. 7, 33; (*ð!* 59, 14).

se rel. pron. 'qui'; nsm. ~ 2, 4; 6, 6; 7, 11; 9, 12. 24; 10, 6; 12, 6; 14, 2—5; 15, 7; 16, 7; 17, 33—35. 42; 23, 4; 32, 15; 33, 9. 13; 36, 7; 37, 14; 40, 2. 9; 42, 4; 49, 22; 51, 9; 52, 4; 54, 9. 20; 56, 3; 65, 6. 7. 9. 20; 67, 5. 7. 25. 34; 68, 26; 70, 11; 71, 18; 73, 4; 75, 13; 80, 11; 83, 8. 13; 88, 8; 89, 4; 90, 1; 93, 9. 10; 94, 6; 95, 10; 100, 7; 102, 3—5; 103, 3—5. 10. 32; 105, 21; 106, 12; 108, 7. 12; 111, 5; 112, 5. 9; 113, 8. 15; 118, 162; 120, 2; 123, 6. 8; 124, 1; 126, 5; 127, 4; 128, 7; 132, 3; 133, 3; 134, 7. 8. 10. 21; 135, 4—7. 10. 13. 16. 17. 25; 136, 8. 9; 141, 5; 143, 1; 145, 6. 7; 146, 3. 4. 8. 9; 147, 14. 15. 16; 149, 2; Hy. 7, 30. 35; 10, 4; 13, 10; gsm. *ðes* 9, 28; 39, 5; 83, 6; 104, 34; 145, 5; Hy. 13, 5; dsm. *ðæm* 19, 10; 31, 2. 8; 40, 10; 67, 17; 71, 12; 73, 2; 141, 4; 142, 8; Hy. 13, 3; *dæm* 26 1; asm. *ðone* 24, 12; 26, 1; 51, 11; 64, 5; 68, 27; 77, 54. 68; 79, 16. 18; 93, 12; 103, 26; 104, 26; 117, 22. 24; Hy. 9, 8; 13, 4. 6. 8. 9. 24; npm. *ða* 5, 12; 6, 9; 8, 9; 9, 11; 11, 5; 12, 5; 13, 4; 15, 3; 16, 9; 17, 18; 21, 8. 27. 30; 22, 5; 23, 1; 24, 3; 30, 12. 24; 31, 9; 32, 8; 33, 19; 34, 4. 26. 27; 35, 11; 36, 9; 37, 13. 21; 39, 15—17; 41, 11; 43, 8. 11. 14; 48, 7; 49, 5. 22; 52, 5; 54, 19; 55, 4; 58, 6; 65, 7. 16; 67, 2. 7. 19; 68, 5. 21; 72, 27; 73, 20. 22. 23; 75, 7; 77, 6; 78, 4; 79, 13; 82, 13; 84, 9; 85, 17; 86, 6; 88, 8; 93, 4. 15; 96, 7; 98, 6; 100, 8; 102, 21; 105, 3. 41. 46; 106, 2. 23; 108, 20. 28. 29; 113, (8.) 11. 17; 118, 2. 21; 119, 7; 124, 1; 125, 5; 126, 1; 127, 1; 128, 5. 8; 133, 1; 134, 18. 20; 136, 3. 7; 139, 3. 5; 146, 11; 148, 8; Hy. 3, 20;

7, 82. 89; 9, 14. 16; *da* Hy. 9, 6; gpm. *ðeara* 13, 3; 18, 4; 25, 10; 31, 1; 39, 13; 87, 6; 103, 25; Hy. 7, 73; dpm. *ðæm* 31, 9; 44, 9; 89, 15; 94, 11; Hy. 7, 34. 72; 9, 15; apm. *ða* 8, 4; 9, 23; 103, 16; 105, 38; 106, 2; Hy. 7, 33; — nsm. *se ðe* 7, 3; 13, 1. 3; 18, 7; 21, 12; 24, 12; 40, 10; 52, 2; 54, 13; 78, 3; 88, 49; 93, 9; 111, 1; 117, 26; 120, 3. 4; 128, 7; Hy. 7, 77; asm. *ðone ðe* 7, 16; npm. *ða ðe* 2, 10. 13; 3, 2; 4, 5; 5, 7. 12; 9, 18; 20, 9; 21, 24; 26, 2; 27, 3; 30, 25; 32, 14; 33, 23; 34, 3. 19; 37, 20; 39, 15; 48, 2. 7. 21; 62, 12; 63, 9; 64, 9; 68, 7. 13. 35. 37; 69, 3—5; 70, 10. 13. 24; 72, 1; 75, 12; 82, 3; 83, 5; 88, 35; 91, 8. 10; 93, 8; 95, 12; 96, 7. 10; 97, 7; 101, 9; 102, 20; 108, 20; 113, 18; 117, 4; 118, 3. 74. 79; 126, 2; 127, 1; 134, 2. 18; 136, 3; 138, 21; 142, 12; 144, 14; *ða de* 118, 1; — *ða ða* 5, 7; 13, 4; 33, 22; 35, 13.

sea f. *(ōn)* 'pupilla'; as. *sean* 16, 8; *sian* Hy. 7, 20.

seað m. *(a)* 'lacus, fovea, puteus'; ns. ~ 68, 16; 93, 13; ds. *seaðe* 39, 3; 87, 7; as. *seað* 7, 16; 27, 1; 29, 4; 54, 24; 56, 7; 87, 5; 142, 7; Hy. 3, 21.

sean s. *seo.*

searu n. *(wa)* 'insidiae'; dp. *searwum* 9, 29.

seate s. *sceat.*

sec m. *(a)* 'saccus'; as. *sec* 29, 12.

secgan swv. 'narrare, adnuntiare'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *seggo* 54, 18; 117, 17; *seg*[*c*]*o* 65, 16; *secgo* 9, 2; 74, 2; *secgu* 21, 23; *seggu* 72, 15; 3. sg. *segeð* 18, 2; 21, 32; 50, 17; 70, 15; 86, 6; 87, 12; 110, 6; Hy. 7, 12; *seged* 29, 10; 1. pl. *secgad* 78, 13; 3. pl. *secgað* 21, 32; 49, 6; 77, 6; 93, 4; 144, 5. 6; opt. prs. 1. sg. *secge* 9, 15; 70, 18; 72, 28; 3. pl. *secgen* 91, 16; *segen* 106, 22; imp. sg. *sege* 101, 24; pl. *secgað* 9, 12; 47, 13; 95, 2. 3; 104, 1. 2; *seggað* Hy. 2, 9; ind. prt. 1. sg. *segde* 39, 6. 10. 11; 55, 9; 118, 164;

3. sg. *segde* Hy. 1, 4; 3. pl. *segdun* 43, 2; 63, 10; 77, 3; 118, 85; *segdon* 96, 6; fl. inf. *to seggenne* 91, 3; p. prs. *secgende* 77, 4; p. prt. *segd* 101, 22.

asecgan swv. 'enarrare'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *asecgu* 25, 7; 2. sg. *asagas* 49, 16; 3. pl. *asecgað* 18, 2; opt. prs. 2. pl. *asecgen* 47, 14.

forðsecgan swv. 'dicere, pronuntiare'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *forðsegcgo* 31, 5; *forðsegcga* 37, 19; *forðsecgu* 70, 17; 141, 3; *forðsecgo* 88, 2; 3. sg. *forðsegeð* 118, 172; 3. pl. *forðsecgað* 144, 4; ind. prt. 1. sg. *forðsegde* 118, 13; p. prs. *forðseggende* 147, 19.

onsecgan swv. 'sacrificare'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *onsecg!* 53, 8; *onsecgu* 115, 17; opt. prs. 3. pl. *onsecgen* 106, 22; imp. pl. *onsecgað* 4, 6; ind. prt. 3. pl. *onsegdun* 105, 38; Hy. 7, 33.

sed n. *(a)* 'semen'; ns. ~ 21, 24. 25. 31; 24, 13; 36, 26. 28; 68. 37; 88, 37; 101, 29; 104, 6; 111, 2; ds. *sede* 17, 51; Hy. 10, 11; as. *sed* 20, 11; 36, 25; 88, 5; 105, 27; ap. *sed* 125, 6.

sehðe interj. 'ecce'; 7, 15; 32, 18; 36, 36; 38, 6; 39, 8. 10; 47, 5; 50, 7. 8; 51, 9; 53, 6; 54, 8; 55, 10; 58, 4. 8. 16; 67, 34; 72, 12. 15. 27; 82, 3; 86, 4; 91, 10; 120, 4; 126, 3; 127, 4; 132, 1; 133, 1; 138, 5; Hy. 2, 2; 3, 16; 10, 3; *sehð* 118, 40; *seððe* 131, 6; *sehde* 10, 3; 122, 2.

seld n. *(a)* 'sedes'; ns. ~ 10, 5; 44, 7; 71, 17; 88, 38; 92, 2; 93, 20; gs. *seldes* 88, 15; 96, 2; ds. *selde* Hy. 10, 8; as. *seld* 9, 8; 46, 9; 88, 5. 30. 45; 102, 19; 131, 11. 12.

selegescot n. *(a)* 'tabernaculum'; ds. *selegescote* 14, 1.

sellan swv. 'dare, tradere'; inf. ~ 77, 20; ind. prs. 1. sg. *sellu* 2, 8; 31, 8; 115, 12; 131, 4; *selle* 104, 11; 2. sg. *seles* 15, 10; 17, 48; 50, 10; 79, 6; 143, 10; 144, 15; *selest* 20, 7; 3. sg. *selð* 12, 6; *seleð* 13, 7; 15, 7; 28, 11;

36, 4; 40, 3; 48, 8; 52, 7; 54, 7. 23; 67, 12. 34. 36; 83, 8. 12; 84, 13; 118, 130; 120, 3; 126, 2; 135, 25; 145, 7; 146, 9; 147, 16; Hy. 4, 21; 3. pl. *sellađ* 103, 12; opt. prs. 2. sg. *selle* 9, 35; 103, 27; 110, 7; 3. sg. *selle* 19, 5; Hy. 11, 7; imp. sg. *sele* 26, 12; 27, 3. 4; 59, 13; 71, 2; 73, 19; 84, 8; 85, 16; 107, 13; 113, (1); 118, 17. 34. 73. 121. 125. 144. 169; 139, 9; pl. *sellađ* 65, 2; 80, 3; Hy. 7, 5; *sellad* 67, 35; ind. prt. 2. sg. *saldes* 4, 7; 17, 36. 41; 20, 3. 5; 38, 9; 43, 12; 59, 6; 60, 6; 73, 14; 118, 49; Hy. 13, 4. 12; 3. sg. *salde* 14, 5; 17, 14; 45, 7; 56, 4; 65, 9; 66, 7; 67, 19; 77, 24. 46. 48. 61. 66; 83, 8; 98, 7; 104, 44; 105, 15. 41. 46; 108, 17; 110, 5; 111, 9; 113, 16; 115, 12; 117, 18; 123, 6; 134, 12; 135, 21; Hy. 6, 21; 7, 60; 3. pl. *saldun* 68, 22; 76, 18; opt. prt. 1. sg. *salde* 50, 18; fl. inf. *to sellenne* Hy. 9, 13; p. prs. sg. *sellende* Hy. 9, 8; 13, 27; ds. *sellendum* 103, 28; p. prt. *sald* 87, 9; 119, 3; pl. *sald* 62, 11; 71, 15.

ymbsellan swv. 'circumdare'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *ymbseleđ* 7, 8; 31, 10; 48, 6; 54, 11; 90, 5; *ymbseled* 31, 7; imp. pl. *ymbsellađ* 47, 13; ind. prt. 3. sg. *ymb-[seled] salde* 31, 7; 3. pl. *ymbsaldun* 16, 9. 11; 87, 18; 108, 3; 114, 3; 117, 12; *ymbsaldon* 17, 5. 6; 21, 13. 17; 39, 13; 117, 10. 11; p. prs. gs. *ymsellendes* 3, 7; pl. *ymbsellende* 117, 11; dp. *ymbsellendum* 31, 7.

senctes s. *swencan*.

sendan swv. 'mittere'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *sendeđ* 147, 17. 18; opt. prs. 3. sg. *sende* 19, 3; ind. prt. 2. sg. *sendes* Hy. 5, 11. 16; 6, 27. 30; 3. sg. *sende* 17, 15. 17; 56, 4; 77, 25; 104, 17. 20. 26. 28. 30; 105, 15; 106, 20; 110, 9; 134, 9; Hy. 1, 5; 3. pl. *sendon* 21, 19; opt. prt. 1. sg. *sende* 80, 15; p. prs. pl. *sendende* 77, 9; 125, 6.

insendan swv. 'inmittere'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *insendu* Hy. 7, 49; ind. prt. 3. sg. *insende* 33, 8; 39, 4; 77, 45. 49.

onsendan swv. 'emittere'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *onsendeð* 103, 10; imp. sg. *onsend* 42, 3; 103, 30; 143, 6. 7.

utsendan swv. 'emittere'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *utsendeð* 109, 2; 147, 15.

seo art. 'ea'; ns. ~ 25, 10. Gewöhnlich *sie* (s. dies).

seoðan adv. 'extunc'; 75, 8.

seofen num. 'septem'; *seofen siðum* 118, 164.

seofenfaldlice num. adv. 'septuplum'; 11, 7; 78, 12.

seolf pron. 'ipse'; ns. *seofa* Hy. 3, 14; dsm. *seolfum* 18, 10; 35, 2; 41, 7; asm. *seolfne* 104, 22; dpm. *seolfum* 65, 7.

seolfur n. *(a)* 'argentum'; ns. *seolfur* 11, 7; 65, 10; 113, (4); 134, 15; gs. *seolfres* 118, 72; ds. *seolfre* 104, 37; is. *seolfre* 67, 31.

Seon 'Seon'; 134, 11; 135, 19.

seowun s. *sawan*.

seten f. *(i)* 'propago'; ap. *setene* 79, 12.

setgong m. *(a)* 'occasus'; ds. *setgonge* 106, 3; as. *setgong* 49, 1; 67, 5; 103, 19; 112, 3.

setian swv. 'insidiari'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *setað* 9, 30.

settan swv. 'ponere'; inf. ~ 72, 28; ind. prs. 1. sg. *sette* 109, 1; *setto* 11, 6; 49, 21; *settu* 12, 2; 88, 26. 28. 30; 131, 11; 2. sg. *setes* 20, 10. 13; 3. sg. *seteð* 84, 14; 103, 3; opt. prs. 3. pl. *setten* 77, 7; 118, 110; imp. sg. *sete* 82, 12. 14; 118, 33; 140, 3; pl. *settað* 47, 14; p. prs. *settende* 32, 7; ind. prt. 1. sg. *sette* 38, 2; 55, 9; 68, 12; 88, 20; 118, 106; 2. sg. *settes* 20, 4; 38, 6; 43, 14. 15; 49, 18. 20; 65, 11; 79, 7; 88, 41; 89, 8; 90, 9; 103, 9. 20; 118, 102. 104; 138, 5; 3. sg. *sete* 45, 9; *sette* 17, 12. 33. 35; 18, 6; 24, 12; 39, 3; 51, 9; 65, 9; 77, 5. 13. 43; 80, 6; 104, 27.

32; 106, 29. 33. 35. 41; 147, 14; 148, 6; Hy. 4, 17; 6, 9; 7, 14; 3. pl. *settun* 72, 9; 73, 4; 78, 1. 2; 87, 7. 9; 108, 5; 139, 6.

asettan swv. 'deponere'; ind. prt. 2. sg. *asetes* (!) 79, 13.

foresettan swv. 'proponere'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *foresettu* 136, 6; ind. prt. 1. sg. *foresette* 100, 3; 3. pl. *foresettun* 53, 5; 85, 14.

gesettan swv. 'constituere, statuere, reponere, ponere, restituere'; ind. prs. 2. sg. *gesetes* 17, 44; 44, 17; 3. sg. *gesetteð* 83, 4; *geseteð* Hy. 6, 41; imp. sg. *gesete* 9, 21; 26, 11; 34, 17; 108, 6; 118, 38; Hy. 6, 40; ind. prt. 1. sg. *geset[t]e* 117, 27; 2. sg. *gesettes* 4, 10; 8, 7; 15, 5; 30, 9; 88, 48; 3. sg. *gesette* 17, 34; 24, 8; 104, 10. 21; 148, 6; 3. pl. *gesetton* 16, 11; 106, 36; *gesettun* 139, 3; 140, 9; p. prt. *geseted* 2, 6; pl. *gesette* 48, 15.

ofdune settan swv. 'deponere'; ind. prt. 3. sg. *ofdune sette* Hy. 10, 7.

ofergesettan swv. 'superponere'; ind. prt. 3. pl. *ofergesetton* 37, 5.

ofersettan swv. 'superponere'; ind. prt. 3. sg. *ofersette* 77, 21.

onsettan swv. 'imponere, ponere'; ind. prs. 2. sg. *onsetes* 20, 6; 3. pl. *onsettað* 50, 21; ind. prt. 2. sg. *onsettes* 65, 12.

tosettan swv. 'adponere'; inf. ~ 61, 11; ind. prs. 3. sg. *toseteð* 76, 8; opt. prs. 3. sg. *tosette* 9, 39; imp. sg. *tosete* 68, 28; ind. prt. 3. pl. *tosetton* 77, 17; p. *toseted* 119, 3.

sian s. *sea*.

sib f. *(jō)* 'pax'; ns. ~ 37, 4; 84, 11; 118, 165; 121, 7;

124, 5; 127, 6; gs. *sibbe* 13, 3; 36, 11; 40, 10; 71, 7; Hy. 9, 17; ds. *sibbe* 4, 9; 28, 11; 54, 19; 75, 3; 121, 6; Hy. 3, 17; as. *sibbe* 27, 3; 33, 15; 34, 27; 71, 3; 72, 3; 84, 9; 119, 7; 121, 8; 147, 14.

sibsum adj. 'pacificus'; nsm. ~ 119, 7; dsm. *sibsuman* 36, 37.

sibsumlice adv. 'pacifice'; 34, 20.

Sicina 'Sicina'; a. *Sicinam* 107, 8.

side f. *(ōn)* 'latus'; ds. *sidan* 47, 3; 90, 7; dp. *sidum* 127, 3.

sið m. *(a):* is. *siða* (*æne siða* 'semel') 61, 12; 88, 36.

sið m. *(a):* instr. sg. *siða* (*æne siða* 'semel').

siðboren 'postfaetans' (sic), p. pt. zu *beoran; ðæm siðborenum* 'postfaetantes' 77, 70.

siðfet m. *(a)* 'iter'; ns. ~ 49, 23; ds. *siðfete* 139, 6; as. *siðfet* 67, 5. 20; np. *siðfetas* Hy. 6, 13; dp. *siðfetum* 143, 13; Hy. 6, 21.

sie art. 'ea'; ns. ~ 17, 36; 20, 9; 38, 8; 43, 4; 44, 5; 47, 11; 62, 9; 77, 54; 79, 16; 88, 14; 105, 30; 117, 16; 136, 5; 143, 8; Hy. 3, 17; 5, 9; 12, 3; *seo* 25, 10; gs. *ðere* 16, 8; 79, 18; 120, 5; ds. *ðe* für *ðere* 17, 20; 26, 11; 109, 1; *ðere* für *ðæm* 18, 12; *ðire* 30, 2; *dere* 59, 7; 86, 4; 105, 7; 108 31; *ðere* 13, 6; 15, 8. 11; 16, 8; 18, 14; 23, 3; 28, 2; 50, 3; 67, 6; 74, 4; 85, 13; 90, 7; 95, 9; 103, 20; 104, 12; 108, 6. 7; 109, 5; 134, 7; 141, 5; Hy. 5, 7. 23; 11, 16; 13, 31; as. *ða* 4, 9; 21, 21; 23, 2; 30, 20; 33, 15; 34, 17; 47, 9; 62, 10; 72, 24; 73, 6. 11; 88, 26. 43; 97, 1; 107, 7; 126, 1; Hy. 5, 20; 7, 79; np. *ða* 44, 15; 54, 22; 88, 50; ap. *ða* 78, 8; 118, 129. 152. 167.

sie rel. pron. 'quae'; nsf. ~ 31, 7; 57, 6; 121, 3; Hy. 4, 11; gsf. *ðere* 32, 12; 121, 3; dsf. *ðere* 26, 7; Hy. 13, 16; asf. *ða* 9, 16; 30, 5. 20; 34, 8; 70, 23; 73, 2; 77, 5;

80, 6; 83, 7; 103, 8; 140, 9; Hy. 7, 67; *ða* für *ðæt* 103, 9; npf. *ða* 24, 6; 45, 2; 57, 6; 67, 31; 70, 18; 78, 6; 89, 5; apf. *ða* 70, 19; 105, 34; 131, 12.

Sigelhearwan pl. *(an)* 'Aethiopes'; np. ~ 67, 32; 71, 9; gp. *Sigelhearwena* 73, 14; 86, 4; Hy. 6, 15.

sind s. *eam.*

singan stv. 'psallere, cantare'; inf. ~ 70, 8; 91, 2; ind. prs. 1. sg. *singu* 7, 18; 9, 3; 12, 6; 26, 6; 56, 8; 58, 17. 18; 60, 9; 70, 22. 23; 74, 10; 88, 2; 100, 1; 103, 33; 107, 2; 137, 1; 143, 9; 145, 2; 3. sg. *singeð* 65, 4; 1. pl. *singað* 20, 14; 136, 4; Hy. 3, 24; 13, 22; opt. prs. 1. sg. *singe* 29, 13; 1. pl. *singen* Hy. 5, 1; 3. pl. *singen* 137, 5; imp. pl. *singað* 9, 12; 29, 5; 32, 2. 3; 46, 7. 8; 67, 5. 33; 80, 4; 95, 1. 2; 97, 1. 4. 5; 104, 2; 134, 3; 136, 3; 146, 7; 149, 1. 3; *singad* Hy. 2, 8; ind. prt. 3. pl. *sungun* 68, 13; 105, 12; p. prs. pl. *singende* Hy. 12, 6; dp. *singendum* 67, 26.

singendlic adj. 'cantabilis'; npf. ~ 118, 54.

Sion 'Sion'; n. 2, 6; 9, 12; 47, 3. 12; 73, 2; 86, 2; 96, 8; 124, 1; 136, 1; 145, 10; g. *Sioene* 101, 14; *Sione* 125, 1; 136, 3; 149, 2; Hy. 2, 10; d. *Sion* 19, 3; *Sine* 9, 15; *Sione* 49, 2; 52, 7; 109, 2; 127, 5; 133, 3; 134, 21; a. *Sion* 13, 7; 68, 36; 98, 2; 101, 17. 22; 128, 5; 131, 13; vs. *Sion* 147, 12.

sittan stv. 'sedere'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *sitto* 25, 5; 2. sg. *sites* 9, 5; 79, 2; 98, 1; 3. sg. *siteð* 9, 29; 28, 10; 46, 9; 3. pl. *sittað* 131, 12; Hy. 9, 17; opt. prs. 3. sg. *sitte* Hy. 4, 15; 3. pl. *sitten* 100, 6; imp. sg. *site* 109, 1; p. prs. *sittende* 49, 20; 106, 10; ind. prt. 1. sg. *set* 25, 4; 1. pl. *setun* 136, 1; 3. pl. *setun* 68, 13; 118, 23; 121, 5.

gesittan stv. 'possidere, considere'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *gesiteð* 24, 13; Hy. 7, 10; 2. pl. *gesittað* 126, 2; 3. pl.

gesittað 36, 9. 11. 22. 29; 68, 37; *gesittad* 43, 4; opt. prs. 1. pl. *gesitten we* 82, 13; imp. sg. *gesite* 78, 11; ind. prt. 2. sg. *gesete* 138, 13; 3. sg. *geset* Hy. 7, 21; 3. pl. *gesetun* 104, 44.

ofersittan swv. 'obsidere, occupare'; ind. prt. 3. pl. *oferseton* 21, 13; *ofersetun* 58, 4.

onsittan stv. 'obsidere'; ind. prt. 3. sg. *oset!* 21, 17.

slean stv. 'percutere, occidere'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *slea* Hy. 7, 77; 2. sg. *sles* 138, 19; 3. sg. *sleð* 77, 34; imp. sg. *sleh* 58, 12; ind. prt. 2. sg. *sloge* 3, 8; 68, 27; 3. sg. *slog* 77, 20. 51. 66; 104, 33. 36; 134, 8. 10; 135, 10. 17; p. prt. *slegen* 101, 5.

ofslean stv. 'interficere'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *ofslea* Hy. 5, 15; 7, 76; 2. pl. *ofsleað* 61, 4; opt. prs. 3. sg. *ofsle* 9, 29; ind. prt. 1. sg. *ofslog* 100, 8; 3. sg. *ofslog* 77, 31. 47; 104, 29; 134, 10. 11; 135, 18; 3. pl. *ofslogun* 93, 6; p. prt. *ofslegen* 105, 38; gp. *ofslegenra* 101, 21.

slep m. *(a)* 'somnus, sopor'; gs. *slepes* Hy. 12, 2. 11; ds. *slepe* 72, 20; as. *slep* 75, 6; 126, 2; 131, 4.

slepan swv. 'dormire, obdormire'; inf. ~ 3, 6; Hy. 12, 10; ind. prs. 3. sg. *slepeð* 120, 4; 2. pl. *slepað* 67, 14; 3. pl. *slepað* Hy. 12, 12; p. prs. *slepende* 77, 65; pl. *slepende* 87, 6; gp. *slependra* Hy. 13, 15; ind. prt. 3. pl. *slypton* (s. Zeuner, S. 101).

aslepan stv. 'obdormire'; opt. prs. 1. sg. *aslepe* 12, 4.

slide m. *(i)* 'lapsus'; ds. ~ 55, 13; 114, 8.

smead s. *smegan*.

smeang f. *(ō)* 'meditatio'; ns. ~ 18, 15; 118, 24. 77. 92. 97. 99. 143. 174; *smea[n]g* 48, 4; ds. *smeange* 38, 4; *smeaunge* 63, 7.

smec m. *(a)* 'vapor'; as. ~ Hy. 12, 11.

smegan swv. 'scrutari, meditari'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *smegu* 62, 7; 118, 16. 34. 47. 69. 115. 117; 142, 5; Hy. 3, 11; 3. pl. *smegað* 118, 2; opt. prs. 1. sg. *smege* 118, 148; 3. sg. *smege* 108, 11; p. prs. *scmegende* 118, 129; *smegende* 7, 10; 34, 28; 35, 5; 70, 24; 76, 7. 13; 118, 70 142, 5; pl. *smegende* 37, 13; 63, 7; 89, 9; p. prt. *smead* 36, 30.

smeoru n. *(wa)* 'adeps'; ds. *smeorwe* 62, 6; 72, 7; 80, 17; Hy. 7, 26. 27; as. *smeoru* 16, 10; Hy. 7, 73; is. *smeorwe* 147, 14.

smican swv. 'fumigare'; ind. prs. 3. pl. *smicað* 103, 32; 143, 5.

smirenis f. *(jō)* 'unctio'; gs. *smirenisse* Hy. 1, 6.

smiring f. *(ō)* 'cassia, unguentum'; ns. *smiring* 44, 9; 132, 2.

smirwan swv. 'ungere, inpinguere'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *smireð* 140, 5; ind. prt. 1. sg. *smirede* 88, 21; 3. sg. *smirede* 44, 8; Hy. 1, 6.

smoeðe adj. 'canorus'; nsf. *smoeðu* Hy. 12, 7.

snaw m. *(wa)* 'nix'; ns. ~ 148, 8; Hy. 7, 4; as. ~ 50, 9; 147, 16; vs. ~ Hy. 8, 9; is. *snawe* 67, 15.

snican stv. 'reptare'; p. prs. pl. *snicende* 103, 25.

snotterlice adv. 'sapienter'; 46, 8.

snottur adj. 'sapiens'; nsm. *snottur* 106, 43; dsm. *snottran* 57, 6; apm. *snotre* 48, 11; nsn. *snottur* Hy. 7, 9.

snyttru f. *(īn)* 'sapientia'; ns. *snyttru* 106, 27; gs. *syntru* (!) 50, 8; *snytre* 146, 5; *snyttru* 110, 10; ds. *snytru* 89, 12; 103, 24; as. --*ro* 18, 8; *snyttru* 36, 30; *snytru* 48, 4.

Sodomwearan m. 'Sodomi'; gp. *Sodomwearena* Hy. 7, 62.

soð adj. 'verus'; nsm. ~ Hy. 11, 2; npm. *soðe* 18, 10; npn. *soðe* Hy. 7, 5.

soðfest adj. 'verax'; nsm. ~ 85, 15.

soðfestnis f. *(jō)* 'veritas'; ns. ~ 5, 10; 24, 10; 35, 6; 39, 12; 56, 11; 84, 11. 12; 88, 9. 15. 25; 90, 5; 99, 5; 107, 5; 110, 7; 116, 2; 118, 86. 90. 142. 151. 160; *soð-fes[t]nis* 88, 3; gs. *soðfestnisse* 30, 6; 97, 3; 118, 30. 43; ds. *soðfestnisse* 24, 5; 25, 3; 53, 7; 68, 14; 85, 11; 88, 34. 50; 95, 13; 110, 8; 118, 75; 142, 1; 144, 18; as. *soðfestnisse* 14, 3; 29, 10; 30, 24; 36, 37; 39, 11; 42, 3; 44, 5; 50, 8; 56, 4; 60, 8; 70, 22; 83, 12; 87, 12; 88, 2. 6; 91, 3; 113, (2); 118, 138; 131, 11; 137, 2; 145, 7; Hy. 3, 21. 23; np. *soðfestnisse* 11, 2.

soðlice adv. 'autem, enim'; 181 mal; *soð* 49, 8; 50, 7. 8; 55, 4; 58, 16; *soðl* 54, 20; Hy. 7, 62.

soecan swv. 'quaerere, inquirere, requirere'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *soecu* 26, 4. 8; 118, 33. 145; 2. sg. *soeces* 36, 10; 3. sg. *soeceð* 9, 25. 34; 30, 24; 36, 32; 43, 22; 60, 8; 2. pl. *soecað* 4, 3; 3. pl. *soecað* 21, 27; 34, 4; 39, 15. 17; 68, 7; 69, 3. 5; 70, 13. 24; 77, 7. 34; 118, 2; *soecad* 82, 17; opt. prs. 3. sg. *soece* 141, 5; 3. pl. *soecen* 103, 21; 104, 45; imp. sg. *soec* 33, 15; 118, 176; pl. *soecað* 68, 33; 104, 4; p. prs. sg. *soecende* 9, 13; 13, 2; 52, 3; pl. *socende* 33, 11; *soecendan* 9, 11; gp. *soecendra* 23, 6; 73, 23; 104, 3; dp. *soecendum* 24, 10; ind. prt. 1. sg. *sohte* 26, 8; 33, 5; 36, 36; 68, 21; 76, 3; 118, 10. 22. 45. 56. 94. 100; 121, 9; Hy. 3, 2; 3. pl. *sohton* 37, 13; *sohtun* 53, 5; 62, 10; 85, 14; 118, 155; p. prt. *soht* 9, 36.

asoecan swv. 'exquirere'; ind. prt. 3. sg. *asoht* 110, 2.

somnian swv. 'colligere'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *sonnað!* 128, 7.

gesomnian swv. 'congregare, colligere'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *gesomniu* 15, 4; Hy. 7, 46; 3. sg. *gesomnað* 38, 7; 3. pl. *gesomniað* 103, 28; imp. sg. *gesomna* 105, 47; pl. *gesomniað* 49, 5; p. prs. *gesomniende* 146, 2; *ge-*

somnende 32, 7; ind. prt. 3. sg. *gesomnade* 106, 2; 3. pl. *gesomnadun* 47, 5; *gesomnadon* 34, 15; 40, 7; 46, 10; p. prt. pl. *gesomnade* 30, 14; 47, 5; 103, 22; Hy. 7, 66.

somud adv. 'simul'; 13, 3; 27, 3; 30, 14; 34, 26; 36, 38; 39, 15; 40, 8; 48, 3. 11. 18; 49, 18; 52, 4; 54, 15; 68, 21; 82, 9; 87, 18; 100, 5; Hy. 7, 85. 86; 11, 15; 13, 31.

sona adv. 'mox, confestim, statim'; 36, 20; 39, 16; 69, 4.

sond n. *(a)* 'harena'; ns. ~ 77, 27; as. ~ 138, 18.

song m. *(a)* 'canticum'; ns. ~ 70, 6; ds. *songe* 68, 31; 91, 4; as. *song* 32, 3; 39, 4; 95, 1; 97, 1; 136, 4; 143, 9; 149, 1; gp. *songa* 136, 3; dp. *songum* 136, 3; 137, 5.

sonnað s. *somnian.*

spearian swv. 'parcere'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *spearað* 71, 13; imp. sg. *spreara!* 18, 14; ind. prt. 3. sg. *spearede* 77, 50.

spearwa m. *(an)* 'passer'; ns. ~ 10, 2; 101, 8; 123, 7; *speara* 83, 4; np. *spearwan* 103, 17.

sped s. *spoed.*

spellung f. *(ō)* 'fabulatio'; ap. *spellunge* 118, 85.

spoed f. *(i)* 'substantia'; ns. ~ 38, 8; 68, 3; 88, 48; *sped* 138, 15; as. *spode!* 108, 11; np. *spoede* 38, 6! (lt. substantia mea).

spode s. *spoed.*

sporettan swv. 'recalcitrare'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *sporetteð* Hy. 7, 29.

spreara s. *spearian.*

spreocan stv. 'loqui'; inf. *spreocan* 51, 5; 74, 6; Hy. 4, 6; ind. prs. 1. sg. *sprecu* 49, 7; *spreocu* 77, 2; 80, 9; Hy. 7. 1; 3. sg. *spriced* 36, 30; *spriceð* 2, 5; 14, 3; 48, 4; 84, 9; 100, 7; 105, 2; 126, 5; 144, 21; 3. pl. *spreocað* 5, 7; 27, 3; 30, 19; 34, 20. 26; 58, 8; 93, 4; 108, 20; 113, (5); 134, 16;

144, 5. 11; opt. prs. 3. sg. *sprece* 16, 4; 84, 9; 3. pl. *sprecen* 33, 14; imp. pl. *spreocað* 57, 2; p. prs. sg. *spreocende* 11, 3. 4; 16, 10; 38, 5; 39, 6; 40, 7; 49, 1; 54, 13; 59, 8; 61, 12; 65, 14; 88, 20; 104, 42; 107, 8; 115, 10; 143, 8. 11; Hy. 9, 3; 10, 10; pl. *spreocende* 11, 3; 21, 8; 37, 13. 17; 40, 7; 57, 4; 72, 8; 77, 19; 108, 3; gp. *spreocendra* 62, 12; ind. prt. 1. sg. *sprec* 118, 46; 119, 7; 3. sg. *sprec* 98, 7; 3. pl. *sprecun* 118, 23.

wiðsprecan stv. 'obloqui'; p. prs. gs. *wiðspreocen!* (obloquentis) 43, 17.

stan m. *(a)* 'lapis, petra'; ns. ∼ 103, 18; Hy. 5, 8. 28; ds. *stane* 20, 4; 26, 6; 60, 3; 77, 16; 80, 17; 90, 12; 135, 17; 136, 9; 140, 6; Hy. 7, 25; as. *stan* 18, 11; 39, 3; 77, 15. 20; 104, 41; 113, 8; gp. *stana* 103, 12; ap. *stanas* 101, 15.

stanegella m. *(an)* 'pellicanus'; ds. *stanegellan* 101, 7.

stanwall m. *(a)* 'maceria'; gs. *stanwalles* 143, 14; ds. *stanwalle* 61, 4; as. *stanwal* 79, 13; ap. *stanwallas* 88, 41.

steaðelian swv. 'fundare'; ind. prt. 3. sg. *steaðelade* 103, 5; 135, 6.

gesteaðelian swv. 'fundare, conlocare'; ind. prs. 3. pl. *gesteaðeliað* 103, 22; opt. prs. 3. sg. *gesteaðelie* 112, 8; ind. prt. 2. sg. *gesteadclades* 118, 90; *gesteaðelades* 43, 8; 88, 12; 101, 26; 103, 8; *gesteaðulades* 8, 4; 118, 152; 3. sg. *gesteaðelade* 22, 2; 23, 2; 47, 9; 77, 69; 86, 5; 106, 36; 142, 3; 3. pl. *gesteaðeladun* 94, 5.

steaðelung f. *(ō)* 'plantatio'; gs. *steaðelunge* 143, 12.

steaðul m. *(a)* 'fundamentum'; as. *steadul* 136, 7; np. *steaðelas* 17, 8. 16; 81, 5; 86, 1; ap. *steaðelas* Hy. 7, 46.

steaðulfest adj. 'solidus'; dsm. *steaðulfestum* Hy. 7, 52; asm. *steaðulfestne* 113, 8.

steaðulfestnis f. *(jō)* 'stabilitas'; as. *steadulfestnisse* 103, 5.

stefn f. *(ō)* 'vox'; ns. ~ 28, 3—5. 7—9; 76, 2. 19; Hy. 12, 7; *sefn* 117, 15; ds. *stefne* 3, 5; 5, 3; 41, 5. 8; 43, 17; 46, 2. 6; 54, 4; 65, 19; 76, 2; 101, 6; 103, 7; 141, 2; Hy. 6, 32; as. *stefne* 5, 4; 6, 9; 17, 7. 14; 25, 7; 26, 7; 27, 2. 6; 30, 23; 45, 7; 54, 18; 57, 6; 65, 8; 67, 34; 76, 18; 80, 12; 85, 6; 94, 8; 102, 20; 105, 25; 114, 1; 118, 149; 139, 7; 140, 1; Hy. 6, 21; is. *stefne* 97, 5. 6; np. *stefne* 18, 4; dp. *stefnum* 92, 4; ap. *stefne* 73, 23; 92, 3; 103, 12.

steoran swv. 'gubernare'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *steoreð* Hy. 11, 8; ind. prt. 2. sg. *steordes* Hy. 5, 21.

steorra m. *(an)* 'stella'; gp. *steorrena* 146, 4; ap. *steorran* 8, 4; 135, 9; vp. *steorran* 148, 3; Hy. 8, 5.

stepcild n. *(a)* 'orfanus'; gp. *stepcilda* 67, 6.

stepe m. *(i)* 'gradus'; dp. *stepum* 44, 9; ap. *stepas* 47, 14.

stig f. *(ō)* 'semita'; ds. *stige* 26, 11; 118, 35; *styge* 77, 50; as. *stige* 22, 3; 138, 3; np. *stige* 76, 20; dp. *stigum* 16, 5; 17, 46; 118, 105; ap. *stige* 8, 9; 24, 4; 43, 19; 138, 23; 141, 4.

stigan stv. 'ascendere'; p. prs. *stigende* 67, 19; ap. *stigende* 118, 118.

> *astigan* stv. 'discendere, ascendere'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *astigo* 29, 10; *astigu* 131, 3; 138, 8; 2. sg. *astiges* Hy. 6, 17; 3. sg. *astigeð* 7, 17; 23, 3; 48, 18; 132, 3; 3. pl. *astigað* 21, 30; 103, 8; 106, 23. 26; 113, 17; opt. prs. 1. sg. *astige* Hy. 6, 34; 3. pl. *astigen* 54, 16; Hy. 7, 2; imp. sg. *astig* 143, 5; inf. *astigan* Hy. 13, 20; ind. prt. 3. sg. *astag* 17, 9. 11; 46, 6; 67,

5. 34; 71, 6; 73, 23; 77, 21. 31; 132, 2; 3. pl. *asteogun* 75, 7; 121, 4; p. prs. nsm. *astigende* Hy. 6, 17; npm. *astigende* 105, 7; dp. *astigendum* 27, 1; 142, 7.

dunestigan stv. 'discendere'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *dunestigu* 138, 8; p. prs. dp. *dunestigendum* 29, 4; 87, 5.

ofdune (a)stigan stv. 'discendere'; ind. prs. 3. pl. *ofdune stigað* 103, 8; 106, 26; ind. prt. 3. sg. *ofdune astag* 17, 10; 3. pl. *ofdune steogun* Hy. 3, 21.

onstigan s. *onstigend,* S. 162.

upstigan s. *upstigend,* S. 202.

stihtian swv. 'disponere'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *stihtað* 111, 5.

gestihtian swv. 'disponere'; ind. prt. 1. sg. *gestihtade* 72, 15; 88, 4; 2. sg. *gestihtades* 72, 18; 83, 7; 3. sg. *gestihtade* 83, 6; 104, 9; 3. pl. *gestihtadun* 82, 6.

stille adj. 'quietus'; apm. ~ 75, 10; Hy. 12, 13.

stincan stv. 'odorare'; ind. prs. 3. pl. *stincad!* 134, 17.

stondan stv. 'stare'; inf. ~ 17, 39; 35, 13; ind. prs. 3.. sg. *stondeð* 23, 3; 93, 16; 108, 6; *stodeð* 72, 25; 2. pl. *stondað* 133, 1; *stondad* 134, 2; 3. pl. *stondað* 103, 6; ind. prt. 3. sg. *stod* 25, 12; 81, 1; 105, 30; 106, 25; Hy. 6, 22; 3. pl. *stodon* 37, 12; *stodun* 131, 7; Hy. 6, 11; opt. prt. 3. sg. *stode* 105, 23; p. prs. pl. *stondende* 121, 2.

ætstondan stv. 'adstare'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *ætstondu* 5, 5; 2. sg. *ætstondes* Hy. 13, 26; ind. prt. 3. sg. *ætstod* 35, 5; 44, 10; 108, 31.

gestondan stv. 'consistere, existere'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *gestondeð* 38, 2; 3. pl. *gestondað* 26, 3; ind. prt. 2. sg. *gestode* Hy. 6, 26.

tostondan stv. 'distare'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *tostondeð* 102, 12.

wiðstondan stv. 'resistere'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *wið-stondeð* 75, 8; 147, 17; 3. pl. *wiðstondað* 139, 11; p. prs. dp. *wiðstondendum* 16, 8.

storm m. *(a)* 'tempestas'; ns. ~ 49, 3; 68, 3. 16; gs. *stormes* 80, 8; ds. *storme* 54, 9; 82, 16.

stow f. *(wō)* 'locus'; ns. ~ 36, 36; 75, 3; ds. *stowe* 22, 2; 23, 3; 30, 9; 43, 20; 62, 3; 67, 6; 102, 22; 118, 54; 131, 7; as. *stowe* 25, 8; 30, 3; 36, 10; 41, 5; 70, 3; 78, 7; 83, 7; 102, 16; 103, 8; 131, 5.

strec adj. 'strenuus'; apf. *strece* Hy. 11, 6.

stregdan stv. '(a)spargere'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *strigdeð* 147, 16; p. prs. *stregdende* Hy. 6, 20.

onstregdan stv. 'aspergere'; ind. prs. 2. sg. *on-strigdes* 50, 9.

tostregdan stv. 'dispergere'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *to-stregdo* 88, 34; 3. sg. *tostrigdeð* 11, 4; 93, 23; Hy. 7, 14; *tostrigeded!* 77, 38; opt. prs. 1. sg. *tostregde* 100, 8; Hy. 7, 52 ('dispergam' wohl als conj. statt als fut. gefaßt); 1. pl. *tostrigden* 82, 5; imp. sg. *tostregd* 53, 7; 58, 12; ind. prt. 2. sg. *tostrugde* 43, 12; 3. sg. *tostregd* 111, 9; Hy. 10, 7; opt. prt. 3. sg. *tostrugde* 105, 23. 27; p. prt. *tostrogden* 21, 15; *to-strogdne* 58, 16; 67, 2; *tostrodne* 91, 10.

strel m. f. *(a) (i)* 'sagitta'; ds. *strele* 90, 6; np. *strele* 37, 3; 44, 6; *strelas* 56, 5; 63, 8; 76, 18; 119, 4; 126, 4; ap. *strelas* 7, 14; 10, 3; 77, 9; 143, 6; Hy. 7, 47. 82; *strele* 17, 15.

stren f. *(i)* 'stratum, stratus'; gs. *strene* 131, 3; as. *strene* 6, 7; 40, 4; 62, 7.

streng m. *(i)* 'corda'; gp. *strenga* 32, 2; 143, 9; dp. *strengum* 150, 4.

strengu f. *(m)* 'fortitudo'; ns. ∼ 37, 11; 42, 2; 59, 9; 107, 9; 117, 14; Hy. 2, 4; *strengo* 27, 8; gs. *strengl* 32, 16; *strengu* 60, 4; ds. *strengu* 38, 12; 67, 7; Hy. 4, 19; 6, 10; 7, 24; as. *strengo* 58, 10; *strengu* 67, 36; 92, 1; is. *strengu* Hy. 4, 9.

strengu f. *(m)* 'fortitudo'; ns. ∼ 37, 11; 42, 2; 59, 7; Hy. 4, 5; dsm. *strongum* 47, 8; npm. *stronge* 46, 10; 58, 4; *strongan* 53, 5; gpm. *strongra* Hy. 4, 8; apm. *stronge* 134, 10; dsf. *strongre* 135, 12; — comp. gsm. *strongran* 34, 10; — sup. dsn. *strengestan* Hy. 5, 17; dpm. *strongestum* 17, 18.

strongian swv.. 'praevalere'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *strongað* 51, 9; ind. prt. 1. sg. *strongade* 12, 5; 3. pl. *strongadun* 64, 4.

gestrongian swv. 'confortare'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *gestrongað* 88, 22; ind. prt. 3. sg. *gestrongade* 147, 13; p. prt. sg. *gestrongad* 26, 14; 30, 25; 138, 6. 17; Hy. 4, 19; pl. *gestrongade* 17, 18; 37, 20; 68, 5; 141, 7.

stycce n. *(ja)* 'frustum'; as. ∼ 147, 17.

styring f. *(ō)* 'quassatio'; ns. ∼ 105, 30.

sucan stv. 'sugere'; ind. prt. 3. pl. *sucun* Hy. 7, 24.

suðanwind m. 'auster'; as. ∼ 77, 26.

suðdæl m. 'auster'; ds. *suðdaele* 125, 4.

sume hwile adv. 'aliquantulum'; 89, 13.

sumur m. *(u)* 'aestas'; as. ∼ 73, 17; vs. ∼ Hy. 8, 7.

sundurseld n. 'solium'; as. ∼ Hy. 4, 16.

sunne f. *(ōn)* 'sol'; ns. ∼ 88, 38; 103, 19. 22; 120, 6; Hy. 6, 22; gs. *sunnan* 49, 1; 106, 3; 112, 3; ds.

sunnan 18, 6; 71, 5. 17; as. *sunnan* 57, 9; 73, 16; 135, 8; vs. *sunne* 148, 3; Hy. 8, 4; 11, 3.

sunu m. *(u)* 'filius'; ns. ~ 2, 7; 8, 5; 28, 6; 88, 23; 115, 16; 143, 3; Hy. 11, 14; 13, 2. 30; ds. *suna* 49, 20; 71, 2; as. *sunu* 79, 16. 18; 85, 16; Hy. 8, 21.

swæpels m. *(a)* 'amictus'; ns. ~ 103, 6.

swalwe f. *(ōn)* 'hirundo'; gs. *swalwan* Hy. 3, 10.

swe cj. 'ita, sicut, taliter'; 13, 4; 34, 14; 36, 6; 38, 12; 41, 2; 47, 7. 9. 11; 51, 10; 55, 7. 9; 57, 5. 10; 60, 9; 62, 3. 5; 64, 10; 65, 10; 67, 3; 72, 15; 77, 43; 81, 7; 82, 12. 16; 86, 7; 88, 50; 94, 9; 101, 4; 102, 13. 15; 103, 35; 105, 9; 108, 23; 118, 85. 162; 122, 2; 126, 4; 127, 4; 138, 12; 140, 2; 147, 20; Hy. 3, 8. 10. 15. 22; 6, 8. 29; 7, 9; 9, 3; 10, 10; *h swe* (!) 'quomodo' Hy. 7, 58.

sweaðu f. *(ō)* 'vestigium'; np. *sweðe* 16, 5; 17, 37; 76, 20; ap. *sweðe* Hy. 13, 25.

swefelrec m. *(a)* 'sulphur'; as. ~ 10, 7.

swe hwelc pron. 'quicunque'; dsm. *swe hwelcum* 55, 10; 101, 3; 137, 3; apf. *swe hwelce* 85, 9.

swe hwet pron. 'quodcunque'; apn. ~ 113, (3); 134, 6.

swe longe adv. 'quamdiu'; 103, 33; ~ *swe* 145, 2.

sweltan stv. 'mori'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *sweltu* 117, 17; 3. sg. *swilteð* 40, 6; 48, 18; 2. pl. *sweltað* 81, 7; p. prs. ap. *sweltende* 48, 11.

swe micel adv. 'quantus'; 102, 12.

swencan swv. 'tribulare, affligere, contribulare'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *swencu* 17, 39; 3. sg. *swenceð* 42, 2; 3. pl. *swencað* 3, 2; 12, 5; 22, 5; 41, 11; 142, 12; ind. prt. 2. sg. *swentes* 43, 3; *senctes* 73, 13; 3. pl. *swencton* 16, 9; 55, 2; 105, 42; *swenctun* 106, 6; p. prs. *swencende* 34, 5; 105, 11; 107, 14; 118, 157; gs. *swencendes* 77, 42; pl. *swencendan* 59, 14; 80, 15; dp. *swencendum* 43, 8; p. prt. *geswenced* 50, 19.

geswencan swv. 'tribulare, affligere, vexare, fatigare'; ind. prt. 3. pl. *geswecton !* 93, 5; p. prs. *geswencende* 68, 21; p. prt. *geswenced* 30, 10; 50, 19; 37, 7; 63, 2; 68, 18; 101, 3; 105, 32; 119, 1; dsf. *geswencedre* 33, 19; pl. *geswencte* 43, 22; 105, 44; 106, 13. 19. 28. 39; Hy. 7, 71.

swe oft swe 'quotiens'; 77, 40.

sweord n. *(a)* 'gladius, framea'; ns. ~ 36, 15; 43, 7; 58, 8; Hy. 7, 51. 83; gs. *sweordes* 62, 11; 88, 44; ds. *sweorde* 9, 7; 16, 13; 21, 21; 43, 4; 77, 62. 64; 143, 10; Hy. 1, 10; 5, 15; as. *sweord* 7, 13; 34, 3; 36, 14; 44, 4; 63, 4; 75, 4; Hy. 7, 80; np. *sweord* 149, 6.

sweotullice adv. 'manifeste'; 49, 3.

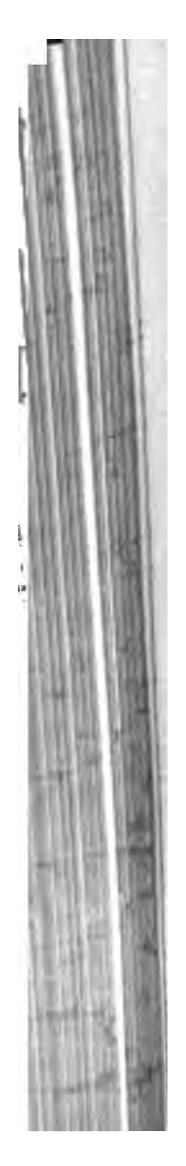
swergan stv. 'jurare'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *swergu* Hy. 7, 78; 3. sg. *swereð* 14, 4; 3. pl. *swergað* 62, 12; ind. prt. 1. sg. *swor* 88, 4. 36; 94, 11; 118, 106; 2. sg. *swore* 88, 50; 3. sg. *swor* 23, 4; 109, 4; 131, 2. 11; Hy. 9, 8; 3. pl. *sworun* 101, 9; p. prs. asm. *swergendan* Hy. 9, 7.

sweswe conj. 'tamquam, sicut'; 153mal; *swe sw* (!) 57, 9; Hy. 7, 2; *swe se* 124, 1.

swiðe adv. 'valde, multum, nimium, nimis, quam'; 6, 4. 11; 18, 11; 30, 12; 36, 23; 45, 2; 46, 10; 47, 2; 62, 2; 72, 1; 77, 29. 59; 78, 8; 83, 2; 85, 15; 91, 6; 92, 5; 95, 4; 96, 9; 102, 8; 104, 24; 106, 38; 108, 30; 111, 1; 115, 10; 118, 4. 47. 96. 138. 156; 119, 6; 122, 3. 4; 132, 1; 138, 14. 17; 141, 7; 144, 3. 8; *swide* 22, 5; 30, 20.

swiðlice adv. 'vehementer'; 20, 2; 103, 1; 118, 48. 140. 167; Hy. 6, 13.

swiðra adj. comp. 'dexter'; nsf. *swiðre* 17, 36; 20, 9; 25, 10; 43, 4; 44, 5; 47, 11; 62, 9; 77, 54; 79, 16; 88, 14; 117, 16; 136, 5; 137, 7; 143, 8. 11; Hy. 5, 8. 9; (*swiðre* 89, 12 für d. acc.); *swið !* 138, 10; gs. *swiðra !* 16, 8; *swiðran* 19, 7;



[illegible] 28; ds. *swidra!* 15. [illegible] 7; 90. 7; 108. 6. 31 [illegible] 72. 24. 73. 11; 88. 26. [illegible]

[illegible] *swidur* adv. [illegible]

[illegible] prs. 3 [illegible]

[illegible] *swigian* Hy. 4. 19.

[illegible] adj. 'porcinus'; npn. [illegible] 'porcina' 16, 14.

swingan stv. 'flagellare'; p. prt. [illegible] *swungne* 72. 5.

swinge f. (ōn) 'verber'; dp. [illegible]

sworan n. 'cervix'; ap. [illegible] 128. 4. Hy. [illegible]

sweg m. (a) 'sonitus, sonus' [illegible] *swege* 76. 18; ds. *swoege* 9. [illegible] 150. [illegible]

swoete adj. 'dulcis'; nsm. [illegible] 24. 8; [illegible] *swoete* 54. 15; npn. *swoete* 118. 103; npm. [illegible] 18. 11.

swoetnis f. (jō) 'dulcitudo'; gs. *swetnisse* [illegible] ds. *swoetnisse* 67. 11.

syl f. (i) 'columna'; ds. *syle* 98. 7; ap. [illegible]

[illegible]*deg* m. (a) 'dies festus, solemnis'; [illegible] *symbel* 117, 27.

[illegible]*lic* adj. 'festus'; apm. *symbellice* 73. 8.

[illegible]*nis* f. (jō) 'solemnitas'; gs. *symbelnisse* [illegible]

symblian swv. 'epulari'; ind. prs. 3. pl. *symbliað* 67, 4; p. prs. gs. *symbliendes* 41, 5.

synderlice adv. 'singulariter'; 4, 10; 140, 10.

syndrig adj. 'singulus, singularis'; dpm. *syndrigum* 61, 13; apm. *syndrie* 7, 12; 41, 11; 144, 2; apf. *syndrie* 6, 7; nsn. *syndring* (!) 79, 14.

syngian swv. 'peccare'; inf. ~ 4, 5; 77, 17; opt. prs. 1. sg. *syngie* 118, 11; ind. prt. 1. sg. *syngade* 40, 5; *synngade* 50, 6; 1. pl. *syngadun* 105, 6; 3. pl. *syngadon* 77, 32; *syngadun* Hy. 7, 7; p. prs. gp. *syngiendra* 81, 2.

syn f. *(jō)* 'peccatum'; ns. ~ 58, 5; 108, 14; ds. *synne* 24, 11; as. *synne* 31, 2; 108, 7; np. *synne* 31, 1; gp. *synna* 37, 4; Hy. 9, 14; dp. *synnum* 50, 11; 77, 38; 78, 9; 140, 4; ap. *synne* 24, 18; 84, 3; 88, 33; 102, 10; Hy. 3, 19.

synnful adj. 'peccator'; nsm. *synfulla* 9, 17. 24. 25; 36, 10. 12. 21. 32; 38, 2; 111, 10; gsm. *synfullan* 9, 36; 54, 4; 70, 4; 108, 2; *synfulles* 139, 5; 140, 5; ds. *synfullan* 49, 16; 93, 13; 139, 9; as. *synfullan* 108, 6; np. *synfulle* 36, 20; 72, 12; 74, 9; 93, 3; 103, 35; 118, 95. 110; 128, 3; 140, 10; *synfullan* 9, 18; 10, 3; 36, 14. 34; 57, 4; 67, 3; 91, 8; gp. *synfulra* 3, 8; 7, 10; 31, 10; 33, 22; 35, 12; 36, 16. 17; 57, 11; 72, 3; 74, 11; 81, 4; 83, 11; 90, 8; 96, 10; 111, 10; 118, 61; 124, 3; 128, 4; 145, 9; dp. *synfullum* 27, 3; 36, 40; 72, 3; 118, 53. 155; ap. *synfullan* 10, 7; 105, 18; *synfulle* 100, 8; 118, 19; 138, 19; 144, 20; 146, 6.

tacn n. *(a)* 'prodigium'; as. *tacen* 85, 17; gp. *tacna* 104, 27; dp. *tacnum* 64, 9; ap. *tacen* 45, 9; 73, 4. 9; 77, 43; 134, 9.

tear m. *(a)* 'lacrima'; np. *tearas* 41, 4; gp. *teara* 79, 6;

83, 7; dp. *tearum* 6, 7; 55, 13; 79, 6; 114, 8; 125, 5; ap. *tearas* 38, 13; 55, 9.

telan swv. 'detrahere'; ind. prs. 2. sg. *teles* Hy. 6, 25; 3. pl. *telað* 108, 20. 29; ind. prt. 2. sg. *teldes* 49, 20; 3. pl. *teldun* 108, 4; *teldon* 37, 21; p. prs. asm. *telendne* 100, 5; pl. *telende* 70, 13; gp. *telendra* Hy. 7, 49.

telnis f. *(jō)* 'vituperatio'; as. *telnisse* 30, 14.

tempel n. *(a)* 'templum'; ns. ~ 64, 5; gs. *temples* 47, 10; 143, 12; Hy. 13, 14; ds. *temple* 5, 8; 10, 5; 17, 7; 27, 2; 28, 9; 67, 30; 137, 2; *tempe!* 26, 4; as. *tempel* 44, 16; 78, 1.

ten num. 'decem'; 32, 2; 67, 18; 90, 7; 143, 9; *ten* distr. num. 'deni'; Hy. 7, 59.

tenstrenge adj. 'decacordus'; dsf. *tenstrengre* 91, 4.

teolung f. *(ō)* 'studium'; gs. *teolunge* 27, 4; dp. *teolungum* 105, 29; ap. *teolunge* 98, 8.

teona m. *(an)* 'injuria'; as. *tionan* 102, 6; *teonan* 145, 7.

tid f. *(i)* 'tempus'; ns. ~ 80, 16; 101, 14; 118, 126; Hy. 6, 4; ds. *tide* 4, 8; Hy. 7, 58; as. *tid* 9, 26; 20, 10; 31, 6; 33, 2; 36, 19. 39; 68, 14; 70, 9; 74, 3; 103, 19. 27; 105, 3; 118, 20; 144, 15; Hy. 7, 54. 67; 13, 27; np. *tide* 30, 16; gp. *tida* 88, 46.

tigule f. *(ōn)* 'testa'; ns. ~ 21, 16.

timber n. *(a)* 'aedificium'; ds. *timbre* 101, 8; gp. *timbra* 128, 6.

timbran swv. 'aedificare'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *timbriu* 88, 5; 2. sg. *timbres* 27, 5; 3. sg. *timbreð* 101, 17; 3. pl. *timbriað* 126, 1; opt. prs. 3. sg. *timbrie* 126; 1; p. prs. sg. *timbriende* 146, 2; pl. *timbrende* 117, 22; ind. prt. 3. sg. *timbrade* 77, 69; 3. pl. *timbradun* 128, 3; p. prt. *timbred* 88, 3; 121, 3; pl. *timbrede* 68, 36. Vgl. Zeuner, § 54, 10.

fortimbran swv. 'obstruere'; p. prt. *fortimbred* 62, 12.

getimbran swv. 'instruere'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *getimbru* 31, 8; p. prt. pl. *getimbred* 50, 20.

timpana m. *(an)* 'tympanum'; ds. *timpanan* 149, 3; 150, 4; as. *timpanan* 67, 26; 80, 3.

tiona s. *teona*.

to prp. c. d. 'ad'; 142mal; *to* c. dat. = lt. dat. 10, 2; 15, 2; 16, 14; 34, 3; 49, 7. 12. 16; 74, 5; 90, 2; 107, 4; 109, 1; = lt. acc. 44, 10; 88, 35; 90, 7; 108, 6. 31; 109, 1. 5.

tobreocan stv. 'confringere'; p. prt. pl. *tobrocene* Hy. 6, 12. Vgl. *gebreocan*, S. 80.

tobringan s. *bringan*.

tocuman s. *cuman*.

todælan s. *dælan*.

todælnis f. *(jō)* 'divisio'; ap. *todælnisse* 135, 13.

todal n. *(a)* 'distributio'; gs. *todales* 77, 54.

to dege 'hodie' s. *deg*.

toð m. (cons.) 'dens'; as. ~ Hy. 11, 6; np. *toðas* 56, 5; dp. *todum* 111, 10; *toðum* 34, 16; 36, 12; 123, 6; ap. *toeð* 3, 8; Hy. 7, 49; *toð* 57, 7.

toflowan s. *flowan*.

togecegan s. *cegan*.

togeecan swv. 'adjicere'; ind. prs. 2. sg. *togeeces* 60, 7; opt. prs. 3. sg. *togeece* 113, 14.

togelædan s. *lædan*.

togeotan stv. 'diffundere'; p. prt. *togoten* 44, 3.

togeteon stv. 'adtrahere'; ind. prt. 3. sg. *togeteh* 118, 131.

tohwon adv. 'ut quid'; 4, 3; 9, 22; 48, 6; 67, 17; 73, 1. 11; 79, 13; 87, 15; 113, 5.

tolehlaecað s. *toneolæcan.*

tolesan swv. 'dissolvere, resolvere'; ind. prt. 2. sg. *tolesdes* 88, 45; p. prs. gs. *tolesendes* 119, 4; p. prt. pl. *tolesde* 34, 16; 72, 21; Hy. 7, 71; 12, 2.

tolesnis f. *(jō)* 'desolatio'; ds. *tolesnisse* 72, 19.

toneolæcan swv. 'appropiare'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *toneolaeceð* 87, 4; *toniolaeceð* 118, 169; 3. pl. *toneolicað* 26, 2; *tolehlaecað !* 37, 12; *toniolaecað* Hy. 6, 3; ind. prt. 3. sg. *toniolaehte* 54, 22; 3. pl. *toneolaehton* 118, 150; p. prs. ds. *toneolaecendum* 148, 14.

toneolicað s. *toneolæcan.*

tor m. *(a)* 'turris'; ns. ~ 60, 4; dp. *torrum* 47, 13; 121, 7.

tosaecendes s. *toscacan.*

toscacan stv. 'concutere'; p. prs. gs. *tosaecendes !* 28, 8.

toscadan swv. 'discernere'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *toscadeð* 67, 15; 81, 1; opt. prs. 3. sg. *toscade* 49, 4; imp. sg. *toscad* 42, 1; p. prs. *toscadende* 67, 10.

tosettan s. *settan.*

toslitan stv. 'conscindere'; ind. prt. 2. sg. *toslite* 29, 12; 73, 15; 115, 16; 3. sg. *toslat* 77, 13. 15; 104, 41; 106, 14; p. prt. *tosliten* 140, 7; Hy. 6, 20; 13, 14.

tosomne adv. gewöhnlich verbunden mit Verben, dem lat. präfix 'con-' entsprechend, 34, 15; 67, 26; 84, 11.

tosomne bicuman s. *cuman.*

tostencan swv. 'dissipare'; ind. prs. 2. sg. *tostences* 142, 12; 143, 6; 3. sg. *tostenceð* 32, 10; (43, 3! sollte Plural sein;) 52, 6; 144, 20; imp. sg. *tostenc* 67, 31; ind. prt. 2. sg. *tostenctes* 17, 41; 88, 11; 3. sg. *tostencte* 17, 15; 3. pl. *tostenctun* 118, 126; p. prt. pl. *tostencte* 140, 7.

tostencnis f. *(jō)* 'dispersio'; ap. *tostencnisse* 146, 2.

tostondan s. *stondan.*

tostregdan s. *stregdan.*

toweorpan stv. 'destruere'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *toweorpeð* 51, 7; opt. prs. 2. sg. *toweorpe* 8, 3; imp. sg. *toweorp* 27, 5; 58, 12; ind. prt. 2. sg. *towurpe* 9, 7; 59, 3; 88, 41; 3. pl. *towurpun* 10, 4.

toword adj. 'venturus'; nsf. ~ 21, 32; 70, 18; dsf. *towordre* Hy. 7, 58.

treodan stv. 'conculcare'; ind. prs. 2. sg. *trides* 90, 13.

bitreodan stv. 'conculcare'; ind. prs. 3. pl. *bitreodað* 138, 11.

fortreodan stv. 'conculcare'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *fortrideð* 7, 6; p. prs. gs. *fortreodendes* 56, 4; ind. prt. 3. sg. *fortred* 55, 2; 3. pl. *fortredon* 55, 3.

treow n. *(wa)* 'lignum, arbustum'; ds. *treo* 95, 10; as. *trew* 104, 33; np. *trew* 79, 11; 95, 12; 103, 16; *treo* 148, 9; gp. *trea* 73, 5.

treowyrm m. *(i)* 'aerugo'; ds. *treowyrme* 77, 46.

trum adj. 'firmus'; dsm. *trumum* Hy. 7, 25; asf. *trume* Hy. 6, 10.

trymenis f. *(jō)* 'firmamentum, munitio'; ns. ~ 17, 3; 18, 2; 24, 14; 30, 4; 70, 3; 71, 16; 72, 4; ds. *trymenisse* 150, 1; Hy. 8, 23; as. *trymenisse* 104, 16; ap. *trymenisse* 88, 41.

trymman swv. 'firmare'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *trymeð* 36, 24; p. prs. *trymmende* 70, 21; ind. prt. 3. pl. *trymedun* 63, 6.

getrymman swv. 'confirmare, munire'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *getrymmu* 31, 8; 3. sg. *getrymeð* 36, 17; 92, 1; 103, 15; opt. prs. 3. sg. *getrymme* 19, 5; 3. pl. *getrymen* Hy. 7, 87; imp. sg. *getrime* 50, 14; *getryme* 67, 29; 118, 28; ind. prt. 1. sg. *getrymede* 74, 4; 2. sg. *getrymedes* 37, 3; 40, 13; 73, 12; 79, 16. 18; 3. sg. *getrymede* 102, 11; 104, 24; p. prt. sg. *getrymed*

70, 6; 87, 8; 88, 14; 89, 2; 111, 8; 116, 2; Hy. 6, 9; *getrymede* 59, 11; 70, 3; 107, 11; pl. *getrymed* 110, 8; 138, 16; *getrymede* 32, 6; 104, 4.

tu num. 'duo'; 61, 12.

tunge f. *(ōn)* 'lingua'; ns. ~ 15, 9; 21, 16; 36, 30; 44, 2; 49, 19; 50, 16; 51, 4; 56, 5; 67, 24; 70, 24; 72, 9; 118, 172; 125, 2; 136, 6; ds. *tungan* 9, 28; 14, 3; 38, 2. 5; 51, 6; 65, 17; 77, 36; 108, 3; 119, 2. 3; as. *tungan* 11, 4. 5; 33, 14; 34, 28? 80, 6; np. *tungan* 63, 9; dp. *tungum* 5, 11; 13, 3; ap. *tungan* 54, 10; 63, 4; 139, 4.

turtur m. *(a)* 'turtur'; ns. ~ 83, 4.

twibill n. *(a)* 'bipennis'; is. *twibille* 73, 6.

twiecge adj. 'anceps'; npn. ~ 149, 6.

twig n. *(a)* 'ramnus, palmes'; ap. *twigu* 57, 10; 79, 12.

twitælgad adj. (p. prt.) 'diplois'; isf. *twitælgade* 108, 29.

twoegen num. 'duo'; n. *twegen* Hy. 7, 59; g. *twoega* Hy. 6, 2.

Tyrus 'Tyrus'; 86, 4.

udwiota m. *(an)* 'senior'; ap. *udwiotan* 104, 22; *udweotan* 118, 100.

ufan adv. 'desuper'; 77, 23.

ufancumende part.-adj. 'oriens'; nsm. ~ Hy. 9, 15.

uferra adj. comp. 'superior'; dpn. *uferrum* 103, 13; apn. *uferran* 103, 3.

un s. *unnyt*.

unarefnendlic adj. 'intolerabilis'; asn. ~ 123, 5.

unbeorendnis f. *(jō)* 'sterilitas'; as. *unbeorednisse* (!) 34, 12.

unbeorende adj. 'sterilis'; nsf. *unbeorendu* Hy. 4, 10; asf. *unbeorende* 112, 9.

unbesmiten adj. 'inpollutus'; nsm. ~ 17, 31.

uncuð adj. 'incertus'; apn. *uncúðan* 50, 8.

under prp. c. d. 'sub, subtus'; 8, 8; 9, 28; 13, 3; 16, 8; 17, 10. 37. 40. 48; 44, 6; 46, 4; 65, 17; 90, 4; 105, 42; 139, 4; 143, 2; Hy. 6, 33; — c. a. 17, 39.

underðeodan swv. 'subdere, subjicere'; p. prs. *underðeodende* 143, 2; ind. prt. 2. sg. *underdeodes* 8, 8; *underðeodes* 17, 48; 3. sg. *underðeodde* 46, 4; *underðiodde* Hy. 7, 60; p. prt. *underdeoded* 61, 2; *underðioded* 36, 7; 61, 6; pl. *underðeoded* 59, 10; *underðiodde* 107, 10.

unfulfremednis f. *(jō)* 'imperfectum'; as. *unfulfremednisse* 138, 16.

ungefoerne adj. 'invius'; dsn. *ungefoernan* 62, 3; 106, 40.

ungehaelendlic adj. 'insanabilis'; nsf. ~ Hy. 7, 48; *ungehaeledlic* Hy. 7, 65.

ungereordedlic adj. 'insatiabilis'; dsf. *ungereordedlicre* 100, 5.

ungeselignis f. *(jō)* 'infelicitas'; ns. ~ 13, 3.

ungewyrht n. f.; *bi ungewyrhtum* adv. 'gratis'; 34, 7. 19; 68, 5; 108, 3; 118, 161; 119, 7.

unnyti adj. 'inutilis'; npm. *unnytte* 13, 3; *un* für *unnytte* 52, 4.

unondcyðignis f. *(jō)* 'ignorantia'; gs. *unondcyðignisse* 24, 7.

unondgetful adj. 'insensatus'; npm. *unondgetfulle* Hy. 7, 62.

unreht n. *(a)* 'iniquitas'; as. ~ 40, 7; 63, 3; 91, 10; 93, 4. 16.

unreht adj. 'iniquus'; nsm. ~ 118, 118; dsm. *unrehtum* 42, 1; asm. *unrehtne* 118, 128; *unrehtan* 139, 12; npm. *unrehte* 26, 12; 34, 11; *unrehtan* 36, 38; 118, 85; [*un*]*rehtan*

118, 86; gpm. *unrehtra* Hy. 6, 27; asf. *unrehte* 118, 36; asn. *unreht* 40, 9; 63, 3; apn. *unrehtan* 9, 24; 25, 4; 62, 12; 100, 7.

unrehthæmdere m. *(ja)* 'adulter'; dp. *unrehthæmderum* 49, 18.

unrehtlic adj. 'iniquus'; npm. *unrehtlice* 118, 126. 150.

unrehtlice adv. 'inique'; 34, 19; 37, 20; 43, 18; 70, 4; 74, 5; 118, 51. 78; ~ 'injuste'; 105, 6; 118, 78.

unrehtwis adj. 'injustus, iniquus'; nsm. *unrehtwisa* 35, 2; dsm. *unrehtwisum* 139, 2; *unrehtwisan* 17, 49; npm. *unrehtwise* 103, 35; *unrehtwisan* 5, 6; 24, 4; 36, 28; 85, 14; gpm. *unrehtwisra* 64, 4; dpm. *unrehtwisum* 74, 5; 139, 5; apm. *urehtwisan* 50, 15; *unrehtwisan* 118, 113; dsf. *unrehtwisre* 24, 19; dpf. *unrehtwisum* 119, 2.

unrehtwislic adj. 'injustus'; npm. *unrehtwislice* 68, 5.

unrehtwisnis f. *(jō)* 'iniquitas, injustitia'; ns. ~ 7, 4, 17; 16, 3; 26, 12; 48, 6; 54, 11. 12; 56, 2; 58, 5; 72, 7; 91, 16; 106, 42; 108, 14; 118, 69; Hy. 7, 7; *unrehtwisse!* 35, 4; *unrehtwisniss* 118, 133; gs. *unrehtwisnisse* 17, 5; 88, 23; 106, 17; 118, 29. 104; 138, 24; 143, 8. 11; *unrehtwisnise* 93, 20; ds. *unrehtwisnisse* 17, 24; 38, 12; 49, 21? 50, 4; 58, 5; 61, 11; 71, 14; 72, 6; 124, 3; as. *unrehtwisnisse* 5, 5. 7; 6, 9; 7, 15; 10, 6; 13, 4; 27, 3; 30, 19; 35, 3. 5. 13; 36, 1. 7; 44, 8; 50, 3. 5; 51, 3—5; 52, 5; 54, 10; 57, 3; 58, 3. 6; 63, 7; 65, 18; 68, 28; 72, 8; 74, 6; 81, 2; 84, 3; 91, 8; 93, 4; 100, 8; 105, 6; 118, 3. 78. 163; 124, 5; 140, 4. 9; *unrehtwisniss* 37, 19; np. *unrehtwisnisse* 25, 10; 31, 1; 37, 5; 39, 13; gp. *unrehtwisnissa* 73, 20; dp. *unrehtwisnissum* 38, 9; 50, 7; 102, 3; 105, 43; 129, 8; ap. *unrehtwisnisse* 31, 5; 50, 11; 54, 4; 57, 3; 72, 19; 78, 8; 88, 33; 89, 8; 93, 23; 102, 10. 12; 106, 17; 128, 3; 129, 3.



unrot adj. 'tristis'; nsm. ~ 41, 10; 42, 2; nsf. ~ 41, 6. 12; 42, 5.

unsceððende adj. 'innocens'; nsm. ~ 17, 26; 23, 4; dsm. *unscedendum* 17, 26; npm. *unsceððende* 24, 21; apm. *unsceððende* 25, 6; *unsceððendan* 72, 13; asn. *insceðende* 93, 21; *insceððende* 105, 38.

unsceðful adj. 'innocens'; asm. *unsceðfullan* 14, 5.

unsceðfulnis f. *(jō)* 'innocentia'; ds. *unsceðfulnisse* 7, 9; 17, 25; 25, 1. 11; 83, 13; 100, 2; as. *unsceðfulnisse* 17, 21; 40, 13.

unscyldig adj. 'innocens'; asm. *unscyldgan* 9, 29.

untelwyrðe adj. 'inrepraehensibilis'; nsf. ~ 18, 8.

untrum adj. 'infirmus'; nsm. ~ 6, 3; 104, 37; npm. *untrume* Hy. 4, 9.

untrymnis f. *(jō)* 'infirmitas'; ds. *untrynisse* (!) 40, 4.

unwemme adj. 'immaculatus'; nsm. ~ 17, 24; 18, 14; dsm. *unwemman* 100, 2. 6; asm. *unwemne* 17, 33; *unwemman* 63, 5; npm. *unwemme* 118, 1; gpm. *unwemra* 36, 18; nsf. *unwemme* 118, 80; npn. *unwemme* Hy. 7, 8.

unwis adj. 'insipiens'; nsm. ~ 91, 7; *unwisa* 13, 1; 48, 11; 52, 1; ds. *unwisan* 38, 9; 73, 22; np. *unwise* 75, 6; 93, 8; dp. *unwisum* 48, 13. 21; asf. *unwise* Hy. 7, 43; nsn. *unwis* 73, 18.

unwisdom m. *(a)* 'insipientia'; gs. *unwisdomes* 37, 6; ds. *unwisdome* 21, 3; as. *unwisdom* 68, 6.

up adv. 'sursum'; 49, 4; *upp* 113, (3).

upahebban s. *hebban*.

upahefenis f. *(jō)* 'elatio'; np. *upahefenisse* 92, 4; ap. *upahefenisse* 87, 8.

upareccan s. *reccan*.

upcuman s. *cuman*.

upcyme m. *(i)* 'ortus, exortus'; ds. *upcyme* 49, 1; 106, 3; 112, 3; as. *upcyme* Hy. 12, 5.

upeornan stv. 'oriri, exoriri'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *upeorneð* 71, 7; 3. pl. *upeornað* 91, 8.

uphebban s. *hebban*.

uphefenis f. *(jō)* 'elevatio'; ns. ~ 140, 2.

upræran swv. 'erigere'; p. prs. *uprærende* Hy. 4, 15.

upreccan s. *reccan*.

upstige m. *(i)* 'ascensus'; ns. ~ 83, 6; as. ~ 103, 3.

upstigend m. (cons.) 'ascensor'; dp. *upstigendum* Hy. 5, 34; ap. *upstigende* Hy. 5, 6. Vgl. *onstigend*, S. 162.

ur pron. poss. 'noster'; nsm. *ur* 8, 2. 10; 11, 5; 32, 20; 45, 8. 12; 47, 15; 49, 3; 61, 9; 64, 6; 66, 7; 67, 20. 21; 73, 12; 76, 14; 78, 9; 83, 10; 91, 16; 93, 23; 94, 7; 98, 9; 104, 7; 112, 5; 113, (3); 114, 5; 123, 8; 125, 2; 134, 5; 135, 23; 146, 5; Hy. 4, 5; 7, 61; 11, 10; gsm. *ures* 19, 6. 8; 43, 21; 47, 2. 9; 88, 19; 89, 17; 91, 14; 97, 3; 133, 1; 134, 2; Hy. 9, 15; dsm. *urum* 17, 32; 39, 4; 43, 14; 46, 7; 78, 4; 80, 2; 94, 1; 97, 5; 122, 2; 146, 1. 7; Hy. 7, 5; 9, 8; asm. *urne* 34, 14; 65, 8; 98, 5. 9; vsm. *ur* 84, 5; 98, 8; 105, 47; npm. *ure* 21, 5; 43, 2; 77, 3; 79, 7; 89, 9; 105, 7; 121, 2; Hy. 7, 62; gpm. *ura* 135, 24; Hy. 9, 9; dpm. *urum* 43, 11. 14; 46, 4; 77, 5; 78, 4. 12; 79, 7; 89, 14; 105, 6; Hy. 9, 5. 7. 11; 10, 11; apm. *ure* 43, 6; Hy. 3, 24; 9, 17; — nsf. *ur* 32, 20. 21; 43, 19. 25; 84, 13; 89, 8; 122, 4; 123, 5. 7; 125, 2; gsf. *ure* Hy. 13, 13; dsf. *ure* 34, 25; 84, 10; 135, 23; asf *ure* 11, 5; 43, 24; 102, 14; 125, 4; isf. *ure* Hy. 13, 24; npf. *ure* 11, 5; Hy. 7, 55; gpf. *ura* 89, 17; dpf. *urum* 64, 4; 78, 9; Hy. 11, 4; *urum* für *ure* 102, 10; apf. *ure* 43, 19. 21; 78, 8; 89, 8; 102, 10. 12; Hy. 13, 29; — nsn. *ur* 45, 2; 88, 18; gsn. *ures* Hy. 3, 24; dsn. *urum* 65, 11;

npn. *ur* 34, 21; 89, 9; 122, 2; 140, 7; gpn. *ura* 89, 10; Hy. 13, 25; dpn. *urum* 43, 2. 10; 59, 12; 78, 10; 107, 12; 117, 23; apn. *ur* 65, 12; 73, 9.

urne s. *eornan*.

ut adv. 'foras' 40, 7.

utalædan s. *lædan*; *utaleoran* s. *leoran*.

utalucan stv. 'evellere'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *utaluceð* 51, 7; p. prt. *utalocen* 128, 6.

utan adv. 'a foris'; 58, 15; Hy. 7, 50.

utatynan swv. 'excludere'; p. prt. pl. *utatyned* 67, 31.

ute adv. 'foris' 30, 12.

utgan s. *gan*.

utgong m. *(a)* 'egressio, exitus'; ns. ~ 18, 7; 64, 9; 67, 21; 118, 136; ds. *utgonge* 113, 1; as. *utgong* 106, 33. 35; 120, 8.

utlædan s. *lædan*.

utmestan s. *ytmest*.

utsendan s. *sendan*.

wæ interj. 'heu'; 119, 5.

wæcen f. *(i)* 'vigilia'; ap. *waecene* 76, 5.

wæcian swv. 'vigilare'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *waecio* 62, 2; 3. pl. *węciað* 126, 1; ind. prt. 1. sg. *waecade* 101, 8.

wælle f. *(jōn)* 'fons'; ns. *waelle* 35, 10; vs. ~ Hy. 11, 2; np. *waellan* 17, 16; dp. *waellum* 41, 2; *of wellu* (!) Hy. 2, 5; ap. *wællan* 73, 15; *waellan* 103, 10; *wellan* 113, 8; vp. *wællan* Hy. 8, 13.

wæx s. *weax*.

wagrift n. *(a)* 'velum'; ns. ~ Hy. 13, 13.

waldan stv. 'dominari'; ind. prs. 2. sg. *waldes* 88, 10; 109, 2; 3. sg. *waldeð* 9, 26. 31; 21, 29; 58, 14; 65, 7;

upcyme m. *(i)* 'ortus, exortus'; ds. *upcyme* 49, 1; 106, 3; 112, 3; as. *upcyme* Hy. 12, 5.

upeornan stv. 'oriri, exoriri'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *upeorneð* 71, 7; 3. pl. *upeornað* 91, 8.

uphebban s. *hebban*.

uphefenis f. *(jō)* 'elevatio'; ns. ~ 140, 2.

upræran swv. 'erigere'; p. prs. *uprærende* Hy. 4, 15.

upreccan s. *reccan*.

upstige m. *(i)* 'ascensus'; ns. ~ 83, 6; as. ~ 103, 3.

upstigend m. (cons.) 'ascensor'; dp. *upstigendum* Hy. 5, 34; ap. *upstigende* Hy. 5, 6. Vgl. *onstigend*, S. 162.

ur pron. poss. 'noster'; nsm. *ur* 8, 2. 10; 11, 5; 32, 20; 45, 8. 12; 47, 15; 49, 3; 61, 9; 64, 6; 66, 7; 67, 20. 21; 73, 12; 76, 14; 78, 9; 83, 10; 91, 16; 93, 23; 94, 7; 98, 9; 104, 7; 112, 5; 113, (3); 114, 5; 123, 8; 125, 2; 134, 5; 135, 23; 146, 5; Hy. 4, 5; 7, 61; 11, 10; gsm. *ures* 19, 6. 8; 43, 21; 47, 2. 9; 88, 19; 89, 17; 91, 14; 97, 3; 133, 1; 134, 2; Hy. 9, 15; dsm. *urum* 17, 32; 39, 4; 43, 14; 46, 7; 78, 4; 80, 2; 94, 1; 97, 5; 122, 2; 146, 1. 7; Hy. 7, 5; 9, 8; asm. *urne* 34, 14; 65, 8; 98, 5. 9; vsm. *ur* 84, 5; 98, 8; 105, 47; npm. *ure* 21, 5; 43, 2; 77, 3; 79, 7; 89, 9; 105, 7; 121, 2; Hy. 7, 62; gpm. *ura* 135, 24; Hy. 9, 9; dpm. *urum* 43, 11. 14; 46, 4; 77, 5; 78, 4. 12; 79, 7; 89, 14; 105, 6; Hy. 9, 5. 7. 11; 10, 11; apm. *ure* 43, 6; Hy. 3, 24; 9, 17; — nsf. *ur* 32, 20. 21; 43, 19. 25; 84, 13; 89, 8; 122, 4; 123, 5. 7; 125, 2; gsf. *ure* Hy. 13, 13; dsf. *ure* 34, 25; 84, 10; 135, 23; asf *ure* 11, 5; 43, 24; 102, 14; 125, 4; isf. *ure* Hy. 13, 2 [illegible] npf. *ure* 11, 5; Hy. 7, 55; gpf. *ura* 89, 17; dpf. *uru*[illegible] 4; 78, 9; Hy. 11, 4: [illegible] *um* für *ure* 102, 10; a[illegible]
19. 21; 78, 8; 8[illegible]
45, 2; 88, 1[illegible]

71, 8; 102, 19; 118, 133; Hy. 5, 15; p. prs. pl. *waldende* 18, 14; 105, 41.

waldnis f. *(jō)* 'dominatio'; ns. ~ 144, 13.

wall m. *(a)* 'murus'; ns. ~ Hy. 5, 13; ds. *walle* 61, 4; as. *wall* 17, 30; np. *wallas* 50, 20; ap. *wallas* 54, 11.

wallan stv. 'fervere'; opt. prs. 3. sg. *walle* Hy. 11, 9.

we pron. pers. 'nos'; n. ~ ca. 72mal; g. *ur* 86, 7; 105, 4; 113, 12; 135, 23; d. *us* 4, 6; 11, 5; 43, 2. 26; 45, 8. 12; 46, 4; 59, 3. 13; 66, 2; 67, 20. 29; 77, 3; 78, 9? 79, 6; 82, 13; 84, 5. 6. 8; 89, 1. 12; 102, 10. 12; 107, 13; 113, (1); 117, 27; 122, 2. 3; 123, 1. 2. 3; 136. 3. 8; Hy. 9, 2. 9; 11, 10; 13, 10. 18. 22; a. *usic* 5, 13; 11, 8; 43, 8. 10—12. 14. 15. 18. 20. 23; 45, 2; 46, 5; 47, 15; 59, 3. 5. 12. 14; 64, 6; 65, 10—12; 66, 2. 7. 8; 73, 9; 78, 8. 9; 79, 3. 4. 7. 8. 19. 20; 84, 5. 7; 89, 10. 15. 17; 94, 6; 99, 3; 105, 4. 47; 107, 12. 14; 113, 12; 116, 2; 123, 2—4. 6; 125, 3; 135, 24; 136, 3; 137, 2; Hy. 9, 5. 6. 15; 13, 6. 9. 16; [*u*]*sic* 79, 7; *us* 4, 7; 19, 10; 32, 22; 43, 6. 26; 64, 4; 73, 1; 79, 6; Hy. 3, 23; 13, 20;

weax n. *(a)* 'cera'; ns. ~ 21, 15; *wæx* 57, 9; *wex* 67, 3; 96, 5.

weçiað s. *wæcian*.

wedelnisse s. *weðelnis*.

weder n. *(a)* 'aura'; as. ~ 106, 29.

weðelnis f. *(jō)* 'inopia, mendicitas'; ds. *weðelnisse* 87, 10; 106, 10. 41; as. *wedelnisse* 43, 24.

weðla m. *(an)* 'inops, egenus'; ns. ~ 39, 18; 69, 6; 73, 21; 85, 1; 87, 16; 108, 22; gs. *weðlan* 13, 6; ds. *weðlan* 71, 13; as. *weðlan* 34, 10; 36, 14; 40, 2; 71, 13; 81, 3. 4; 108, 17; 112, 7; Hy. 4, 15; gp. *weðlena* 11, 6; 139, 13.

weðlian swv. 'egere, mendicare'; opt. prs. 3. pl. *weðlien*

108, 10; p. prs. *weðliende* 36, 25; ind. prt. 3. pl. *weðladon* 33, 11.

weg m. *(a)* 'via'; ns. ~ 17, 31; 48, 14; 76, 14; 138, 24; ds. *wege* 2, 12; 24, 8. 12; 25, 12; 26, 11; 31, 8; 35, 5; 36, 7; 43, 19; 73, 5; 84, 14; 85, 11; 100, 2. 6; 101, 24; 106, 17. 40; 109, 7; 118, 1. 14. 37. 101; 138, 24; 141, 4; 142, 10; Hy. 11, 3; as. *weg* 5, 9; 13, 3; 17, 33; 18, 6; 36, 23; 66, 3; 77, 50; 79, 10. 13; 88, 42; 106, 4. 7; 118, 9. 27. 29. 30. 32. 33. 104. 128; 142, 8; 145, 9; Hy. 9, 17; *wig* 36, 5; np. *wegas* 9, 26; 24, 10; 34, 6; 76, 20; 118, 5. 168; Hy. 7, 6; dp. *wegum* 13, 3; 61, 10; 90, 11; 118, 3; 144, 17; *weogum* 127, 1; ap. *wegas* 15, 11; 24, 4. 9; 36, 34; 38, 2; 50, 15; 80, 14; 94, 11; 102, 7; 118, 15. 26. 59; 138, 4; Hy. 9, 13; *weagas* 16, 4; 17, 22; 36, 18.

wel adv. 'bene'; 32, 3; 35, 4; 39, 10; 67, 17; 91, 15; 95, 2; 117, 25; 124, 4; 127, 2; *bel* 150, 5; *wel ðe* 'euge'; 34, 21. 25; 39, 16; *wel ðæ* 39, 16. S. auch *welgelician*.

welded f. *(i)* 'benefactum'; gp. *weldeda* 77, 11.

weldon s. *don*.

welgelician s. *lician*.

welle s. *wælle*.

welur s. *weolur*.

weoðu s. *cweoðan*.

weofan stv. 'texere'; p. prs. ds. *weofendan* Hy. 3, 6.

weola m. *(an)* 'divitiae, ops'; as. *weolan* 40, 4; np. *weolan* 61, 11; 111, 3; gp. *welena* 48, 7; 51, 9; *weolena* 48, 7; 51, 9; 75, 6; dp. *weolum* 36, 3; 118, 14; ap. *weolan* 36, 16; 48, 11; 72, 12.

weolga interj. 'euge'; 69, 4.

weolig adj. 'dives'; nsm. ~ 48, 3. 17; npn. *weolie* 21, 30; 33, 11; 44, 13; apm. *weolie* Hy. 10, 9; dpn. *weoligum* 9, 29.

weolur f. *(ō)* 'labium'; np. *weolure* 62, 6; 70, 23; *weolre* 11, 5; 118, 171; *weolere* 30, 19; 62, 4; gp. *weolura* 16, 4; 139, 10; *weolera* 20, 3; 58, 13; *beolera* Hy. 6, 32; dp. *weolerum* 13, 3; 16, 1; 21, 8; 44, 3; 58, 8; 88, 35; 105, 33; 118, 13; 119, 2; 139, 4; Hy. 3, 15 ('in talibus'!); *weo[le]rum* 140, 3; ap. *welure* 11, 3; *weolure* 11, 4; 15, 4; 33, 14; 39, 10; 65, 14; *weolere* 50, 17.

weorð n. *(a)* 'pretium'; ns. ~ 48, 9; ds. *weorðe* 43, 13; as. *weorð* Hy. 13, 13.

weorðan stv. 'fieri'; p. prt. *geworden* 9, 10; 17, 19; 21, 15; 29, 8. 11; 30, 12. 13; 32, 9; 37, 15; 48, 13. 21; 58, 17; 60, 4; 62, 8; 68, 9. 11. 12; 70, 7; 72, 23; 73, 21; 75, 3; 86, 5; 87, 5; 88, 42; 89, 1; 93, 22; 101, 7. 8; 103, 20; 105, 36; 108, 25; 110, 8; 113, 2; 117, 14. 21—23. 28; 118, 56. 83; 138, 6; 143, 4; 148, 5; Hy. 2, 4; 5, 2; 7, 16. 29; *geworðen* 48, 17; pl. *gewordne* 13, 1. 3; 21, 6; 52, 2. 4; 63, 8; 68, 4; 72, 19; 78, 4. 8; 82, 9; 91, 6; 92, 5; 106, 39; 118, 50; 125, 1. 3; 138, 22.

> *forweorðan* stv. 'perire, disperire'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *forweorðed* 9, 6; *forweorðeð* 9, 19; 36, 38; 40, 6; 111, 10; 2. pl. *forweorðað* 9, 37; 3. pl. *forweordað* 9, 4; *forweorðað* 36, 20. 22. 34. 38; 48, 11; 72, 27; 79, 17; 91, 10; 101, 27; 145, 4; opt. prs. 3. sg. *forweorðe* 108, 15; 2. pl. *forweorðen* 2, 12; 3. pl. *forweorðen* 67, 3; 82, 18; 91, 8; ind. prt. 3. sg. *forwearð* 9, 7; 118, 176; 141, 5; 3. pl. *forwurdun* 72, 19; 82, 11; opt. prt. 1. sg. *forwurde* 118, 92; Hy. 3, 18.

weorðian swv. 'adorare'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *weorðiu* 137, 2; 2. sg. *weorðas* 80, 10; 3. sg. *weorðað* 65, 4; Hy. 12, 8; 3. pl. *weorðiað* 44, 12; 71, 11. 15; 85, 9; 96, 7; 113, (6); opt. prs. 1. pl. *weorðien* 94, 6; 3. pl. *weorðien* Hy. 7, 85; imp. pl. *wearðiað* 28, 2; *weorðiað* 95, 9; 96, 7; 98, 5. 9;

ind. prt. 1. pl. *weorðadun* 131, 7; 3. pl. *weorðadon* 21, 30; *weorðadun* 105, 19.

weorud n. *(a)* 'exercitus'; as. *weorud* 135, 15; gp. *weoreda* Hy. 5, 5.

weoruld f. *(ō)* 'saeculum'; ns. ~ 89, 8; gs. *werulde* 101, 29; *weorulde* 9, 6. 37; 18, 10; 20, 5. 7; 21, 27; 32, 11; 36, 27. 29; 44, 7. 18; 47, 15; 51, 10; 60, 7. 9; 71, 5. 9; 77, 2; 78, 13; 82, 18; 83, 5; 88, 5. 30; 91, 8; 99, 5; 101, 13. 25; 102, 17; 103, 5. 31; 110, 3. 8. 10; 111, 3. 9; 118, 44. 90; 131, 14; 134, 13; 142, 3; 144, 1. 2. 21; 145, 10; 148, 6; Hy. 7, 11; 13, 27; ds. *werulde* 24, 6; 40, 14; 54, 20; 72, 12; 73, 12; *weorulde* 76, 9; 89, 2; 92, 2; 102, 17; 105, 1. 48; 118, 52; 135, 1—6. 12. 17. 22. 23. 25. 26; Hy. 9, 4; 11, 16; 13, 2. 32; as. *weoruld* 9, 6. 37; 17, 51; 18, 10; 20, 5. 7; 21, 27; 32, 11, 36, 27. 29; 40, 14; 44, 7. 18; 51, 10. 11; 60, 5. 7. 9; 71, 5. 19; 78, 13; 82, 13; 83, 5; 88, 5. 30; 89, 2; 91, 8; 99, 5; 101, 13. 25. 29; 102, 17; 103, 5. 31; 104, 8; 105, 31. 48; 106, 1; 110, 3. 5. 8. 10; 111, 3. 9; 112, 2; 113, 18; 117, 1. 3. 4. 29; 118, 44. 90; 120, 8; 124, 2; 130, 3; 131, 12. 14; 134, 13; 135, 7—11. 13—21. 24; 137, 8; 144, 1. 2. 21; 145, 7. 10; 148, 6; Hy. 5, 33; 10, 11; *weorund!* 47, 15; *weorulde* 117, 2; *weor[uld]* 132, 3; gp. *weorulda* 144, 13; ap. *weorulðe* 43, 9; *weorulde* 47, 15; 71, 17; 72, 26; 74, 10; 77, 69; 78, 13; Hy. 8, 22. 24.

weoras s. *wer.*

weosan v. 'esse'; ind. prt. 1. sg. *wes* 34, 14; 36, 25; 62, 7; 72, 14; 76, 4. 12; 94, 10; 118, 52. 55; 119, 7; 142, 5; Hy. 1, 1; 2. sg. *were* 85, 17; 88, 20; 98, 8; Hy. 13, 1. 6. 12. 18. 20; 3. sg. *wes* 13, 5; 16, 10; 17, 8. 42; 21, 15; 26, 12; 36, 36; 37, 8; 39, 13. 18; 40, 7; 43, 13; 48, 13. 21; 49, 1; 52, 6; 58, 5; 61, 12; 65, 14; 68, 21; 71, 12;

73, 3; 76, 19; 77, 30. 37; 78, 3; 79, 14; 84, 12; 86, 5; 96, 4. 11; 97, 3; 103, 20; 104, 8. 17. 34. 37. 42; 105, 9. 17. 31. 38—40. 45; 106, 12. 18. 27; 107, 8; 108, 17; 111, 4; 113, 2. 3. 12; 118, 23. 50. 56. 129. 151; 119, 6; 123, 1. 2; 135, 23; 140, 7; 141, 5; 142, 3; 143, 11; 145, 3; Hy. 1, 7; 4, 12; 6, 12; 7, 16. 18. 23. 29. 30. 36. 37; 9, 3; 10, 10; 1. u. 3; pl. *werun* 13, 3; 16, 14; 17, 16. 18. 46; 21, 6. 8; 22, 4; 30, 14; 32, 9; 34, 13. 15; 37, 13; 40, 7; 41, 4; 45, 4; 46, 10; 52, 4; 54, 4. 19; 63, 7; 67, 31; 68, 4. 27; 72, 8. 18. 19; 76, 17; 77, 29. 35. 36. 58; 80, 16; 82, 11; 84, 11; 86, 4. 6; 89, 9; 91, 8; 104, 12; 105, 7. 13. 21. 28. 35. 39. 41—44; 106, 2. 13. 19. 25. 27. 28. 30; 118, 54. 61. 86. 161; 121, 2; 136, 1; 140, 6; 148, 5; Hy. 4, 10; 5, 23; 7, 48; opt. prt. 1. sg. *were* 49, 21; 3. sg. *were* 54, 13; 68, 21; 71, 7; 89, 2; 3. pl. *weren* 89, 2.

weosten s. *woesten.*

weotendum s. *witan.*

weotudlice adv. 'nam'; 18, 12; 22, 4; 118, 24; Hy. 13, 13.

wepen n. *(a)* 'arma'; np. ~ 56, 5; gp. *wepna* Hy. 6, 24; ap. *wepen* 34, 2; 45, 10.

wer f. *(ō)* 'pactum'; as. *were* 118, 158.

wer m. *(a)* 'vir'; ns. ~ 31, 2; 33, 9; 39, 5; 83, 6; 91, 7; 111, 1; 126, 5; 139, 12; Hy. 4, 19; gs. *weres* 146, 10; Hy. 6, 14; ds. *were* 17, 26. 49; 139, 2; as. *wer* 5, 7; 79, 18; 104, 17; 139, 12; np. *weoras* 54, 24; 75, 6; dp. *weorum* 25, 9; 58, 3; vp. *weoras* 138, 19.

werc n. *(a)* 'opera, opus'; ns. ~ 108, 20; Hy. 6, 36; *wer* für *werc* 110, 3; ds. *werce* 61, 13; 85, 8; 103, 23; as. *werc* 43, 2; np. *wer!* 110, 7; *werc* 32, 4; 65, 3; 91, 6; 101, 26; 103, 24; 110, 2; 113, (4); 134, 15; 138, 14; 144,

10; Hy. 7, 5; gp. *werca* 76, 12; 77, 7; 103, 13; 105, 13; 110, 6; dp. *wercum* 9, 17; 27, 4; 76, 13; 91, 5; 103, 31; 105, 39; 142, 5; 144, 13. 17; ap. *werc* 8, 4. 7; 18, 2; 27, 5; 32, 15; 44, 2; 45, 9; 63, 10; 65, 5; 89, 16. 17; 94, 9; 105, 35; 106, 22. 24; 117, 17; 137, 8; 144, 4. 9; Hy. 6, 2; *wer* 104, 1; *wire* 16, 4; vp. *werc* 8, 1; 102, 22.

wergan swv. 'malignare'; inf. ~ 104, 15; p. prs. *wergende* 73, 3; 91, 12; dp. *wergendum* 93, 16.

wergcweodolian swv. 'maledicere'; ind. prt. 3. sg. *wergcweodelade* 54, 13; Hy. 1, 9.

wergcweodulnis f. *(jō)* 'maledictio'; as. *wergoweodulnisse* 108, 18.

wergcweoðan s. *cweoðan.*

werlice adv. 'viriliter'; 26, 14; 30, 25.

westansuðanwind m. *(a)* 'africus ventus'; as. ~ 77, 26.

westdæl m. *(i)* 'occidens'; ds. *westdæle* 74, 7; *westdaele* 102, 12.

westem m. *(a)* 'fructus'; ns. *westem* 57, 12; 71, 16; 126, 3; ds. *westme* 103, 13; 131, 11; as. *westem* 20, 11; 66, 7; 84, 13; 106, 37; Hy. 6, 36; gp. *westma* 127, 2; ap. *westmas* 77, 46.

westembere adj. 'fructiferus'; asf. *westembere* 106, 34; nsn. *westembere* 51, 10; npn. *westemberu* 148, 9.

westemsceat m. *(a)* 'usura'; ns. *westemsceat* 54, 12; ds. *westemscette* 14, 5; dp. *westemsceattum* 71, 14.

wetan swv. 'rigare'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *wetu* 6, 7.

weter n. *(a)* 'aqua'; ns. ~ 17, 12; 21, 15; 57, 8; 78, 3; 87, 18; 108, 18; 123, 4; Hy. 5, 12; 7, 18; gs. *wetres* 68, 16; 106, 35; 113, 8; ds. *wetre* 64, 10; 77, 40; 80, 8; 105, 11. 32; 106, 35; 142, 6; Hy. 5, 17; as. *weter* 22, 2; 65, 12; 77, 16; 123, 5; 135, 17; np. *weter* 45, 4; 68, 2; 76, 17;

77, 20; 103, 6. 10; 104, 41; 147, 18; Hy. 5, 13; gp. *wetra* 17, 16. 17; 31, 6; 41, 2; 68, 15; 76, 18; 92, 4; 106, 33. 35; 113, 8; 118, 136; dp. *wetrum* 76, 20; 103, 3; 105, 9; 143, 7. 11; Hy. 8, 14; *wrum!* 106, 23; ap. *weter* 28, 3; 32, 7; 73, 13; 77, 13. 16. 44; 104, 29; 135, 6; Hy. 2, 5; 5, 35; 6, 21. 31; vp. *weter* 148, 4; Hy. 8, 3.

wetrig adj. 'inaquosus'; dsf. *wet[r]igre* 62, 3.

wex s. *weax.*

wibed n. *(a)* 'altare'; gs. *wibedes* 117, 27; ds. *wibede* 42, 4; as. *wibed* 25, 6; 50, 21; ap. *wibed* 83, 4.

wicnade s. *witnian.*

widsæ m. f. 'pelagus'; ns. *widsae* Hy. 5, 7.

widwe f. *(ōn)* 'vidua'; ns. ~ 108, 9; as. *widwan* 93, 6; 131, 15; 145, 9; np. *widwan* 77, 64; gp. *widwena* 67, 6.

wið prp. c. d. 'adversum'; 3, 2; 12, 5; 14, 3; 22, 5; 26, 3? 30, 19; 34, 3; 37, 12? 49, 20; 63, 9; 74, 6; 82, 4; 93, 16; 100, 5; 108, 3? 5. 15. 20; 123, 3; 139, 9; ~ c. a. 30, 14; 31, 5; 34, 15? 26? 38, 2; 40, 8? 9? 10; 43, 16; 55, 6; 68, 13; 70, 4; 82, 6? 101, 9? 118, 23.

wiðceosan stv. 'reprobare'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *wiðceoseð* 32, 10; ind. prt. 3. pl. *widcurun* 117, 22.

wiðcwedenis f. *(jō)* 'contradictio'; gs. *widcwednisse* 80, 8; 105, 32; ds. *wiðcwedenisse* 17, 44; 30, 21; as. *wiðcwedenisse* 54, 10; 79, 7.

wiðerbroca m. *(an)* 'adversarius'; np. *wiðerbrocan* Hy. 4, 20; dp. *wiðerbrocum* Hy. 7, 55; ap. *wiðerbrocan* 3, 8; Hy. 5, 11.

wiðerbrocian swv. 'adversari'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *wiðerbrocað* 73, 10; 3. pl. *widerbrociað* 34, 19.

widlædan s. *lædan.*

widlædnis f. *(jō)* 'abductio'; ds. *widlaednisse* Hy. 7, 71.

widsacan stv. 'negare'; ind. prt. 1. sg. *widsoc* 76, 3.

widsprecan s. *sprecan.*

widstondan s. *stondan.*

widstondend m. (cons.) 'adversator'; dp. *widstondendum* 16, 8.

wif n. *(a)* 'uxor'; ns. ~ 108, 9; 127, 3.

wilde adj. 'ferus'; npm. ~ 103, 11.

wildeor n. *(a)* 'fera, ferus'; ns. ~ 79, 14; np. ~ 49, 10; *wilddeor* 103, 11. 20; 148, 10; gp. *wildeora* Hy. 7, 49; dp. *wildeorum* 73, 19; 78, 2; vp. *wilddeor* Hy. 8, 15.

willa m. *(an)* 'voluntas, votum'; gs. *willan* 5, 13; 35, 9; 106, 30; ds. *willan* 27, 7; 29, 6. 8; 50, 20; 72, 24; as. *willan* 26, 4; 39, 9; 102, 21; 142, 10; 144, 19; 146, 10; is. *willan* 20, 3; dp. *willum* Hy. 11, 4; ap. *willan* 15, 3; 102, 7; 110, 2.

willan vb. 'velle'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *wile* 21, 9; 33, 13; 3. pl. *willad* 34, 27; 67, 31; p. prs. *wellende!* 5, 5; ind. prt. 1. sg. *walde* 39, 9; 72, 25; 118, 35; 2. sg. *waldes* 40, 12; 3. sg. *walde* 17, 20; 113, (3); 134, 6; opt. prt. 2. sg. *walde* 50, 18; — neg.: ind. prt. 2. sg. *naldes* 39, 7; 3. sg. *nalde* 35, 4; 108, 18; 3. pl. *naldun* 77, 10; imp. sg. *nyl* 36, 1; 102, 2; 118, 31; pl. *nyllad* 4, 5; 31, 9; 61, 11; 74, 5. 6; 94, 8; 104, 15; 145, 2; Hy. 4, 5.

willian swv. 'cupere'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *willad* 33, 13; 111, 1.

> *gewillian* swv. 'cupere, desidere, concupiscere'; inf. ~ 61, 11; 118, 20; ind. prs. 3. sg. *gewillad* 36, 23; 41, 2; ind. prt. 1. sg. *gewillade* 118, 40. 131. 174; 3. sg. *gewillade* 44, 12; 83, 3; 118, 20; 3. pl. *gewilladun* 105, 14.

wilsum adj. 'desiderabilis, voluntaris; asm. *wilsumne*

67, 10; asf. *wilsume* 105, 24; npn. *wilsum* 18, 11; apn. *wilsum* 118, 108.

wilsumlice adv. 'voluntarie'; 53, 8.

win n. *(a)* 'vinum'; ns. ~ 103, 15; Hy. 7, 64; gs. *wines* 4, 8; 74, 9; ds. *wine* 59, 5; 77, 65; as. *win* 68, 13; Hy. 7, 28. 74.

winberge f. *(ōn)* 'uva'; gs. *winbergan* Hy. 7, 28; np. *winbergan* Hy. 7, 63. 64.

wind m. *(a)* 'ventus'; gs. *windes* 17, 43; 34, 5; 82, 14; gp. *winda* 17, 11; 103, 3; ap. *windas* 134, 7.

windwian swv. 'ventilare'; ind. prs. 1. pl. *windwiað* 43, 6; ind. prt. 1. sg. *windwade* 76, 7.

wingeard m. *(a)* 'vinea'; ds. *wingearde* Hy. 7, 62; as. *wingeard* 79, 9. 15; dp. *wingeardum* Hy. 6, 36; ap. *wingeardes!* 77, 47; *wingeardas* 104, 33; 106, 37.

winnan stv. 'laborare'; ind. prs. 3. pl. *winnað* 126, 1; ind. prt. 1. sg. *won* 6, 7; 68, 4; 3. sg. *won* 48, 9.

winreopan s. *reopan*.

wintreow n. 'vitis'; ns. ~ 127, 3; *wintreo* Hy. 7, 62.

wircean swv. 'operari, aptare'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *wirceð* 14, 2; 2. pl. *wircað* 6, 9; 57, 3; 3. pl. *wircað* 5, 7; 13, 4; 35, 13; 52, 5; 58, 6; 91, 10; 93, 4; 100, 8; 118, 3; p. prs. *wircende* 43, 2; 67, 29; 73, 12; 91, 8; gp. *wircendra* 63, 3; dp. *wircendum* 27, 3; 58, 3; 93, 1. 6; 124, 5; 140, 4. 9; ind. prt. 3. pl. *wyrctun* Hy. 1, 3.

wircenis f. *(jō)* 'operatio'; ap. *wircenisse* 106, 23.

wisdom m. *(a)* 'scientia'; ns. ~ 72, 11; 138, 6; as. ~ 18, 3; 93, 10; 118, 66; Hy. 9, 13; gp. *wisdoma* Hy. 4, 7.

wise f. *(ōn)* 'res'; as. *wisan* 63, 4; 100, 3; gp. *wisena* Hy. 13, 1.

wist f. *(i)* 'deliciae'; dp. *wistum* 138, 11.

witan vb. 'scire, noscere'; neg. *nytan* 'ignorare,

nescire'; ind. prs. 2. sg. *wast* 68, 6. 20; 3. sg. *wæt* 88, 16; *wat* 36, 18; 43, 22; 72, 11; 89, 11; 93, 11; 102, 14; 138, 14; 3. pl. *weotun* 58, 14; opt. prs. 1. sg. *wite* 38, 5; 118, 125; 3. pl. *witen* 9, 21; 108, 27; imp. sg. *wite* 138, 23; pl. *weotað* 4, 4; 99, 3; p. prs. dp. *weotendum* 35, 11; 86, 4; — neg.: ind. prs. 3. sg. *nat* 38, 7; 3. pl. *neoton* 34, 8; opt. prs. 3. sg. *nyte* Hy. 11, 9. 13; 12, 9; ind. prt. 1. sg. *nysse* 34, 11; 3. sg. *nyste* 72, 22; *ne wiste* 80, 6; 3. pl. *nystun* 81, 5; Hy. 7, 34; *nyston* 34, 15.

wite n. *(ja)* 'plaga'; ds. ~ 72, 4; np. *witu* 63, 8; ap. *witu* 38, 11.

witga m. *(an)* 'propheta, excussor'; ns. ~ 73, 9; vs. *witga* Hy. 9, 11; gp. *witgena* 126, 4; Hy. 9, 4; dp. *witgum* 104, 15.

witnian swv. 'punire'; p. prt. *wicnade* 36, 28.

gewitnian swv. 'punire'; p. prt. gp. *gewicnedra* 78, 11. Vgl. Zeuner, § 37.

wlite m. *(i)* 'decor'; gs. *wlites* 49, 2; ds. *wlite* 29, 8; as. *wlite* 20, 6; 25, 8; 92, 1; 103, 1.

wlitig adj. 'speciosus, decorus'; nsm. ~ 44, 3; isn. *wlitige* Hy. 12, 2.

woedheortnis f. *(jō)* 'insania'; ap. *woedheortnisse* 39, 5.

woeninga adv. 'forsitan'; 118, 92; 123, 3—5; 138, 11.

woepan stv. 'plorare, flere, deflere'; opt. prs. 1. pl. *woepen we* 94, 6; ind. prt. 1. pl. *weopon* 136, 1; 3. pl. *weopun* 77, 64; 125, 6; p. prs. npm. *woepende* Hy. 13, 22.

woerig adj. 'fessus'; apn. *woerigu* Hy. 12, 3.

woeste adj. 'desertus'; dpm. *woestum* 74, 7; nsf. *woestu* 68, 26; *wostu* 108, 7.

woesten n. *(ja)* 'desertum'; gs. *woestennes* 64, 13; ds. *woestenne* 54, 8; 62, 3; 77, 15. 19. 40. 52; 94, 9; 101, 7; 105, 9. 14. 26; Hy. 7, 18; as. *woesten* 28, 8; 67, 8; 106, 4. 33. 35; *weosten* 135, 16.

wolcen n. *(a)* 'nubes'; gs. *wolcnes* 98, 7; ds. *wolcne* 77, 14; as. *wolcen* 103, 3; 104, 39; np. *wolcen* 17, 13; 76, 18; 96, 2; dp. *wolcnum* 17, 12; 67, 35; 77, 23; 88, 7; 146, 8; ap. *wolcen* 35, 6; 134, 7; *wolcenu* 56, 11; 107, 5; vp. *wolcen* Hy. 8, 10.

womb f. *(ō)* 'venter'; ns. ~ 16, 14; 30, 10; 43, 25; Hy. 6, 31; gs. *wombe* 21, 15; 126, 3; 131, 11; ds. *wombe* 21, 10. 11; 57, 4; 70, 6.

womm m. *(a)* 'macula'; ds. *womme* 14, 2.

wona adj. 'vanus'; *wona beon* vb. 'deesse'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *wonu bið* 22, 1; 33, 10; opt. prs. 3. sg. *wone sie* 38, 5.

wongtoð m. (cons.) 'mola'; ap. *wongtoeð* 57, 7.

wop m. *(a)* 'fletus, planctus, luctus'; ns. ~ 29, 6; gs. *wopes* 6, 9; ds. *wope* 101, 10; as. *wop* 29, 12; ap. *wopas* Hy. 12, 4.

word n. *(a)* 'verbum, sermo'; ns. ~ 32, 4; 58, 13; 104, 19; 118, 105; 147, 15; Hy. 6, 11; gs. *wordes* 104, 8. 42; 118, 49; ds. *worde* 90, 3; 118, 65. 74. 81. 107. 114. 147; 129, 4; Hy. 11, 14; *word?* 118, 25; as. *word* 18, 3; 40, 9; 44, 2; 55, 11; 63, 6; 67, 12; 102, 20; 106, 20; 118, 42. 43; 140, 4. 6; 147, 18. 19; 148, 8; is. *worde* 32, 6; np. *word* 18, 1. 5; 21, 2; 35, 4; 64, 4; Hy. 7, 3; gp. *worda* 102, 20; 118, 130. 160; dp. *wordum* 16, 4; 50, 6; 55, 11; 105, 12. 24; 108, 3. 28; 118, 42. 89. 161; 144, 13; ap. *word* 5, 2; 16, 6; 49, 17; 51, 6; 53, 4; 54, 22; 55, 5. 6; 77, 1; 104, 27. 28; 111, 5; 118, 9. 16. 17. 101. 139; 136, 3; 137, 1. 4; Hy. 7, 1.

wordig n. m. *(a)* 'platea'; gp. *wordigna* 17, 43; dp. *wordignum* 54, 12; 143, 14.

wreeca m. *(an)* 'advena'; as. *wrecan* (!) 93, 6; *wrecan* 145, 9.

wreocan stv. 'vindicare, ulcisci, relare'; ind. prs. 1. sg.

wreocu 117, 12; 2. sg. *wrices* 50, 6; imp. sg. *wrec* 78, 10; p. prs. *wreocende* 98, 8; 117, 10. 11; Hy. 7, 36.

wreocu f. *(ō)* 'vindicta, ultio'; gs. *wrece* Hy. 7, 67; as. *wrece* 17, 48; 57, 11; 139, 13; *wrec!* 149, 7; gp. *wreca* 93, 1.

wrigels m. n. *(a)* 'velamentum'; ns. ~ 101, 27; ds. *wrigelse* 60, 5; 62, 8.

writan stv. 'scribere'; p. prs. gsm. *writendes* 44, 2.

writere m. *(ja)* 'scriba'; gs. *writ!* 44, 2.

wrixendlice adv. 'singillatim'; 32, 15.

wudu m. *(u)* 'silva'; gs. *wuda* 131, 6; ds. *wuda* 73, 5; 79, 14; gp. *wuda* 49, 10; 67, 31; 95, 12; 103, 11. 16. 20; ap. *wuda* 82, 15.

wuldrian swv. 'gloriari, glorificare'; ind. prs. 1. sg. *wuldriu* 90, 15; Hy. 6, 39; 2. sg. *wuldras* 51, 3; 3. sg. *wuldrað* 88, 8; 3. pl. *wuldriað* 5, 12; 96, 7; opt. prs. 1. pl. *wuldrien* 105, 47; imp. pl. *wuldriað* 31, 11; p. prs. npm. *wuldrende* Hy. 4, 6.

> *gewuldrian* swv. 'gloriari, magnificare'; p. prt. nsf. *gewuldrad* Hy. 5, 8; *gewundra* für *gewuldrad* 138, 14; pl. *gewuldrade* 48, 7; 73, 4; 93, 3.

wuldur n. *(a)* 'gloria'; ns. ~ 3, 4; 16, 15; 20, 6; 29, 13; 44, 14; 48, 17. 18; 56, 6. 12; 61, 8; 84, 10; 88, 18; 103, 31; 111, 3; 112, 4; 137, 5; 149, 9; Hy. 11, 15; 12, 15; 13, 30. 31; gs. *wuldres* 23, 7. 8. 9. 10; 25, 8; Hy. 4, 16; 6, 9; 11, 1. 5; *wuld[ra]es* 23, 10; ds. *wuldre* 8, 6; 48, 15; 72, 24; 111, 9; 149, 5; as. *wuldur* 7, 6; 18, 2; 20, 6; 28, 2. 9; 62, 3; 65, 2; 70, 8; 83, 12; 95, 3. 7. 8; 96, 6; 101, 16; 105, 20; 113, (1); 114, 11. 12; is. *wuldre* 107, 6; vs. *wuldur* 56, 9; 107, 3; ap. *wuldur* 105, 7.

wuldurfest adj. 'gloriosus'; nsm. ~ Hy. 5, 18; apn. *wuldurfeste* 86, 3.

wuldurlice adv. 'gloriose'; Hy. 5, 1.

wulle f. *(ōn)* 'lana'; ns. statt as. ~ 147, 16.

wund f. *(ō)* 'vulnus'; gp. *wunda* 68, 27; Hy. 13, 26; ap. *wunde* Hy. 13, 29.

wundrian swv. 'admirari'; p. prs. pl. *wundriende* 47, 6.

gewundrian swv. 'mirificare'; imp. sg. *gewundra* 16, 7; ind. prt. 3. sg. *gewundrade* 15, 3.

wundsweaðu f. *(ō)* 'cicatrix'; np. *wundsweðe* 37, 6.

wundur n. *(a)* 'mirabile'; np. ~ 87, 13; 106, 8. 15. 21. 31; 118, 129; 138, 14; gp. *wundra* 76, 12; 77, 11; 104, 5; 110, 4; dp. *wundrum* 77, 32; 118, 27; ap. *wundur* 9, 2. 12; 25, 7; 39, 6; 70, 17; 71, 18; 74, 2; 76, 15; 77, 4. 12; 85, 10; 87, 11; 88, 6; 95, 3; 97, 1; 104, 2; 105, 22; 106, 24; 118, 18; 135, 4; 144, 5.

wundurlic adj. '(am)mirabilis'; nsm. ~ 8, 2. 10; 67, 36; 92, 4; 117, 23; 138, 6; Hy. 5, 19; apm. *wundurlice* 135, 18; npf. *wundurlice* 92, 4; nsn. *wundurlic* 64, 6; *wundurlic* für d. gsn. 41, 5; dpn. *wundurlicum* 130, 1.

wundurlice adv. 'mirabiliter'; 44, 5; 75, 5.

wunian swv. 'demorari, manere, commorari'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *wunað* 24, 13; 29, 6; 32, 11; 54, 20; 88, 37; 90, 1; 110, 3. 10; 111, 3. 9; 116, 2; ind. prt. 1. sg. *wunade* 54, 8.

awunian swv. 'remanere'; ind. prt. 3. sg. *awunade* 105, 11.

ðorhwunian swv. 'permanere'; ind. prs. 2. sg. *ðorhwunas* 101, 13. 27; 3. sg. *ðorhwunað* 9, 8; 18, 10; 60, 8; 71, 5. 17; 118, 90; *ðorhwunad* 118, 89; 3. pl. *ðorhwuniað* 5, 6; 118, 91.

wynsum adj. 'suavis, jucundus'; nsm. ~ 33, 9; 85, 5; 99, 5; 111, 5; 134, 3; 144, 9; npm. *wynsume* 118, 39; nsf. *wynsum* 103, 34; 108, 21; 146, 1; asf. *wynsume* 80, 3; nsn. *wynsum* 132, 1.

wynsumian swv. 'exultare, jubilare'; ind. prs. 1. pl. *wynsumie* 94, 1. 2; 3. pl. *wynsumiað* 131, 16; imp. pl. *wynsumiað* 2, 11; 46, 2; 65, 1; 80, 2; 97, 4; 99, 2; *wynsumnað!* 97, 6.

gewynsumian swv. 'secundare'; opt. prs. 3. sg. *gewynsumie* Hy. 11. 7.

wynsumnis f. *(jō)* 'jubilatio, exultatio'; ns. ~ 31, 7; gs. *wynsumnisse* 26, 6; 41, 5; 46, 2; 47, 3; 62, 6; 144, 7; 150, 5; ds. *wynsumnisse* 32, 3; 44, 16; 46, 6; 99, 2; 104, 43; 106, 22; 125, 2. 6; as. *wynsumnisse* 88, 16; is. *wynsumnisse* 64, 13; 131, 16; np. *wynsumnisse* 149, 6.

wyrm m. *(i)* 'vermis'; ns. ~ 21, 7.

wyrrest (sup. zu *yfel*) 'pessimus'; nsm. *wyrresta* 33, 22.

wyrsian swv. 'deteriorare'; ind. prt. 3. pl. *wyrsqdon* 37, 6.

wyrt f. *(i)* 'herba'; ns. ~ 89, 6; as. *wyrte* 103, 14; 146, 8; gp. *wyrta* 36, 2.

wyrtruma m. *(an)* 'radix'; as. *wyrtruman* 51, 7.

wyrtwala m. *(an)* 'radix'; ap. *wyrtwalan* 79, 10.

yð f. *(i)* 'fluctus'; np. *yðe* 41, 8; 106, 25. 29; *yde* Hy. 5, 13; gp. *yða* 64, 8; 88, 10.

yðgian swv. 'inundare'; ind. prt. 3. *yðgadun* 77, 20.

yðgung f. *(ō)* 'fluctuatio'; as. *yðgunge* 54, 23.

yfel n. *(a)* 'malum'; ds. *yfle* 9, 27; 33, 14. 15; 36, 27; 120, 7; as. *yfel* 11, 4; 14, 3; 50, 6; 55, 6; 96, 10; np. *yfel* 27, 3; 39, 13; 90, 10; 139, 12; gp. *yfla* 26, 5; 106, 39; dp. *yflum* 34, 26; 106, 26; ap. *yfel* 7, 5; 20, 12; 22, 4; 33, 17; 34, 4. 12; 37, 13. 21; 39, 15; 40, 6. 8; 53, 7; 69, 4; 70, 10. 13. 24; 72, 18; 89, 15; 108, 5. 20; Hy. 7, 47; ip. *yflum* 87, 4.

yfel adj. 'malus'; dsm. *yflum* 40, 2; 118, 101; 139, 2; *yflan* 48, 6; dpm. *yflum* 93, 13; apm. *yfle* 77, 49; dsf. *yfelre* 111, 7; asf. *yfle* 36, 19; 100, 3; apf. *yfle* 70, 20; asn. *yfel* 63, 6; 140, 4; apn. *yflan* 11, 3; 48, 6.

yfelded f. *(i)* 'malefactum'; dp. *yfeldedum* 34, 17.

yfle adv. 'male'; 77, 19.

ylc prn. 'omnis'; nsm. ~ 38, 6. 12; 115, 11; 127, 4; 150, 6; nsf. ~ Hy. 13, 8; dsf. *ylcre* 44, 18; 147, 20; *ylcere* 102, 22; nsn. *ylc* 144, 21; gsn. *ylces* 104, 36; dsn. *ylcum* 135, 25; asn. *ylc* 77, 51; 144, 16; *oelc* 104, 35. Vgl. Sievers Ags. Gramm., § 347.

ymb prp. c. a. 'circa, circum'; 77, 28; *ym* 44, 4.

ymbclyppan s. *clyppan.*

ymbeardian s. *eardian.*

ymbegefretwian swv. 'circumornare'; p. prt. pl. *ymbegefretwade* 143, 12.

ymbgan s. *gan.*

ymbgongan s. *gongan.*

ymbhwyrft m. *(i)* 'orbis, circuitus'; ns. ~ 23, 1; 89, 2; 97, 7; *ymbhwerft* 49, 12; gs. *ymbhwyrftes* 17, 16; 18, 5; 71, 8; 139, 10; ds. *ymbhwyrfte* 11, 9; 17, 12; 33, 8; 49, 3; 75, 12; 76, 19; 78, 3. 4; 88, 8. 9; 96, 2—4; 124, 2; 127, 3; *ymhwyrfte* 43, 14; as. *ymbhwyrft* 9, 9; 32, 14; 88, 12; 92, 1; 95, 10. 13; Hy. 4, 17; *ymbhwyrst* (!) 32, 8; *ymbhwyrf* 48, 2; 97, 9.

ymblædan s. *lædan.*

ymbsellan s. *sellan.*

ymbstondnis f. *(jō)* 'circumstantia'; gs. *ymbstondnisse* 30, 22; 140, 3.

ymbswapan stv. 'circumamicire'; p. prt. *ymbswapen* 44, 10. 15.

ymel s. *emel.*

ymen m. *(a)* 'hymnus'; ns. ~ 64, 2; as. ~ 39, 4; 64, 14; 118, 171; 148, 14; *hymen* 136, 3; Hy. 13, 22; *humen* Hy. 12, 6; dp. *ymenum* 99, 4.

yppan swv. 'exoriri'; p. prt. nsm. *ypped* Hy. 5, 22.

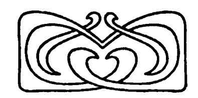
forðyppan swv. 'prodire'; ind. prs. 3. sg. *forðyppeð* 16, 2; 72, 7; *forðypeð* Hy. 11, 14.

yrn s. *ryne.*

ysope f. *(ōn)* 'hyssopus'; ds. *ysopan* 50, 9.

yst f. n. *(i)* 'procella'; gs. *ystes* 106, 25; as. *yst* 106, 29; gp. *ysta* 10, 7; 148, 8.

ytmest adj. sup. 'extremus, postremus'; dsn. *utmestan* 138, 9; dsf. *ytmestan* 134, 7.





„ 9, „ 17 von oben ist hinter *arisađ* die Klammer zu schlief
„ 29, vor *upcuman* füge ein: *ufancuman* s. *ufancumende* S. 1
„ 34, Seitenüberschrift lies degelnisse — derste.
„ 35, „ „ dominus statt dom nu.
„ 42, Z. 19 von oben lies *đæt* statt *dæt*.
„ 48, Seitenüberschrift lies din statt din.
„ 49, Z. 16 von oben hinter *đine* füge ein: 107, 6.
„ 63, Z. 2 von unten statt *etan* lies *eotan*. Das Wort sollte *eorsung* eingereiht werden.
„ 68, Seitenüberschrift lies flæse statt flæse.
„ 73, Z. 2 von oben vor 78, 4 füge ein: *forhogdnisse*
„ 73, Z. 3 von oben ist zu streichen.
„ 73, Z. 11 füge hinzu: 3 sg. *forhogađ* 50, 19; 101, 18; ind. sg. *forhogdes* 88, 39; 118, 118; 3 sg. *forhogde* 21, 25; 68, 34; 77, 59. 62; p. prt. *forhogd* 118, 141.
„ 74, Seitenüberschrift lies fremde statt fremde.
„ 77, Z. 12 von oben lies *galdurcreft* statt *galdorcreft*.
„ 78, unter *utgan* ind. prs. 2. sg. füge hinzu: *ut ne gæst* 59,
„ 98, Z. 9 von unten füge hinzu: S. Zeuner § 37.



